

ANNUAL REPORT

1922



RICHARD E. ENRIGHT

Police Commissioner

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HON. JOHN F. HYLAN, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK



POLICE COMMISSIONER RICHARD E. ENRIGHT

FACTS TO BE REMEMBERED BY

EVERYONE EVERYWHERE EVERYTIME!

STOP SOBBING FOR THE CRIMINAL—SOB FOR HIS VICTIM!

Government is built on law. Without respect for law, there can be no government, no order, no safety for the law-abiding. CRIME MUST BE PUNISHED ::

PLEASANT OR UNPLEASANT, THE LAW MUST BE OBEYED!

Even a criminal will obey the law, if it pleases him. The good citizen obeys all laws, whether they please him or not. Disobedience to law is individual anarchy :: ::

THE FIRST DUTY OF A CITIZEN IS TO OBEY THE LAW!

Law makes Society, but Society is not law. Disobedience to law transforms Society into anarchy. The police enforce the law and protect Society from the criminal ::

WHY DOES THE CRIMINAL HATE THE POLICE?

Before the establishment of the police, a carnival of crime existed; no one's life was worth an instant's purchase; the profession of theft had a multitude of practitioners. The police checked the criminal, and created order.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

POLICE
DEPARTMENT
CITY OF NEW YORK

For the Year

1922

RICHARD E. ENRIGHT

POLICE COMMISSIONER

JOHN A. LEACH

First Deputy Commissioner

JOHN DALY

Second Deputy Commissioner

JOSEPH A. FAUROT

Third Deputy Commissioner

JOHN J. CRAY

Fourth Deputy Commissioner

WILLIAM GILLESPIE

Fifth Deputy Commissioner

Special Deputy Commissioners

DR. JOHN A. HARRISS
RODMAN WANAMAKER
JOHN M. SHAW
DOUGLAS I. McKAY

EDMOND A. GUGGENHEIM
T. COLEMAN DU PONT
DR. CARLETON SIMON
BARRON COLLIER

Cell
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7597
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1922

BUREAU OF PRINTING
POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF NEW YORK

POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONER

HON. JOHN F. HYLAN,
Mayor of the City of New York.

My dear Mr. Mayor:

It is once more my privilege to tender you an Annual Report of the Police Department, this being for the year 1922.

So far as the Police Department was concerned, the year generally was uncolored by any startling events or unusual developments. In all preventable classes of crime there was a satisfactory downward trend, despite the efforts of the traditional enemies of the Police Department to make it appear otherwise. Indeed the only excitement provided was the continuous attempts on the part of the press, and various self-constituted, self-sufficient civic societies, to inflate a few commonplace crimes into a devastating wave of criminality. The press of this city, almost without exception, really exceeded itself in its efforts to besmirch the good repute of the Police Department, and did not scruple to publish accounts of crimes that were never committed. They opened up a new medium of slander by the process of holding up the City Administration and the Police Department to public ridicule, to the delight of the criminal and lawless elements, by cartoons.

No perversion of truth or distortion of fact was either too large or small to prevent its incorporation in these pictorial misrepresentations of the honesty, sincerity and efficiency of the City and Police Department Administrations.

There can be no doubt but what this policy on the part of the public press attracted vast numbers of the lawless and criminal elements, who are forever on the lookout for some hiatus in the vigilance of the police watch kept on them. The cartoons and pseudo "news articles" published in the journals of this city were systematically of a character to lead any criminal to believe that he might ply his particular style of crime, in this city, with almost no molestation from the Police Department.

There cannot possibly be any two opinions regarding such a course on the part of any newspaper or body of newspapers. It does not seem

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just nor in accord with the public welfare that there should be no means by which such flagrant misrepresentation of public officers, and such wanton encouragement to criminals, can be punished.

There seems nothing that can be done in respect to this grievous injustice worked upon the officials of the City Administration and the Police Department, but the situation was so bad at one time during the year that I think it a duty to write into the public record, of which this Annual Report is the only one open to me, a verbatim account of a small but important part of the doings of the press previously referred to. Therefore, in some of the pages that follow, I have refuted beyond the possibility of further argument some of the more brazen falsehoods published in the columns of the press, affecting the credit and efficiency of the Police Department.

I am well aware that this course will not act as a deterrent to the self-styled "journalists" of this city when they desire, in the future, to publish any more falsehoods. It will, however, provide an indelible record of the abuse to which newspapers can be put, and of the rank injustices and vicious propaganda of which they are capable.

In conformance with your directions, the Police Department has been administered as economically as compatible with the requirements of efficient public service. In justice to the Department, I must say that the demands made upon it are constantly on the increase, and that this increase is out of all proportion to the growth of the departmental facilities and equipment, generally. I am constantly employed in making readjustments which will make possible more intensive use of men, materials and money, but the continuous rapid growth of the city outstrips the power of the Police Department to meet it.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

MANDATORY INCREASES

Salaries and Wages.....	\$540,581.53
Pensions	417,197.21

OTHER THAN MANDATORY

Motor Vehicle Supplies.....	35,411.51
Horses and Motor Vehicles	72,528.13
Miscellaneous items	11,418.67

Total, all increases \$1,077,137.05

Administrative Decreases 184,015.21

Making an absolute net increase, over 1921, of \$893,121.84

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

You will observe, from the preceding figures, that practically the entire increase was of a mandatory character. The balance, which was not of a mandatory character, comprised almost entirely motor vehicle supplies and equipment. When I assumed the office that I now hold, the motor vehicle equipment of the Police Department, like much of the other equipment, had been allowed to deteriorate to a point where it was almost worthless. Under the conditions existing then, I made the very best use of it. During the early part of 1922, it became pressingly necessary to replace some of the motor vehicle equipment and replenish the corresponding supplies. With fresh equipment it became possible to initiate a new system of motor vehicle patrol, which has had a direct value in the apprehension of thieves, and also in enabling supervising patrol officers to check up patrol conditions more effectively.

Everything possible has been done to conduct the internal affairs of the Police Department in the most economical fashion possible, and savings were effected at every possible turn. This is self-evident from the fact that the Police Department was administered for virtually the same amount in 1922 that it was in 1921, if the mandatory increases due to salaries, wages and pensions and the purchase of motor vehicles and supplies for them, are excluded. I believe that I can say in all fairness that this is a remarkable showing, and that even the most critical and hostile among the professional detractors of the City Administration and the Police Department will be unable to find any fault with it.

Gambling and vice continue to receive the same attention that has been constantly given them since the outset of the present Police Administration. Commercialized gambling has been thoroughly scotched. The carefully guarded, palatial gambling houses that were once one of the features of the city's life have been wiped out of existence. The revenue from commercialized gaming is so great, however, that it requires constant and unfaltering surveillance to prevent its cropping out again. There is no gambling, whatever, with any pretence at organization, in this city, excepting what may take place between individuals in private, and in a manner over which the Police cannot possibly exercise any control.

The same is true of the social evil, which, as a means of providing illicit revenue, has been exterminated. The facilities for it which flourished for so long, in spite of the existence of various brands of purity leagues and self-constituted civic organizations like the Citizens Union, no longer exist. This has been more or less grudgingly admitted by the press of this city, and by representatives of outside

ANNUAL REPORT OF

organizations who have come to New York for the purpose of writing up conditions.

My trip to Europe, while highly illuminating in some respects, did not provide any information that would make desirable any radical changes in the present conduct of the Police Department. I went abroad prepared to absorb and adopt any improved methods of policing, or detecting crime, that I might find. The police in foreign countries, however, have no such problems to solve as we have in this city. For that reason, it would not only be unfair, but misleading as well, to institute any comparison between the efficiency of the police of this city, and that of the police of any European city. The mere fact that New York City is the greatest cosmopolitan metropolis in the world makes comparisons impossible, and, therefore, some European methods of policing, while in many instances very effective in the cities in which they are employed, would be of little or no use if applied here. In some minor respects I discovered possible avenues of improvement, and I am certain that I succeeded in bringing about a spirit of greater understanding and coöperation on the part of various police departments in the principal European cities and that of New York.

The establishment of an International Clearing House for criminal intelligence cannot be long delayed, and I am convinced that New York would be the proper place to have it. With this object in mind I visited the various European Police Departments, and I hope, within a brief period, that it will be possible to consolidate all that is best and essential for the conduct of such a clearing house in the hands of the Police Department of this city.

In conclusion, I wish to recommend to your attention and favorable notice the work done by the Deputy Police Commissioners and the uncompensated Special Deputy Police Commissioners. All of these officials have rendered services of the highest possible quality in the offices which they occupy, and I would wish, were such a thing possible, that they might continue to hold their present offices indefinitely, and, failing that, that these offices might always be occupied by others equally as efficient, faithful and brilliant.

Assuring you of my profound appreciation of the confidence that you have placed in me and the support that you have so generously accorded me upon all occasions, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

R. E. ENRIGHT,

Police Commissioner.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

ADMINISTRATION

The administration of the Police Department of the City of New York is vested in the Police Commissioner, and a number of Deputy Police Commissioners and Special Deputy Police Commissioners. The Deputy Police Commissioners receive compensation from the municipality, in exchange for their services, in the form of a salary. The Special Deputy Police Commissioners receive no compensation of any character, whatsoever, but are public spirited gentlemen who are selected to supervise various important branches of Police Department service, concerning which they have displayed exceptional comprehension and unselfish interest.

In order that the cause of efficiency may best be served, each Deputy Police Commissioner and Special Deputy Police Commissioner has certain specific duties assigned to him. This avoids any possibility of duplication of effort, or conflict of authority.

The Chief Inspector and Chief Clerk of the Police Department, while not ranking as Deputy Commissioners, each have duties of such magnitude and importance that it is necessary to include them in this roster of administrative officers. Following in detail are the duties of each of the foregoing officers:

ASSIGNMENTS TO DUTIES

FIRST DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

Supervision of:

- a. Chairman of the Trial Board
- b. Court appearances of members of the Force in all boroughs
- c. Suspension from duty and restoration to duty of members of the Force in all boroughs
- d. Conduct of rehearings in all cases of application for rehearing
- e. General conduct of trials in all boroughs
- f. Responsibility for the proper handling of trial calendars
- g. Law Library
- h. Police Recreation Camp
- i. Represents the Police Commissioner on Parole Commission.

In his absence assumes the duties of:

- j. Second Deputy Police Commissioner.

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SECOND DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

Supervision of:

- a. Police conditions in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens
- b. Conducts trials in all boroughs, as assigned by the Police Commissioner.

In their absence assumes the duties of:

- c. Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner
- d. Special Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Borough of Richmond
- e. Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of National Police Bureau.

THIRD DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

Supervision of:

- a. Police conditions in the Borough of The Bronx
- b. Executive officer to the Police Commissioner
- c. Chairman of the Executive Board
- d. Represents the Police Commissioner on all boards of which he is a member except the Parole Commission
- e. Methods of making and keeping records and reports of the Department
- f. Conducts trials in all boroughs, as assigned by the Police Commissioner.

In their absence assumes the duties of:

- g. Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner
- h. Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of Pensions and Relief
- i. Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of Committees on Ways and Means and Police Hospital
- j. Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of the Division of Narcotic Drug Control.

FOURTH DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

Supervision of:

- a. Police conditions in the Borough of Manhattan
- b. Boiler Division
- c. Investigation Bureau
- d. Permits and Licenses issued by the Department

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

FOURTH DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER—SUPERVISION OF—*Continued*

- e. Special Officers
- f. Regulation of Hacks and Taxi Cabs
- g. Conducts trials in all boroughs, as assigned by the Police Commissioner.

In their absence assumes the duties of:

- h. Third Deputy Police Commissioner
- i. Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of Traffic Division.

FIFTH DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

Supervision of:

- a. Chief Clerk's Division
- b. Quartermaster's Department
- c. Property Division
- d. Printing Bureau
- e. Civilian employees
- f. Care and maintenance of Department buildings, property and equipment
- g. Certifies and signs all bills and pay-rolls of the Department
- h. Conducts trials in all boroughs, as assigned by the Police Commissioner.

In their absence assumes the duties of:

- i. First Deputy Police Commissioner
- j. Honorary Deputy Police Commissioner
- k. Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of the Police Reserves.

*HONORARY DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

Supervision of:

- a. Special Duty Division
- b. Conditions relating to white slave traffic
- c. Crimes and offenses affecting women and girls
- d. Protection of juveniles
- e. Social Welfare.

* Resigned ; duties absorbed by the Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner.

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SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER JOHN A. HARRISS

Supervision of:

- a. Traffic Division
- b. Police Club
- c. Conduct of trials as specially assigned by the Police Commissioner.

SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RODMAN WANAMAKER

Supervision of:

- a. Police Reserves
- b. Conduct of trials as specially assigned by the Police Commissioner.

SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER JOHN M. SHAW

Supervision of:

- a. Police conditions, Borough of Richmond
- b. Conduct of trials as specially assigned by the Police Commissioner.

SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER EDMOND A. GUGGENHEIM

Supervision of:

- a. Pensions and Relief
- b. Conduct of trials as specially assigned by the Police Commissioner.

SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER T. COLEMAN DU PONT

Supervision of:

- a. Ways and Means Committee
- b. Police Hospital
- c. Conduct of trials as specially assigned by the Police Commissioner.

SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CARLETON SIMON

Supervision of:

- a. Division of Narcotic Drug Control
- b. Conduct of trials as specially assigned by the Police Commissioner.

SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS I. MCKAY

Supervision of:

- a. National Police Bureau
- b. Conduct of trials, etc., as specially assigned by the Police Commissioner.

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SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BARRON COLLIER

Supervisor of Bureau of Public Safety, etc. *

CHIEF INSPECTOR

- a. Command of the uniformed force
- b. Command of the Detective Division
- c. Responsibility of the enforcement of all laws and ordinances
- d. Responsibility for the discipline and efficiency of the uniformed force and detective force
- e. Approval of parade permits.
- f. Supervision of:
 1. Deputy Chief Inspector (Chief of Staff)
 - a. Headquarters Division
 - b. Equipment Bureau
 - c. Training School
 - d. Bureau of Telegraph
 - e. Musical Company. 1. Police Band. 2. Police Glee Club
 - f. Police Motor Truck Reserve Corps.
 2. Commanding Officer, Detective Division
 - a. Detective Division
 - b. School for Detectives.
 3. Inspector General
 - a. Inspection of uniforms and equipment of members of the Force
 - b. Inspection of Department buildings and their equipment, including precinct records
 - c. Inspection of Department live stock, vehicles, saddlery and other equipment.
 4. Chief Surgeon
 - a. Surgical Division.
 5. Chaplains.

CHIEF CLERK

- a. Command of the civilian clerical force in Police Headquarters
- b. Responsibility for the accurate maintenance of the following:

In the Chief Clerk's Office:

 1. The descriptive and assignment record of each member of the Force, filed by name, and cross indexed by command and by shield number

* Created by General Order No. 40, October 14, 1922.

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CHIEF CLERK—RESPONSIBLE FOR—*Continued*

2. Record of grades
3. The minutes of the Police Commissioner
4. Records of Departmental Recognition
5. The record of contracts and tabulation of rewards
6. The official files of General and Special Orders and of Circulars
7. The record of special patrolmen
8. The oath book
9. General Departmental files and records
10. The preparation under the direction of the Police Commissioner of forms of proposals and contracts
11. Custody of contracts.

THE BOOKKEEPER

Responsible for the following :

1. An account of all appropriations
2. A record of all expenditures
3. A record of all outstanding indebtedness
4. A detailed bookkeeping account
5. General records and files of Bookkeeper's Office.
6. Preparation of Annual Budget
7. All receipts and disbursements including the detail accounting of the following funds :
Police Pension Fund, Police Relief Fund, Contingent Fund, Recreation Camp General Fund, Emergency Fund and Chapel Fund. License Account, Welfare and Contingent Fund, Special Shield Fund, Loan Account, Field Day Games, and Police Reserve Fund ; also the compiling of the annual reports of the above funds.
8. Preparation and detail of Masquerade Ball Permits and Runners' Licenses, also the payments of all rewards on supplementary pay-rolls.



ALONG THE
PLATTEKILL
CREEK



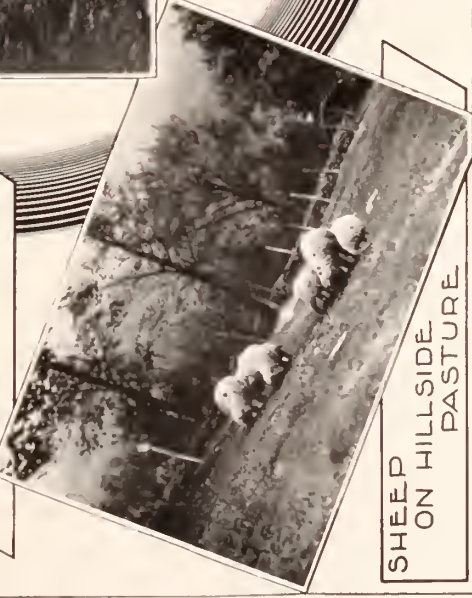
REGISTERED
JERSEY
CATTLE



PLATTEKILL
FALLS



FISHING IN
PLATTEKILL
CREEK GORGE



SHEEP
ON HILLSIDE
PASTURE

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

THE CREATION OF CRIME

Looking into the future, I fear that I cannot share the enthusiasm of some publicists, and others, who affect to believe that the millennium is slowly but, nevertheless, surely approaching. The outlook, as regards the diminishing of criminal endeavor, is depressing, for circumstances appear to be coniving for the express purpose of increasing it. I demur to the opinion that crime is entirely the result of local environment, for experience inclines me to the belief that, in its last analysis, it is the expression of economic conditions at large. I except from this, of course, crimes committed as a result of passion or the use of violent stimulants or narcotic or other drugs. Even then, it is doubtful whether all crimes of passion can be logically excluded from the previous category.

Of all the immediate sources of crime, perhaps propinquity is responsible for the largest share. Living with the same carelessness and a similar degree of proximity as some rodent animals, a certain class of our population becomes so familiar with the most repulsive phases of vice and crime, virtually from infancy, that they lose, or rather never possess, any sense of ethical values, and grow to look upon the successful criminal as the aristocrat of their sphere. **Propinquity**

This is a frightful condition, and it is apparently an inevitable consequence of excessive urban growth. The decrease, therefore, of the agricultural population, and the corresponding increase in the population of our large cities has recently begun to be recognized as a national menace. The movement from the farm to the city is rapidly spreading, and the economic reaction, bound to occur, is almost too terrifying to contemplate.

With no one to cultivate the farms, the necessities of life, not excepting clothes of all kinds, will soar in price. With a vast, constantly increasing surplus of labor, most of it wholly unsuited for the urban labor markets, wages will reach new low levels, and the trend of the standard of living will be ever downward.

I presume that it may be well for me, at this point, to apologize for the preceding remarks, as there will be many of the anxious critics of the present police administration, and of its Annual Report, who will loudly demand to know what explanation I can have to offer for making them. The answer is easy to find. Any movement, or condition, current or prospective, that is likely to cause or contribute to crime is a matter for the consideration and interest of the Police Department. **In Anticipation**

As Police Commissioner of the City of New York, I cannot afford to disregard the decrease in the rural population, and the consequent augmentation of the urban. Such a movement will inevitably be the direct and indirect

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cause of a large increase in the amount of crime committed in this City. It cannot be otherwise, and I desire to place myself on record, at this juncture, to the effect that the police force, with all that it implies, will have to be considerably increased within an appreciably short time to handle the situation which must thus unavoidably arise.

National Criminality

The Bar Association of the Nation recently stated that within a period approximating a dozen years, from 1910 to 1922, the total criminal element among the population of the United States had increased a fraction over 2%. Expressed less academically, it may be roughly said that this means that there are, today, two and one-quarter million more criminals than there were in 1910. I don't know on what they based this conclusion, nor from what sources the statistics were procured, but from my own observations I am inclined to believe that they are conservative rather than otherwise. It is worthy of notice that the period covered, by this increase, corresponds in a large measure if not exactly, with the withdrawal of the agricultural population to the cities.

For some years past, each successive "younger generation" has been developing new and not altogether laudable views on the subject of life and how it should be lived. The young men want to make money fast. The young girls want to dress and live sumptuously. There can be no doubt but what the respective attitudes of both have been largely influenced, if not actually formed, by the modes of life of certain classes of city dwellers.

The young people, of both sexes, have begun to look upon manual labor as degrading, and unworthy of them. In rural communities they dream of doing "office work," or of securing positions the duties of which will not demand that they soil their hands.

Rejection of Responsibilities

Young people of the cities, in full possession of the coveted office positions, are disgruntled and scheme by every possible means, worthy and unworthy, to increase their hours of pleasure and leisure. They are all in hot pursuit of hectic excitement. The matter of earning a living and making adequate provisions for the future has been relegated to a position among incidental considerations—something to be given thought when nothing fascinating or exciting is at hand. Neither the boys nor the girls want to marry and bring up a family; neither wishes to assume any responsibilities, or even meet present ones.

Pleasures, amusements and vices, formerly within reach of only the very wealthy and idle have become commonplace with the youth of the present generation. It is curious and rather disagreeable to trace the course of some of the radical changes that have taken place in the conduct and habits of

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

our youth. There was a time, for instance, when it was thought shocking for a young, unmarried woman, or girl, to return from a dance after midnight; the very word, "midnight," still for some of us retains a little of the tingle of naughtiness—of liberty taken at great audacity. Under existing customs, the younger generation feels itself aggrieved if the elders venture a criticism of hours so late that they encroach on the next day. The young people feel that they have been cheated and that they have not had a "good time" if they return before three, four, five or even later. Besides, the keeping of late hours, at one time, marked an epoch—something to be remembered—in the lives of the young. Now it is an incident of almost daily occurrence.

**Reckless Pursuit
of Pleasure**

Many a middle-aged man, of the present day, will vividly recall being rebuked by his parents for having smoked before he became of age. Now the young of both sexes commence to smoke almost at will.

The same thing applies to drinking. Even when the sale and general public consumption of alcoholic beverages was lawful, such indulgence on the part of the young of the male persuasion was strongly discountenanced. No woman who had the slightest spark of self-respect would have thought of drinking anything intoxicating in public, and few would do so in private, except on rare and special occasions. The sight of a woman under the influence of liquor, in public, created almost as much of a furore as a circus parade. Under the blandishments of a pernicious propaganda, public opinion has suffered a complete reversal. It appears to be the prevailing opinion that a woman is not "smart" who does not either drink or smoke, and in order to comply with this questionable standard, boys and girls of high school age indulge in both.

**Pernicious
Habits**

There is a wide difference between liberty and license, a rather platitudinous but very true apothegm. When the pursuit of liberty degenerates into the practice of license, the entire nation is imperilled. I am well aware that there will be many who will strenuously disagree with the preceeding remarks, but I may be permitted the conceit of believing that I am peculiarly well situated to judge of the causes and manifestations of crime, and I insist that the threatening increase in the ranks of the criminal element is due, in no inconsiderable measure, to the previously mentioned causes. Briefly summarized, these are:

- (a) The national revulsion against manual labor;
- (b) The exotic and unwholesome increase in urban populations, and the consequent congestion; and
- (c) The establishment of false ideals for the rising generation, and their addiction to vice and unhealthy habits of living.

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UNWARRANTED LENIENCY SHOWN TO CRIMINALS

Vicious Favoritism

One of the principal obstructions to the proper enforcement of the law and a positive incentive to the commission of crime is the extraordinary leniency shown some criminals, after they have passed beyond the jurisdiction of the police. In connection with this, it must be borne in mind that the work of the police is merely preliminary—the conviction and subsequent punishment of the offender is in the hands of the higher law-enforcement officials and the courts, all of whom are endowed with great discretionary powers. That these powers are not always employed to the best advantage of society is incontrovertible, and one striking illustration of this is the vicious clemency and indisputable favoritism that is displayed towards certain criminals.

Abuse of Bail

One such instance, even, does an incalculable amount of harm. Criminals are always quick to detect any possible avenue of escape from the punishment to which they know they are justly entitled, and exceptionally light, disproportionate and sometimes suspended sentences, given to others, encourages and inspires the criminal element to attempt to defy the police, and take more and more desperate chances. Besides the giving of unusually short sentences, another form of this abuse of discretionary power is the fixing of bail of professional criminals, or notoriously bad characters, at a very low figure, and, in fact, making it possible for some of them to get bail at all. As has been stated in previous Reports, chronic criminals, their avowed associates and hardened characters, generally, should not be admitted to bail. The mere fact that they are admitted to bail tends to diminish respect for the law, and undeniably encourages the criminal, if it does not act as an actual inspiration to the commission of other crimes. It costs money to secure bail, of course, and the bondsmen, and their principals, the surety companies, must be adequately recompensed, even if the bailee has to commit other crimes to secure the necessary funds.

Elsewhere, in this Report, are examples of conspicuous and unwarranted leniency, and of subsequent abuse of the bail privilege.

GENERAL HOSTILITY TOWARDS THE DEPARTMENT

Coöperation Solicited

The present police administration has sought in every possible manner, consonant with propriety, to enlist the aid of all desirable agencies in obtaining the coöperation of the public, and furthering the purpose of maintaining law and order. A reciprocal spirit has been conspicuous by its absence, in some quarters, notably among organizations devoted to the object of providing the public with what is termed, professionally, "news."

For illustration, the attitude of some of the newspapers may be taken, as they afford the most concrete examples. It has often been found necessary to withhold data concerning crimes from the general public, for the simple and obvious reason that if the data were to have been made public, it would unquestionably have reached the notice of the criminals, witnesses, or others involved and made it possible for them to elude justice, or prepare themselves in other ways to defeat the efforts of the Police Department, or the courts.



SHADY NOOK COTTAGE



FAIRVIEW COTTAGE



MAIN ROAD IN FRONT
OF
HYLAN LODGE



MOUNTAIN REST
THE
MAIN BUILDING



MAIN ROAD
AND
MOUNTAIN REST



HYLAN
LODGE



ROCK-LEDGE
COTTAGE

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Previous police administrations were apparently somewhat lax in this respect. This is assumed because facts relating to the commission of crimes were often made public prematurely, always to the detriment of the public welfare and safety, and frequently to the great advantage of the criminals concerned, or their associates.

One of the first official acts of the present Police Commissioner was to put a stop to the possibility of any information reaching any unauthorized person which might lend aid and comfort to the criminal element, permit any member of it to escape just punishment, or provide interested parties with advance information of projected police movements which might be used for private gain, or to the detriment of the general public or the efficiency of the Police Department.

**Premature
Publicity**

Certain factions, who had always been accustomed to receiving in advance much valuable data in the possession of the Police Department, and forecasts of projected changes in policies of administration, found themselves powerless and lacking the advices that had made them important and, consequently, influential.

There is no intention nor desire to indulge in recrimination, but there is no doubt but what numerous individuals, from different walks of life, had established clandestine and thoroughly illicit mediums of communication, enabling them to become possessed of confidential police information and to foretell certain acts determined on by the police administration—gambling and disorderly house raids, for example. Such information always had a market value in cash, and the fortunate individuals who appeared to be in position to continually secure it, not only sold it freely, but created for themselves a sphere of influence that was a source of unlimited scandal and a serious and unpardonable obstacle in the path of the performance of proper police duty.

The fury, therefore, of these persons, when the present police administration made it impossible for them to obtain any information other than that consistent with the efficient conduct of the Police Department, can be imagined. They pulled every wire, began all manner of intrigues, even to the extent of trying to compromise the highest officials of the Police Department by means of ingenious snares, in frantic efforts to reestablish themselves. Even up to the present time, they occasionally manage to show their venom, through the medium of some of the newspapers of the City, by statements to the effect that the police administration is suppressing facts relating to crime, and insinuating that the Police Department is withholding matters that should be made public.

**Misuse of
Confidential
Information**

Attention is especially directed to this situation because of the persistence with which some of the newspapers of this City have reiterated this charge—that the Police Department has suppressed facts relating to crime which should have been made public. The ulterior motive of these journals is plainly evident, and it is too bad that the management of them permits such abuse of their columns.

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Secrecy Enjoined by Charter

In order that the records, reports and papers, generally, of the Police Department might not be made available for the scrutiny of the idle, trivial or those inspired by improper or questionable motives, Section 1545 of the Charter of Greater New York provides that they shall only be examined after application has been made to the Police Commissioner and the application approved by him. Various pseudo investigating committees have overridden this provision of the Charter, with the connivance of extraordinary, or extra-legal, powers, mostly proceeding from the State Legislature, but that does not alter the fact that such promiscuous examinations are against the best interests of the public, and the efficiency of the Police Department.

It is common knowledge that such raids on the records and papers of the Police Department have disclosed nothing sensational, startling or detrimental to the Police Department, or its members. In all probability they never will, although some effort will be made to prevent the interruption of the transaction of the business of the Police Department in the future, on account of such misuse of power.

VICE AND GAMBLING

GAMBLING

Indifference of Public to Gambling

The attitude of the public, in reference to the enforcement of the laws in relation to gambling, is much to be deplored. Not only do many seem to condone gambling, but many attempt to extenuate it as an innocuous "amusement," or attempt to defend it on the ground that no one suffers but the person who does the gambling.

This is all wrong, and utterly inexcusable. To start with, there are laws that prohibit public gambling, and the providing of the facilities for it. There is no doubt about that. So long as such laws are in existence, the Police Department will see to it that they are enforced, regardless of the opposition, either as to quantity or quality.

The trouble with the general public is, that they do not fully understand the conditions for which gambling is responsible. Establishments where the general public may gamble are, for the most part, conducted by professional gamblers. These men are not philanthropists, and they run their resorts to the greatest possible advantage to themselves, and to the utter confusion of their thoughtless and misguided patrons.

There is further an enormous amount of humbug about "honest gamblers" and gamblers who will give a "square deal." Where these Parsifals among the short-card fraternity may be found, no one seems to know, but "come-ons" and suckers of all ages and conditions keep bobbing up in sufficient numbers to enable the professional gamblers to ride high in the lap of luxury, and grow fat and insolent on the winged dollars of their dupes.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Indeed, the revenue is so large and succulent and the so-called "sporting" public so continuously and easily fleeced that many of the highly placed and talented in this community and elsewhere will be found ready to align themselves with the professional gamblers, when the latter are attacked.

In the campaign inaugurated, and continued, by the present Police Administration, every art and wile was employed by the gamblers, their advocates among the ranks of the quasi respectable element, and by the really well meaning but misguided, to frustrate the attempts of the police to put a stop to commercialized gambling. The sheer audacity of some of these attempts at interference was sufficient to overwhelm some natures, and the pertinacity displayed in subsequent attempts was of a character to test the moral stamina of the most upright and determined.

**Gamblers'
Campaign**

Nothing, I am glad to record, availed the professional gamblers or their advocates, in the slightest, and I can confidently state that never in the history of this City—and possibly of any city of the modern world—has public gambling, conducted by professional gamblers, ever been at a lower ebb. And, for the benefit of the orthodox devotees of the blind goddess, let me say that it will never rise again, during the existence of the present Police Administration, at any rate.

The significance of this statement may not be apparent to all, so let me explain that prior to the incumbency of the present Police Administration, public gambling, on a greater or lesser scale, had always flourished. In each period of the City's history, there had always been a small but select coterie of gamblers who had "done business," no matter what happened in politics or the Police Department. Without any predetermination of any sort, I believe, when death or enforced absence made a breach in the ranks of the coterie, one of the most likely from among their followers was picked out to fill it. Thus was the gambling dynasty perpetuated. They believed, and it appeared, as though they were invulnerable.

The strongholds of this band were fairly well known to the general public, and from time to time guarded references were made to the "big games" and heavy losses and winnings of prominent figures about town. The present Police Administration has effectually shattered that combination, and public or semi-public gambling, as an institution and part of the City's life, has ceased to exist.

VICE

With very little variation, what has been said about gambling can be said about prostitution. There is no general commercialized prostitution in this City. At one time the social evil was accorded a certain amount of sneaking, blushing, recognition. Later this took the form of ignoring the existence of some half-hundred establishments that catered to prostitutes under the guise of being "hotels."

The Social Evil

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The revenue from this sort of commerce, as in the case of gambling, was huge and continuous. Its roots were deeply imbedded in exclusive soil, and to many it seemed almost preposterous to even think of attempting to uproot this massive tree, upon which grew the tempting fruits of commercialized prostitution.

Regardless of threats, offers of reward or blandishments of all sorts, these "hotels" were closed one by one, and in groups, to the utter consternation and dismay of the series of great and small parasites, who had fattened on the wages of the harlot and street-walker.

Obliteration of Systematic Prostitution

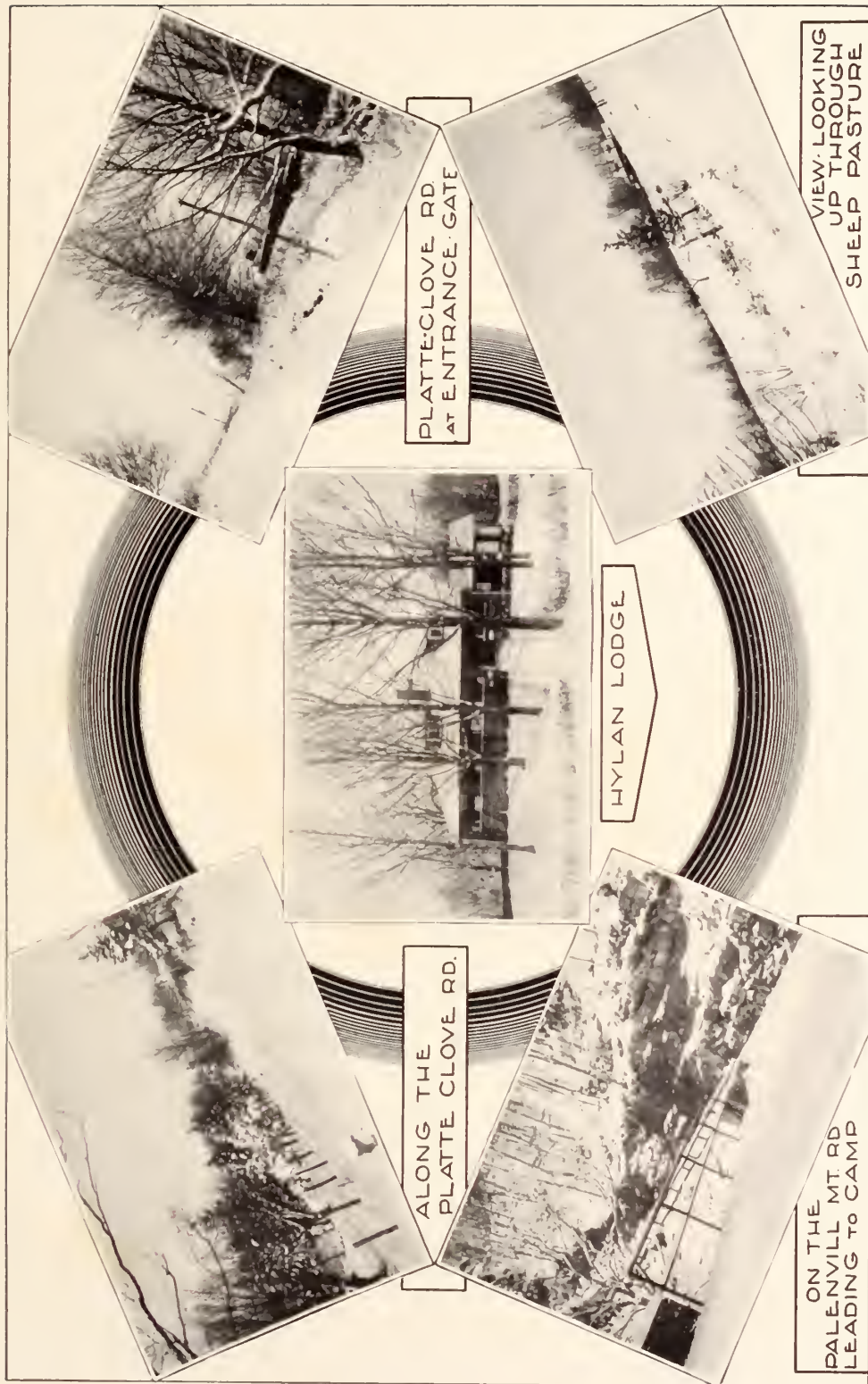
It is reasonable to assume that isolated, individual cases of prostitution may be found. The weak and degenerate will always be with us, and the defects in their characters will manifest themselves in various ways, including self-abasement, at times and under circumstances which the law can neither anticipate nor control. The point upon which I desire to lay especial emphasis, however, is that there is no commercialized prostitution in New York City today, a fact which some of the hostile press and self-sufficient civic societies more or less grudgingly admit.

I cannot leave this subject without saying that the reports of these societies, and some of the newspaper articles, dealing with this change for the better in regard to the obliteration of commercialized prostitution, are worded in a manner that is brim-full of unconscious humor. Those responsible for the writing of them are particularly anxious to minimize the part played by the Police Department in bringing about the result, and to try and cover their own organization with glory, inferring that their moral support or inspiration was the force really to be applauded.

Credit Where It Is Due

Such insinuations are utterly false. I take this opportunity to state, in the most unqualified terms, that the work of stamping out commercialized prostitution, and obliterating the resorts run under various disguises that aided and abetted it, was initiated by the present Police Administration and carried through to triumphant conclusion without any sort of outside aid, with the exception of the approbation given by His Honor, the Mayor. No civic society, organization for the betterment of society, newspaper or other body had anything whatever to do with the achievement of the Police Department, and the latter cannot be dimmed or beclouded by any claim of inspiration, moral support or active participation coming from independent or self-constituted organizations.

In connection with this painful and repulsive subject, I wish to say that it will continue to receive the same attention in the future that it has in the past, and that the present Police Administration has no intention of resting on its oars, or ever permitting the social evil to raise its ugly head again for the fraction of a second.



PLATTECLOVE RD.
AT ENTRANCE GATE

VIEW LOOKING
UP THROUGH
SHEEP PASTURE

HYLAN LODGE

ON THE
PALENVILL MT. RD
LEADING TO CAMP

ALONG THE
PLATTE CLOVE RD.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

THE PRESTIGE OF THE DEPARTMENT

With the passage of time, and the rapid growth of the population of this City, the performance of police duty presents new complexities and increasing difficulties. Not the least of these is the ever-present necessity for the conservation of the prestige of the Police Department.

Considered from every angle, the prestige of the Police Department is its largest and principal asset; it is the backbone of police authority. The summary powers of the police today are sharply defined and greatly circumscribed. There was a time when the police possessed a somewhat military character; when they assumed such powers, almost, as appeared necessary to meet the exigency of the moment. That was in the days when the scope, field and authority of the police were still in a nebulous state, and when the organization was in its formative period.

**The Police
Department's
Bulwark**

Since those days, the authority of the police has been refined—pared would perhaps be a more suitable word—by a succession of legal decisions and pronouncements until the condition has been totally reversed, and the police, themselves, are compelled to be constantly on the alert to avoid possible, technical infringements of the law while endeavoring to enforce it.

This condition makes it exceptionally difficult for the police to enforce the law, and explains why it is possible for a clever, unscrupulous lawyer, on some occasions, to snatch his prosperous client from between the yawning jail doors.

At frequent intervals new laws are written on the statute books and in the Code of Ordinances which call for enforcement, or recognition, by the police. More legal decisions are handed down, to the utter bewilderment of any citizen to whose notice they may chance to come, and to further complicate the proper, adequate performance of police duty. Now and then a law is passed or a legal decision rendered that has the effect of clarifying what may have previously been a seriously befogged situation. Unfortunately, such instances provide the exceptions, and do not go to make up the rule.

Tangle of Laws

Because of the very fact that they are the police, they are the first to come into contact with this tangle in the skein of our social fabric. The legislators and the judges who are responsible for the snarl may never be directly confronted with the results of their individual or collective handiwork. On the other hand, the police who in all probability have had nothing to do with the passage of the law or ordinance, or the rendering of the legal decision, must make the best of the situation. They must ascertain the letter of the law, enforce it and at the same time be guilty of no academic infringement on the rights of the individual whose acts have brought him within its purview.

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An Anomalous Situation

It is thus pretty clearly seen that the police are being placed with increasing frequency in a paradoxical and invidious position in the enforcement of some laws; they must exercise great discretion or run the risk of becoming technical law-violators themselves while in the act of enforcing the law. It must be obvious that, with the passage of time, this situation is not becoming less complex but, on the contrary, constantly more so.

Hedged about and hamstrung in this manner, the authority of the Police Department is emasculated and diminished. To this burden the attacks of the professional detractors of the Police Department may be added.

Today virtually all that remains in the hands of the Police Department as an active, vital law-enforcement agency is the departmental prestige. It is a fragile and tenuous instrument, at the best, and one that has been built up as a result of sterling achievement in every conceivable line of police duty. The prestige enjoyed by any individual, or organization, regardless of its character, can be utterly shattered in the twinkling of an eye, and that the prestige of the Police Department has serenely weathered the countless vicious attacks that it has, speaks well for the profound impression the work of the Police Department has made on the citizens of this City.

Nevertheless, there appear to be elements and factions that are determined to wring this last instrument of law-enforcement from the hands of the Police Department. What purpose those responsible for this movement expect to serve is beyond comprehension, but that attacks directed to no other end are constantly in progress, is apparent to anyone familiar with conditions in this City.

Fictitious "Crime Waves"

One of the most familiar shapes taken by these attacks, is the circulation of reports that "crime waves" are engulfing the City. For those who do not understand just what is meant by the term "crime wave," it may be said that it is another way of claiming that the criminal and lawless elements have completely over-reached and gotten the best of the police.

No such condition has ever obtained in this City during recent years—certainly not during the incumbency of the present police administration. That there have been crimes, sensational crimes, lots of them, there is no question. But so have there been crimes, sensational crimes, lots of them, in Chicago, St. Louis, London, Paris, Peking, Bangkok and Oshkosh. So long as criminals continue to be born, so long as there is grinding poverty and shrieking vice, it is much to be feared that crime will exist.

As a result of false and misleading statements and a peculiarly pernicious form of psychology, the audience of the New York City Police Department has been taught to look upon it in erroneous light. A policeman is not

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

a magician, nor can the Police Department as a whole perform miracles. The public in this City has been fed hokum to such an extent, in the form of preposterous stories about the apprehension of super-criminals by wonder-working detectives, that unless a criminal who happens to receive an unusual amount of publicity is instantly apprehended the Department as a whole is immediately cried down.

The present is as good a time as any to endeavor to clear up some of the current misapprehensions about the Police Department, its functions, powers and abilities. In the first place, it must be borne in mind that the Police Force is much less, in strength, than it should be, and that the amount of preventive work possible, in any case, is bound to be very limited.

Explaining Police Powers

The prime function of the Police Department is to enforce the law. When the law has been violated, it is for the police to take appropriate steps, within certain restrictions, as previously mentioned, for example. When, however, through some freak of coincidence, a number of domestic and imported criminals commit simultaneous crimes, the police cannot be logically censured, if, after having diligently employed all the limited means at their command, they have failed to apprehend the offenders, or been unable to prevent them or others from perpetrating subsequent crimes.

Much has been made of the vaunted efficiency of the police, and especially detectives, of a generation ago. Nothing, however, is said about the totally different conditions existing then and now that make any such comparison absolutely impossible. Many differences might reasonably be cited, but two are enough to illustrate the point. One is the vast difference in population, not only numerically, but ethnically; the races making up the bulk of the population twenty years ago were very few, and the criminal element among them was quickly identified and easily kept under surveillance.

Changed Times

Another difference is that twenty years ago the criminal element, and its satellites, was to be found in half a dozen sections of the City, and in certain well-known resorts in those sections.

At the present time the City has grown enormously in population, there are a dozen or more races comprised in the bulk of the population, the transient criminal is far more numerous and dangerous than he was then, the criminal element is completely scattered throughout the Greater City, but the Police Department has not increased with the growth of the City, and for regular police work outside of traffic regulation, the police force is little bigger than it was ten or more years ago.

Besides all that, when there are an unusual number of fires, the populace is not senselessly alarmed by reports that the City is in imminent danger of

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a general conflagration, or that there is a "fire wave," nor is there any talk of removing the Secretary of Agriculture, or the State Commissioner of Farms and Markets when the national or state crops are poor and below the average. No one has ever suggested placing the Secretary of Commerce on trial when ships are lost at sea, or of imprisoning the Secretary of Labor when the nation has been paralyzed as a result of strikes.

No Sovereign Remedy for Crime

Where, then, is the logic in denouncing the Police Commissioner and excoriating the Police Force when there is much publicity given the commission of certain crimes? As far back as authentic records extend, mention of crime and criminals is found. All manner of drastic punishments have been meted out to such offenders, but no one as yet has discovered any sovereign remedy, or panacea, for criminals.

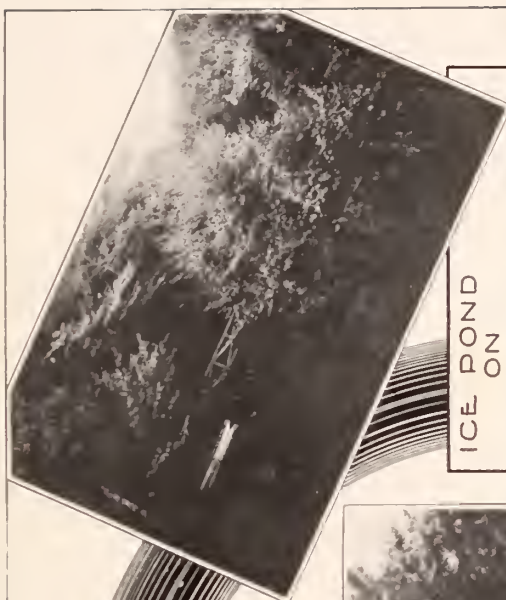
There can be no doubt but what this City, in proportion to its size, is freer from vice and crime than any other city, and that the intensive and progressive methods of crime prevention and cure, employed by the present police administration, are constantly diminishing the annual crime totals. The work of the Police Department will be seriously handicapped, in this respect, if its prestige should ever be much impaired. Constructive criticism is necessary to the life and efficiency of any large organization. Systematic abuse, misrepresentation and slanderous falsehoods are far from constituting constructive criticism, and the Police Department will continue to combat those uttering defamatory statements and malicious lies about it, in the future as it has in the past.

Pointless Controversies

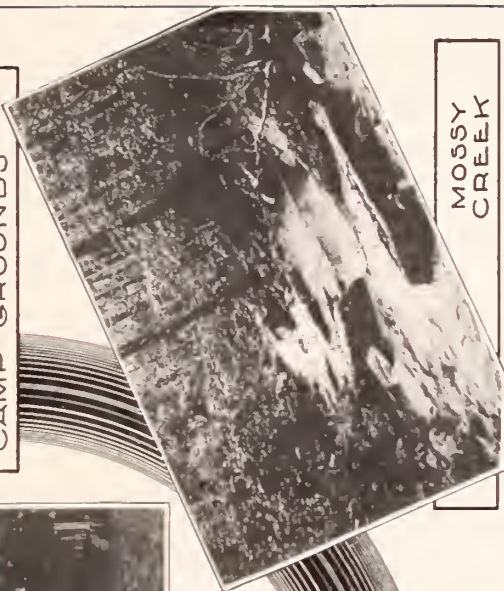
Throughout the five years, during which I have been Police Commissioner of the City of New York, I have studiously avoided purposeless and witless controversies. The opportunity for them is always present, but unless there is something definite, beneficial and useful to be gained, I believe that silence is the best policy, no matter how vexatious the incident or exasperating the falsehoods told by the other side.

The press of this City was particularly venomous, and really exceeded itself, during 1922. Always careless of the truth, the press deliberately and maliciously printed all manner of false and misleading information about the Police Department and crime conditions. They appeared to be endeavoring to outstrip one another in their frantic efforts to blacken and besmirch the fair name of the Police Department and those responsible for its conduct. Regardless of the consequences, they even went so far as to asperse and deride the City of New York itself, and to hold it up to ridicule to the balance of the nation and, in fact, the world.

I do not think I should be rendering proper service to the citizens of this City, were I to ignore this attitude and these acts of the press. It would



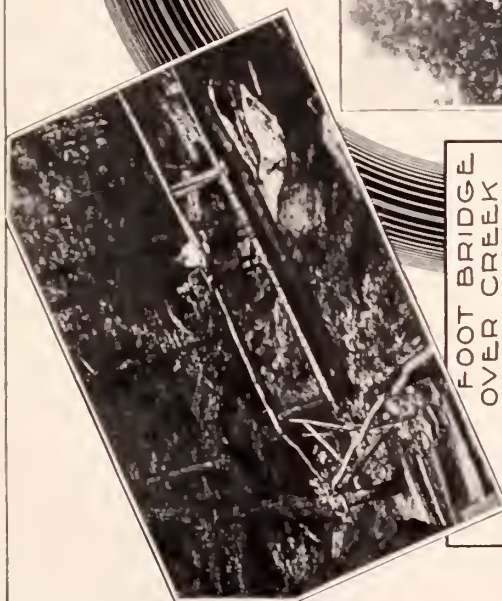
ICE POND
ON
CAMP GROUNDS



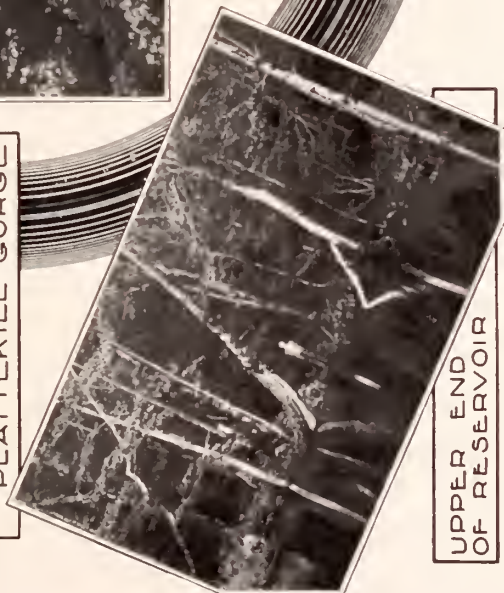
MOSSY
CREEK



FLOWER LINED
WALK TO
ROCK-LEDGE



FOOT BRIDGE
OVER CREEK
PLATTEKILL GORGE



UPPER END
OF RESERVOIR

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

not be right to permit any body, regardless of its ostensible aims and character, to assume that it can publish falsehoods wholesale with impunity. Uninspired by any wish for retaliation or vengeance, I intend to show to what extent the press of this City is prepared to go in order to represent, to the public, that the Police Department is corrupt and inefficient. The purpose of making this record is to enable posterity to have some idea of the obstacles that were encountered by the forces of law and order, in the performance of their duty; and to show to what sinister uses the power of the press can wantonly be put.

It is generally recognized that one of the best, if not the very best, methods of conveying an idea to the public is through the medium of pictures, or illustrations. The value of this especial form of psychology has long been known and used, and today one of the most potent weapons in the armory of journalism is the cartoon.

Malice of the Press

For several years past, the press of this City has decided that there has been, from time to time, a "crime wave." Obsessed by this idea, they have been endeavoring to prove it by every means in their power. It has been a puzzle to me as to whether the management of the newspapers, starting this false report, for the purpose of harassing the Police Department, did not eventually persuade themselves that they must force the public and Police Department to believe it in order to maintain their credit and prestige. There is much evidence in support of this theory, which, incidentally, I believe is the only logical and charitable one for the criminal absurdities of which the press was guilty in its campaign of filth, falsehood and fatuousness against the Police Department.

In substantiation of these statements, I offer reproductions of cartoons, taken from the leading journals of New York City, printed during the course of their latest defamatory campaign, just referred to. The malice that inspires them must be at once apparent to the most confirmed optimist. The encouragement and inspiration they provide to every law-breaker was undoubtedly the cause of untold crime and attempted crime. Even thieves read the newspapers. Many of them are very ignorant, and glance lightly over the text, but none of them can fail to appreciate and digest the significance of the following cartoons.

Encouraging Law-Breakers

I urge the reader to scan these cartoons carefully, and meditate what possible good their publication could accomplish. As a matter of fact, there is considerable doubt in my mind as to whether or not the publication of such illustrations should not be classed as inimical to public welfare. They are not instructive, and neither are they "news." They preach no sermon. They have no moral. They say, in substance: "Come, all ye criminals, to the good City of New York. It is a thieves' paradise, and ye shall meet with no

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molestation. The police are stupid, incompetent and corrupt. Come, and ye shall be richly rewarded!"

Citizens Should Act

It seems to me that the entire citizenry, as business men and householders, should place themselves on record as against such conduct on the part of the press. No condition in the Police Department, no matter what its alleged character, can be used as an excuse for the invitation of criminals, at wholesale, to this City. These cartoons not only invite the criminal, but lead him to infer that he may commit virtually any crime, here, almost without peril of punishment. To the unlettered and primitive, the degenerate or dope fiend, with criminal tendencies or impulses, such illustration, published in the daily papers and backed by their vast prestige, constitute a provocation not to be denied.

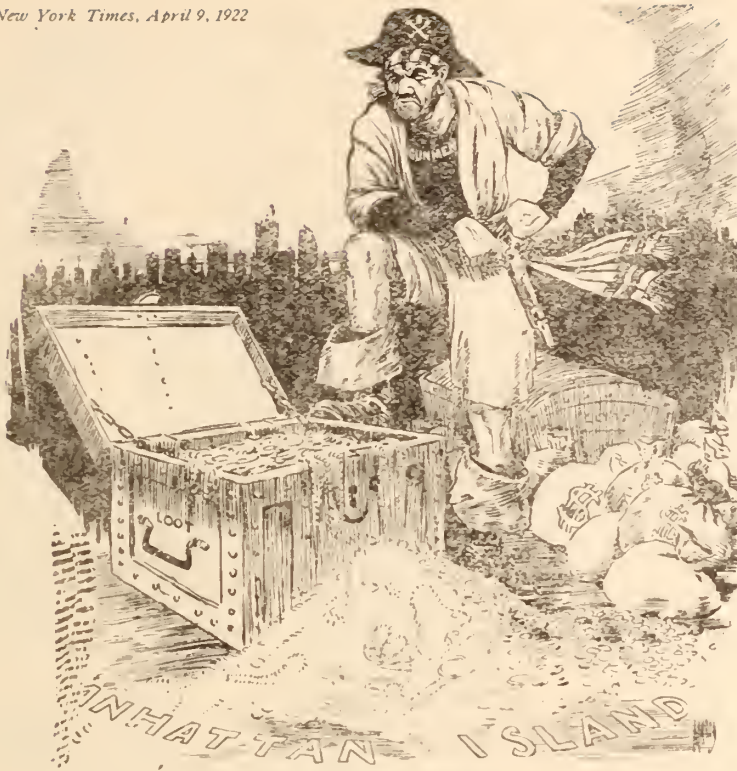
The Cartoons

Newspapers are strangely sheep-like in the direction of their editorial policy. These two cartoons on page 29 are from papers of widely-divergent characters, but they vie with one another in their pictorial efforts to traduce the Police Department, and to make their "crime wave" charge stand up. Even in journalism, apparently, community of purpose makes somewhat incongruous associations.

From these cartoons on page 30 it is plain to be seen that nothing in New York City, from the standpoint of the "World," is or can be right. Everything and everybody is wrong, and there is a thieves' carnival in progress. It is regrettable that there is not some way in which we can ascertain the amount of crime for which the cartoon with the caption: "Another 'Traction Plot'" is responsible. Not only is this a contemptible slur on the Chief Magistrate of this City, but it is an invitation to gangsters and safe-blowers to ply their nefarious pursuits.

These two cartoons on page 31 certainly could not be construed by even those disposed to admire them as deterrents to crime. They cannot help but excite the contempt of the ignorant and criminal for the Police Department, while inspiring and spurring them to crime. Both announce the complete ascendancy of the gun-man, and in one instance the apathy and inertia of the entire police force. All of this is utterly false. The man who drew these cartoons knew that the impression they were designed to convey was false. Those at whose behest they were drawn knew it, also. What excuse or extenuation could be advanced for their publication is beyond the power of my imagination. Were any other body guilty of such conduct, but the press, it or they would be called strictly to account, and there seems to be no good reason why the press should be exempt from it.

These on page 32 would provide incentive and courage to the most timid and inexperienced thief or gun-man.



TREASURE ISLAND



A STEADY PROCESSION



"ANOTHER TRACTION PLOT"

New York Evening World,
April 10, 1922



THE CITY OF HOLD-UPS!

COME ACROSS



Tom Harding

THE LATEST GET-RICH-QUICK SCHEME

New York World, April 7, 1922



"THIS DEPARTMENT IS ALERT, VIGILANT AND ACTIVE"



WE REALLY SHOULD REMEMBER TO MAKE A MEMORANDUM
TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT THIS SOME DAY

New York World, January 30, 1922



WHO SAID "BUSINESS DEPRESSION"?

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The campaign of calumnies and general vilification, by the press, was not confined to cartoons, however. Possessing plenty of initiative, if not overburdened with conscientious, or other scruples, the press incessantly launched the most vicious attacks of which their writers were capable against the Police Department and its administration. The most insignificant incidents, in the daily life of the metropolis, were inflated to Brobdingnagian proportions. Truth and accuracy of detail were mercilessly slaughtered, when such a course served the purpose of besmirching or misrepresenting the aims or acts of the Police Department or the members of the present administration.

**Unbridled
Exaggeration
of Press**

Never, I believe, in the written record of the development of modern journalism were the columns of the daily papers so flooded not only with distortions of data, incident and circumstances pertaining to the commission of crimes, but also with circumstantial accounts of crimes that were never committed! It is nothing short of criminal that such impostures should be foisted upon the public, to say nothing of the rank injustice done the Police Department.

So far as I know, no other Police Commissioner has ever written into the official records of the Police Department indisputable evidence of the malignity of the press. I propose to do so, and in such a manner that it will constitute an invincible testimony of the base purposes to which the daily newspaper can be put, and will provide a scintillating example of the prostitution of the vaunted "power of the press." I have given much consideration to the subject of the best and most convincing manner in which to serve this purpose, with the result that follows. The page is divided by a line; on one side of the line is a fac-simile—photo-engraving is the technical expression—of the falsehoods published about the Police Department. On the other side of the line are the facts. Wherever possible, the newspaper article is reproduced in its entirety. In such cases, because of the length of it, that that would not be possible, the headline of the newspaper is reproduced, together with the offending text.

**Making It Part
of the Official
Record**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

EXHIBIT "A"

(The New York Times, Aug. 29th, 1922)

FALSEHOOD

POLICEMAN ACCUSED OF TICKET HOLD-UP

Two Charged With Traffic Violations After Refusing Field Day Contributions.

Herman Billingsley of 2,636 University Avenue, the Bronx, and who said he was head of the Billingsley Holding Company, a contracting firm, told Magistrate Peter A. Hatting in the West Farms Court yesterday that he and Anthony Romano of 2,453 Cambrelling Avenue, the Bronx, has been charged with violating the traffic regulations last Saturday because they refused to buy tickets for the coming Police Field Day games.

Billingsley asked the Magistrate to issue a warrant for Motorcycle Policeman Joseph Farrell of the City Island Station, charging felonious assault, and declared that the policeman fired a shot through the rear of his automobile when the contractor and his wife were riding on New Rochelle Road, shortly after midnight. He said that when he stopped his car the policeman asked him to buy tickets for the Field Day. Romano happened along at that moment, and the policeman, Billingsley said, asked him also to buy tickets. Billingsley said that he told the policeman he was not interested in the Police Field Day fund, and Romano declared that he refused to buy a ticket because he already had bought five tickets from other policemen.

Billingsley and Romano then told the Magistrate that Farrell handed Billingsley a summons for speeding and that another summons was issued to Romano charging that he was driving on the wrong side of the street. The Magistrate adjourned the traffic violation cases until tomorrow, when, he announced, he will hear testimony on Billingsley's charge that the policeman fired a shot at his car. The policeman denied the charges.

FACT

I.

There are two distinct cases embraced under the caption, "POLICEMAN ACCUSED OF TICKET HOLD-UP;" they are not related in any way.

On investigation: Sherman Billingsley stated that he had never been asked to purchase tickets by Officer Farrell. Arraigned in magistrate's court, Billingsley was found not guilty of reckless driving, but was fined \$2 on charge of operating an automobile without operator's license.

II.

No evidence was produced to substantiate Romano's charge that he had been arrested because of his refusal to buy tickets from Officer Farrell. He was found guilty of violating traffic regulation and sentence was suspended.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

EXHIBIT "B"—(*The Home News*, Sept. 10, 1922.)

Harlem Wide Open, Alderman Harris Writes to Mayor Hylan; Criticises Inspector Sweeney

FALSEHOOD

Protesting in an open letter addressed to Mayor Hylan the other day against vice conditions in Harlem, Alderman George W. Harris, 135 W. 135th St., declared that gambling and immorality are on the increase, that liquor is being sold night and day, that the morale of "both the uniformed and detective forces seems to have broken down, and Harlem is wide open."

Blames Police System

Harris goes on to state that the white and colored policemen in Harlem of the rank and file are efficient and not to blame, but the trouble lies with the police system in Harlem and its head. "We request that you advise Commissioner Enright to put Inspector Cahalane in the Harlem district, at least for a time," writes Harris, "for things can't go on as they are."

Here are some of the "high lights" contained in Alderman Harris' letter:

"There is open and wholesale sale of bad whiskey throughout the West Harlem district. There is equally open and wholesale gambling upon the streets, and in a large number of the houses in Harlem. There is a larger amount of and more open immorality in Harlem than this community has known in years. Unless these conditions are remedied there is going to be trouble of a very general and serious nature at no distant day in Harlem.

"So long as Inspector Cahalane was directly in charge of the inspection district, he and his efficient and experienced subordinates kept the lid tightly closed. They knew the disreputable and the indecent from the reputable and the respectable, of all creeds and colors. They were not only firm, but fair. They had no preconceived notions and prejudices. They simply dealt with every situation as they found it and they played no favorites. We have nothing but praise for Captain Gargan and his immediate subordinates at the 38th Precinct."

Alderman Harris then brings his guns to bear on Inspector Sweeney, after which the letter continues:

FACT

The gist of this charge is that "Harlem is wide open." On investigation: At interview, Mr. Maxwell, Editor of *Harlem Home News*, said he could not remember the article being published. He did not see the article before it was printed; if he had, he would not have permitted it to appear.

At interview, Alderman George W. Harris declared that he had no personal knowledge of the conditions referred to in the article.

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EXHIBIT "C"—(*The Brooklyn Eagle*, Oct. 11, 1922.)

Wave of Robberies Goes On In Boro Hushed by Police; 60 Cases in Past 2 Months

FALSEHOOD

Figures indicating continued activity of burglars, robbers and hold-up men in Brooklyn during the past two months were obtained today by *The Eagle* from sources independent of the police. In accordance with the set policy of Commissioner Enright, the police have suppressed all details relating to a majority of the crimes in a list of at least 60 which have occurred since August 1. These cases include every variety of burglary, theft and highway robbery.

One of the most difficult phases of the situation lies in the increase in inside jobs, performed by servants with the aid of outside accomplices who coach their aids carefully and are able to carry on their work with a minimum of danger, thanks to the unsuspecting nature of the average householder.

A partial list of those who have suffered at the hands of burglars, highwaymen and yeggs generally during the past two months includes :

Raymond A. Manny, 930 Lincoln pl., holdup.

Mrs. B. Sherman, 445 Pulaski St., hold-up.

J. Achson, 125 to 127 Manhattan Ave.

Frank L. Wing, 193 Quincy St.

Morris Whitmore, 2007 Bedford Ave.

F. W. Van Name, 55 Pineapple St.

Louis Smolinsky, 1217 45th St.

A. Schwartz, 44 Bay 23d St.

J. Scheinblum, 1371 47th St.

Charles Maslow, 2063 77th St.

Leon Schultz, 1241 E. 21st St.

Max Rappaport, 373 E. 43d St.

Meyer Phillips, 447 Jerome Ave.

Harry Nassan, 1868 Newkirk Ave.

Norma R. Levine, 20 Prospect St.

FACT

The gist of this article is that the Police Department has suppressed information about these alleged crimes, because it has failed to take efficient action in regard to them. It will be noted that emphasis is laid on "robberies."

There are 62 cases cited in the article. Of this total, 13 were burglaries, 21 grand larcenies, 27 were baseless—no crime having been committed, or any complaint of one being made—and there was exactly one robbery.

So far as known, no attempt was ever made by the representatives of the Police Department to "hush" the commissions of the 13 burglaries, 21 grand larcenies and the solitary robbery. They were all common-place crimes; and the amount of money involved in any, or all of them, was unusually petty, if anything.

Particular attention, however, is directed to the fact that the article inflates the total by 27 crime items. These refer to crimes which never occurred, but which the writer of the article used to swell the total, in an attempt to vindicate his headline.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

EXHIBIT "D"

(The Brooklyn Eagle, Aug. 24th, 1922)

FALSEHOOD

BURGLARS CONTINUE ACTIVE IN BORO: 300 CASES IN 3 MONTHS

List Shows Only Victims With
Insurance, Only Small Pro-
portion of Total.

From a confidential source The Eagle has obtained and prints today a list of about 300 burglaries, sneak thefts, safe robberies and other depredations of the criminal element in this city which throws a startling light on their amazing activity.

The list is incomplete. It covers the widest range, including thefts of trifling amounts to flat and apartment house burglaries in which the hauls represented a loss of hundreds and thousands of dollars. In many instances news of the loss was never made public by the police.

The losses represent articles of every conceivable nature from a baby carriage to a string of pearls; from artificial teeth and eyes, bicycle shoes, hats and canes—everything that was not nailed down, in fact—to jewelry, clothing, even booze.

Good Liquor a Prize Catch.

Good liquor brings top-notch prices these days in those subterranean markets familiar to the denizens of the underworld, and whenever a discriminating crook uncovers a supply of prime stuff, even though it be only a bottle or two purchased in pre-prohibition days, he confiscates it with glee. In this connection it may be said that thieves have even been known to tap the cellar stock of alcohol kept by drug stores for drug mixing purposes, siphoning it out of barrels. Several druggists have lost much alcohol in this way.

In the list which follows emphasis should be laid on the fact that the losses represent only victims who carried burglary insurance. If the losses among the non-insured could be tabulated the list would be swelled to possibly five or six times the total of nearly 300 cases here enumerated.

FACT

The length of this article renders it inexpedient to reproduce it in its entirety. The salient part of the text, however, has been reproduced. The purpose of the writer was to lead the reader to believe that there had been some 300 burglaries, and other similar crimes of violence, within a very brief period, and that, by the exercise of some very amazing acumen, he abstracted a list of them from Police Department records. He apparently was either unable, or did not take the trouble, to count the items on the list, published in connection with this text, as there are 317 on it instead of 300.

This is another case of unalloyed, malicious misrepresentation combined with stupid falsehood. To begin with, the Police Department has no record whatever of 124 of the total of 317. The Police Department of this, or any other city, would experience some difficulty in investigating crimes that never occurred, nor existed, except in the seething cerebellum of a guttersnipe operating as a "police news reporter." Of the balance, 31 were of a character which might be called burglaries—not 300; 5 robberies, 62 cases of grand and 50 of petty larceny; 1 case of malicious mischief; 1 case having its origin back in 1921; 8 cases indeterminate and under investigation; 8 cases of merely lost property; and in conclusion, possibly through carelessness, ignorance or design, the writer provided 27 duplications.

If the statements in the columns of the daily press are to have any value, they should approximate the truth. This article could only have been published with the sole object of misleading the public and creating the impression that the Police Department was hopelessly incompetent, to say the least. It is a fair sample of the "journalism" with which the Police Department has to contend.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

EXHIBIT "E" —(*The World*, April 3, 1922)

40 BANDITS HOLD UP N. Y. C. TRAIN

FALSEHOOD

BANDITS PICK WRONG TRAIN; MISS \$500,000

*Had Six Automobiles and Truck
at Chelsea, Prepared to
Carry Off Loot.*

(From a Staff Correspondent of The World)

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 2. — Forty bandits, in six motor cars and a truck, missed a \$500,000 haul of silks when they held up a New York Central special freight train of eighty cars, at Chelsea, about midnight, Sunday, only because the train does not handle silk cars on Saturday nights.

If the silk had been aboard, every pound of it probably would have been carried off with the same perfect organization the bandits exhibited in betaking themselves to safety when they realized their errand was futile.

One or more of them was aboard the train when it pulled out of the Mott Haven yards Saturday night. All he or they had to do was to keep quiet and wait till the train got to Chelsea, a small place near Poughkeepsie. The rest of the band was busy there.

Silks Not on Train.

The train, every night but Saturday, hauls several cars loaded with silks at the Yonkers silk factories. These goods are linings for the men's and women's clothing manufacturers of Buffalo, Rochester and other cities. They use an enormous quantity, and the nightly shipment runs into the hundreds of thousands of dollars in value.

When the experienced robber aboard the train Saturday night reached Chelsea, he "pulled the air." The train came to a stop, just at the place the robber band had selected, quiet but accessible. Over the hill, at the side of a cross country road, the six automobiles and the motor truck were parked and ready to make a quick run of about a mile to the Albany Post Road.

The robbers had not been wasting any time while waiting for the freight to come along. They had clipped and cut every railroad and other wire out of the railroad station and all the other buildings thereabout. They had pried open the door of the station, long closed for the night, and had cut the telephone wires and torn out the telephone booths.

Bandits Ready for Work.

When the locomotive of the long freight train stopped in response to the air signal it was right in front of the bandit reception committee. Every man who surrounded the cab was armed with a revolver, and every one seemed familiar with his work. They covered the windows of the cab, and six of them climbed up and put guns to the heads of Eugene Stewart, the engine driver of Albany, and Henry Crannage, the conductor, who happened to be in the cab at the time. The rest scattered and took care of the brakemen.

The locomotive, under the direction of the robbers, was run down the road, and the bandits began their search for the silk. They could not find it, and could find no sign on the cars to show that it was there. Not content to believe that the silk cars were missing, they began methodically to open every fifth car, but found all loaded with sugar, which had come from Yonkers factories.

FACT

This article is one of the most perfect examples of the utter untruthfulness of the press, and especially of this particular newspaper, in existence. It contains a wonderfully circumstantial account of what was really an insignificant occurrence, but which the writer of this article, with characteristic skill, has inflated to magnificent proportions. What happened was this:

On the day in question, a freight train was stopped by the emergency air-brake. A member of the train crew was directed to investigate. Six or eight cars back of the locomotive, he was threatened by a man brandishing a revolver. He reported to the train conductor, who directed the locomotive be uncoupled, and sent forward to a nearby telegraph signal tower, for the purpose of summoning aid; completing its mission, the returning locomotive apparently frightened off the thief or thieves for the railroad authorities state that only one man was seen by the train crew. The seals on six cars had been broken, but nothing was missing. The article states that six automobiles were used. The railroad employees say that they saw no automobiles. In fact, as there was only one thief seen, six automobiles might have proved rather an embarrassment than an aid in the consummation of the projected crime. A slightly anomalous detail such as one man operating six automobiles, however, is something which no police news reporter would let stand between him and a "good story" no matter who was injured, or what falsehoods had to be injected into it.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

EXHIBIT "F"

(*The Herald*, Nov 28th, 1922)

FALSEHOOD

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1922.

Our Police Beaten by a Mob.

The riot outside the Earl Carroll Theater on Sunday night should be investigated. If the city authorities will not sift it to the bottom, then the Grand Jury should do so. It was a disgraceful event.

First it should be established whether the overflow meeting was or was not legally held. If the speakers and their auditors were within their rights the police should not have interfered. Free speech, as guaranteed by the Constitutions of the Nation and the State, must not be abridged. New York has not forgotten the Town Hall incident of a year ago, when the Police Headquarters clique flagrantly violated the Constitution.

Not that it is the right of persons to assemble where and when they will. Their constitutional privileges in this respect is subject to laws made for the general welfare. No gathering which blocks traffic or incites disorder can be justified by quoting the Constitution. Nor does the constitutional guaranty of freedom of speech license the utterance of lawless speeches.

If the overflow meeting at the Earl Carroll Theater was illegal, then an investigation should determine why the police were beaten by the mob. The police of New York are not in the habit of being defeated. The rank and file consist of ten thousand strong and courageous men. With the right system at Police Headquarters there is no imaginable riot that should not be quelled by them within an hour, no matter in what quarter of the town it occurred.

Yet this serious disturbance took place at Seventh avenue and Fiftieth street—almost in the heart of the city. Is it possible that the machinery at Police Headquarters is so shot to pieces that a hundred or a thousand policemen cannot be called to the center of the city to save their comrades from being beaten?

"The Police Department," said Mayor Hylan at his home in Brooklyn on Sunday night, "is in the highest state of efficiency." At that very moment 500 men and women were not only defying the orders of the police to disperse but were beating them back—and Police Headquarters was not sending enough police to put down the disturbance.

FACT

This article is a tissue of falsehood and misrepresentation. It may be well to explain some of the malice that obtrudes through the language of it. Because of the sentiments of its ownership, the general tenor of the articles in this newspaper are extremely anti-Irish. This one is no exception and the writer no doubt felt that the police had not used the sort of methods in dispersing the overflow meeting that his superiors would have liked. The police exercised their customary fairness in handling the situation, and respected the rights of all involved, as well as enforcing the law. Necessarily such procedure would not meet with the editorial policy of this paper—that such is the case, must be immediately evident to anyone reading the article.

The facts:

The theatre could not accommodate all those desiring to attend the gathering of Irish Republicans, and overflowed into the street. Those in the overflow promptly organized an informal supplement to the proceedings within the building. A policeman directed the leader to cease addressing the crowd, as he realized that they had no permit. The speaker disobeyed and the officer arrested him. Reserves were summoned and the crowd was dispersed after four other leaders had been arrested. The assemblage offered no violence, but confined itself to jeering the officers when the leaders were arrested.

The writer of this article saw an opportunity to accomplish two things with one stroke: to vent his spleen against the Police Department generally and to attempt to belittle the present police administration. In pursuit of these projects he shamelessly distorts a prosaic instance of police duty into something well nigh approaching tragedy, letting his journalistic imagination run the gamut of misrepresentation.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

EXHIBIT "G"

(*The Brooklyn Eagle*, Nov. 23rd, 1922)

FALSEHOOD

News of 50 More Brooklyn And Long Island Burglaries Suppressed by the Police

A list of 50 more burglaries and robberies over Brooklyn and Long Island during the past two months was received from private sources by *The Eagle* today. Information about all of them had been suppressed by the police, evidently in the fear that publicity would interfere with possible arrests, but so far this precaution has not resulted in running down any of the guilty persons.

Today's list supplements the 27 burglaries and robberies published yesterday. Among them is included the holding up of Mrs. Edward A. Willoughby, of 287 E. 18th st., Flatbush, whose husband is connected with the Travelers Insurance Company, a short distance from her home.

Mrs. Willoughby was returning from a shopping tour in Manhattan last Tuesday afternoon when the holdup occurred. From Church ave. she walked to E. 18th st. She had several bundles in one arm and from her left arm hung a black silk handbag containing between \$20 and \$30 in cash.

As she crossed E. 18th st. at Albemarle rd., she noticed a young man following her. At first she was frightened, because, although about 5:30 o'clock and still light, there were no other persons on the street. Then she saw the man walk up to one house as if looking for a number, and felt relieved. He followed close behind her, however, and half way between Albemarle and Beverly rds. he suddenly snatched the bag from her arm and ran. She tried to follow, but he jumped over a hedge and disappeared. When she returned home she found that the handle of the bag was still on her arm, from which the bag must have been clipped.

Mrs. Willoughby's son, Edward, who returned home shortly after, said that he had seen a young man jump on board a Flatbush ave. car and his description of him jibed closely with his mother's description of the burglar.

FACT

This article constitutes another of the series which formed part of a general campaign of vilification conducted by this journal throughout this year. This caption declares that there is news of 50 additional burglaries, suppressed by the police, and gives a list of 48 crime items. The article states "50 more burglaries . . ." The word "more" here is apparently used in the sense of "in addition to," but the writer fails to specify what the original or basic number of burglaries was, that he refers to. That, however, is a small matter, from the standpoint of the police news reporter. The caption and tone of the article is sensational, which is all that is necessary.

The intention of the writer is to alarm, and this object he tries to encompass by the free though improper use of the word "burglaries." Newspapermen all lean towards a frequent use of the words "burglar" and "burglaries," knowing the power to scare and unnerve that both of them possess. Grand or petty larceny do not excite the imagination as do burglar or burglaries. To the newspaper reporter intent upon "pounding" the Police Department, everything that is not a murder must be a burglary. The use of the superlative, or ultimate, is imperative, regardless of the facts.

In the present instance, the facts:

Of the 48 items previously adverted to, one was a burglary; another was classed as burglary, though committed by a juvenile; 12 were grand and 10 petty larceny; 6 crystallized as investigations concerning lost property; 12 were never brought to the attention of the police; 4 were outside the city limits, and in 2 cases the complaints were baseless, no crime having been committed.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

EXHIBIT "H"

(*The World*, Sept. 25th, 1922)

FALSEHOOD

BANDITS HOLD UP MAIL TRUCK NEAR ENRIGHT'S OFFICE

Three Thugs Leap From
Speeding Taxi, Block From
Police Headquarters.

CROWDS SEE ASSAULT.

Armed Yeggs Use Same Tac-
tics as in \$2,400,000 Rob-
bery Year Ago.

Three heavily-armed thugs riding in a taxicab staged a daring hold-up of a large mail truck at 1.45 this morning at Grand and Lafayette Streets, within a short block of Police Headquarters, a few doors from Fire Engine Company No. 20 and in plain sight of a corner where scores were emerging from or entering the subway station and cross-town busses. The thugs made a clean get-away, despite the fact that this corner usually is patrolled by at least one policeman every minute of the day and night.

But the mail truck was empty and the thugs got nothing for their pains. Its driver was returning from the Grand Central Terminal, where he had delivered a large cargo of registered and other mail. It is the belief of police and postal authorities that the thugs got the wrong truck.

The hold-up was fully as bold as that at Leonard Street and Broadway Oct. 24 last, when cash, jewelry and bonds valued at \$2,400,000 were stolen from an armed mail truck by a band of automobile thugs. For that robbery three chiefs of the New York Post Office were suspended, two of the robbers were sentenced to twenty-five years each in prison and several other arrests were made.

FACT

This article consists of a very complete and circumstantial account of the "hold-up" of a United States Mail truck. The journalist who wrote the article has been very careless of the truth

Investigation reveals the following facts:

The men in the taxicab were not bent on robbery, but were trying to locate the driver of a mail truck who had been a witness in a highway accident, in which a death had occurred. There was no mail in the vehicle, and no attempt was made to open it.

This report of the officers who investigated the incident is concurred in by the representatives of the Post Office Department.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

EXHIBIT "J"

(*The World*, July 6th, 1922)

FALSEHOOD

BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE IN THEATRE ROBBED OF \$1,000

Robbers Unscrew Bolts and Hinges and Leave No Clues.

Detectives of the West 123d Street Station and experts employed by a safe manufacturing concern are investigating the theft of \$1,000 from a burglar-proof safe in the office of the manager of the Morningside Theater at No. 2139 Eighth Avenue, near 116th Street. Edward Gould, the manager, reported to the police yesterday morning that the safe had been robbed after he locked up his office following the close of Tuesday night's performance.

Gould told the detective that when he entered the office, which is on the second floor, yesterday morning he found that burglars had unscrewed and unfastened a system of bolts and hinges designed to prevent the opening of the door of the cafe, had removed the door, opened an inside door with some sort of a key and abstracted the theater's bankroll. There was no evidence of how the thieves entered or departed, and they left behind no tools which would indicate how they removed the bolts and hinges.

The safe is small, but is supposed to be the latest development in burglar-defying devices. The system of bolts and hinges was supposed to protect the door even if explosives were used to loosen it. When the robbery was reported to the safe company the experts said it couldn't be done, but Mr. Gould showed them the protective bolts and hinges, which had been neatly taken from their positions.

The only clues are a collection of finger prints on the outer and inner doors of the safe. This is the fifth time the office of the Morningside Theater has been operated on by burglars.

FACT

This entire article is deliberately misleading. No account of such an occurrence could be so filled with misinformation unless it was.

There was no mystery about this matter whatever. A preponderance of evidence pointed to the guilt of an individual who was promptly arrested. Due to what was apparently a miscarriage of justice, the culprit went free after passing into the hands of the courts.

The statement contained in the article that the thieves unscrewed and unfastened a system of bolts and hinges is false; there is no doubt but what the thief was in possession of the combination.

The statement that this was the fifth time this particular safe had been looted, is unqualifiedly false, also.

It had never been attacked before.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

EXHIBIT "K"

(*The World*, July 19th, 1922)

FALSEHOOD

SUPPOSED POLICE ROOKIES BEAT UP RAILROAD OFFICER

Break Long Island Employee's Ribs and Land Him in Hospital.

Nine young men, supposed to be police recruits because two displayed badges and said that all in the party were policemen, so severely beat and kicked Special Officer William Short, of the Long Island Railroad, at Seaside Station, Rockaway Beach, early Monday morning, that he is in Jamaica Hospital with two broken ribs and a 4-inch scalp wound.

Under orders from Chief Inspector Lahey an investigation of the assault is being made by Inspector Frank Conboy, at present in charge of Queens. All that is now known of the case is this: Short, in accordance with railway regulations, ordered all passengers back of the gates at the Seaside Station, which is at street level, at 12.15 o'clock Monday morning. A train was pulling out of the station bound for Manhattan and another was expected.

The nine men, however, objected to the orders, and when Short told them they would have to obey the rules, the badges were produced and he was told that he had "cops" to deal with. He replied that this made no difference, they would have to get back of the gates.

The rejoinder to this was a blow from one of them which knocked Short to the platform. He had a nightstick and as he fell this was taken from him. He got to his feet and was struck on the back of the head with a club or blackjack and again felled. This time he drew his revolver and fired three shots. Instantly the weapon was kicked from his hand and some of the nine began kicking him in the side.

FACT

This article is an excellent example of a wanton and uncalled for attack on the Police Department.

Short, the victim of the alleged assault by members of the police force, is a special officer employed by a railroad to maintain order upon its private property, a duty which, under the law, cannot be undertaken by the Police Department.

On the occasion in question, while endeavoring to preserve order and prevent the station platform from becoming congested, Short was assaulted by an unknown person.

On investigation Short declared positively that no member of the Police Department was present at the time of the assault, and that he failed to understand why this newspaper should have published this article. No corroboration was found for it when officially investigated.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

EXHIBIT "L"

(*The World*, July 3rd, 1922)

FALSEHOOD BURGLARS WITH WAGON LOOT MORICE HOME

Enter in Daylight and Drive Off With Their Plunder.

Two or more burglars, using a horse-drawn wagon to carry away their loot in broad daylight, ransacked the home of John H. Morice, No. 41 East 74th Street, on Friday night and drove away Saturday morning with their plunder. The Morices are at their summer home in Shinnecock Hills, L. I.

Although many of their articles of value had been placed in safe deposit boxes before the house was closed a month ago, Mrs. Morice intimated that the loss may be considerable.

Detectives of the East 67th Street Station said they knew nothing of the robbery, but at the home of Miss Harriet Wells, No. 43 East 74th Street, which adjoins the Morice residence to the east, it was learned that the robbers were discovered at work about 11 A. M., Saturday, by a maid.

FACT

This article is another attempt to make something of nothing. There is no evidence in the possession of the Police Department to substantiate the minute details of this "robbery" so freely mentioned in the article.

The writer wants to convey the impression that there was a heavy loss; in fact, that the house was looted. At the time of the theft, the householder was out of town. Being interviewed on his return, he stated that his loss consisted of some 24 bottles of assorted liquors.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The accounting system of the Police Department is, to some extent, a hybrid. During the course of the present police administration, it has not been tinkered with, but during some former ones, the bookkeeper's division received considerable inexpert moulding. With the growth of the Department, it has been expanded and on one or two occasions it has been made the subject of experiments, the same as other and more important branches of it.

The result is that the accounting division of the Police Department, as it exists today, is the product of the reaction of growth, and not that of a careful survey designed to ascertain and meet the requirements of current conditions.

Some years ago an accounting system was thrust on the Police Department. No cognizance was taken of the individual needs of the Police Department, but the bookkeeping of the latter was, in a manner of speaking, compressed to come within the field and scope of the theory of this specific accounting system. It may have had much to recommend it, to the technical eye, but for practical needs it left a lot to be desired. It may have been a flawless gem as an example of accountancy, but it lacked elasticity and the bookkeeping requirements of the Police Department naturally bulged out over the top of it. Under these circumstances, so much of this system as could be consistently retained was followed, but accounting as dictated by practical experience had to fill in the remaining gaps.

It has been truly and often said that comparisons are odious, but unfortunately there seems to be no other easily understood method of illustrating the progress and development of Police Department affairs, than by the use of comparative figures. Isolated, uncomparing statistics, are cold and produce a negative impression, at the best. Figures, of course, are essential, and this brings us very easily to the use of comparative statistics.

Because of the wide difference in social, industrial and political conditions, it would be manifestly absurd to attempt to compare the financial report of the Police Department for the year 1922 with 1910 or 1915; the war has intervened and brought about changes that were unthought of in either of the latter years, so that such a comparison would only serve the purpose of emphasizing contrast, and give no intrinsic information.

Comparisons in this Report are made with the statistics of the preceding year, although even then such fundamental changes have occurred in the social fabric of this country within very brief lapses of time, that some of the comparisons made on this basis are not absolutely just and accurate. No better arrangement seems possible, however, and appropriate allowance should be made when the following comparisons are considered.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

EXPENDITURES, 1921 and 1922

(As of December 31st.)

The following figures show in detail the expenditures of the Police Department during the last two years :

CODE	TITLE	1921	1922
SALARIES			
1600	Executive - - - - -	\$ 75,240.61	\$ 81,696.06
1601	Administration - - - - -	123,236.86	120,693.04
1602	Uniformed Force, Surgeons, etc. - - - - -	25,893,160.67	26,430,613.42
1603	Care of Buildings, Etc. - - - - -	33,193.76	32,368.20
1604	Steamer - - - - -	13,856.00	13,856.00
WAGES			
1606	Printing Office - - - - -	17,787.64	16,307.55
1607	Care of Buildings, Etc. - - - - -	310,696.72	313,825.50
SUPPLIES			
1609	Food Supplies - - - - -	51.20	43.00
1610	Forage and Veterinary Supplies - - - - -	25,736.36	21,957.50
1611	Fuel Supplies - - - - -	100,750.98	97,177.33
1612	Office Supplies - - - - -	7,397.23	6,413.48
1613	Medical and Surgical Supplies - - - - -	728.82	235.58
1614	Laundry and Cleaning Supplies - - - - -	6,316.47	3,532.17
1615	Motor Vehicle Supplies - - - - -	62,465.08	97,876.59
1616	General Plant Supplies - - - - -	10,760.25	9,285.33
EQUIPMENT			
1617	Office Equipment - - - - -	7,662.22	3,499.52
1618	Household Equipment - - - - -	43,630.41	9,937.53
1619	Live Stock—Horses - - - - -	13,750.00	14,950.00
1621	Motor Vehicle Equipment - - - - -	89,835.60	161,163.73
1622	General Plant Equipment - - - - -	24,944.68	19,999.32
MATERIAL			
1623	Materials - - - - -	51,153.97	49,551.62
REPAIRS			
1624	Motor Vehicle Repairs - - - - -	12,366.85	7,896.18
1625	General Repairs and Replacements - - - - -	195,177.48	98,341.57
SERVICE AND CONTINGENCIES			
1628	Storage of Motor Vehicles - - - - -	108.06	30.00
1629	Shoeing and Boarding Horses - - - - -	91,378.08	83,972.33
1630	Carfare - - - - -	8,964.87	8,997.51
1631	Telephone Service - - - - -	104,123.96	108,726.28
1632	Telegraph, Cable and Messenger Service - - - - -	3,096.85	3,425.11
1633	General Plant Service - - - - -	15,290.13	13,290.37
1634	Contingencies - - - - -	116,042.92	105,167.54

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

EXPENDITURES—1921 and 1922—*Continued*

CODE	TITLE	1921	1922
PENSIONS			
1635	Pensions - - - - -	\$2,219,802.79	\$2,637,000.00
	Total - - - - -	\$29,678,707.52	\$30,571,829.36
	Increase in expenditures, 1922 over 1921 - - -	-	\$893,121.84

ANALYSIS

Code		Decrease	Increase
1602	Uniformed Force, Etc. - - - }		\$540,581.53
1607	Per Diem Employees - - - }		
1603	Care of Buildings, Etc. - - -	\$825.56	
1600	Salaries, Executive - - -		6,455.45
1601 }			
1604 }	Other salaries and wages - - -	4,023.91	
1606 }			
1609 }			
1610 }			
1611 }			
1612 }	Supplies - - - - -	13,096.92	
1613 }			
1614 }			
1615 }	Supplies - - - - -		35,411.51
1617 }			
1618 }	Equipment - - - - -	42,800.94	
1622 }			
1619 }	Equipment - - - - -		72,528.13
1621 }			
1623 }	Materials - - - - -	1,602.35	
1624 }	Repairs and Replacements - - -	101,306.58	
1625 }			
1628	Service - - - - -	78.06	
1629	" - - - - -	7,405.75	
1630	" - - - - -		32.64
1631	" - - - - -		4,602.32
1632	" - - - - -		328.26
1633 }			
1634 }	Service and Contingencies - - -	12,875.14	
1635	Pensions - - - - -		417,197.21
	Totals - - - - -	\$184,015.21	\$1,077,137.05
	Less decrease - - -		184,015.21
	Net increase - - -		\$893,121.84

RESUMÉ

CODE	MANDATORY INCREASES	
1602 }	Salaries and Wages - - - - -	\$540,581.53
1607 }		
1635	Pensions - - - - -	417,197.21
OTHER THAN MANDATORY		
1615	Motor Vehicle Supplies - - - - -	35,411.51
1619 }	Horses and Motor Vehicles - - - - -	72,528.13
1621 }		
	Miscellaneous items - - - - -	11,418.67
	Total, all increases - - - - -	\$1,077,137.05

ANNUAL REPORT OF

RESUME—Continued

CODES		ADMINISTRATIVE DECREASES				
1624 and 1625	—Repairs and Replacements	-	-	-	-	\$101,306.58
1617, 1618 and 1622	—Equipment	-	-	-	-	42,800.94
1609 to 1614 and 1616	—Supplies	-	-	-	-	13,096.92
1633 and 1634	—Service and Contingencies	-	-	-	-	12,875.14
1629	—Service	-	-	-	-	7,405.75
1601, 1604 and 1606	—Salaries and Wages	-	-	-	-	4,023.91
Miscellaneous items	-	-	-	-	-	2,505.97
Total, all decreases		-	-	-	-	\$184,015.21
Making an absolute net increase, over 1921 of		-	-	-	-	\$893,121.84

It will be noted that the three principal items, contributing to the increase, are Salaries and Wages, Motor Vehicles and the corresponding supplies for the latter. The first two were compulsory, being governed by statute, and therefore quite beyond the power of the Police Administration to regulate or control. Like virtually all other equipment, the motor vehicle equipment belonging to the Police Department when the present administration took office, was in a deplorable condition. In obedience to the policy of the city administration, the best use was made of that which was available. As the occasion offered, motor vehicles were overhauled and repaired, and conserved in every possible manner. Towards the end of 1921, however, it became apparent that new equipment was imperative if the Department was to be kept up to the requisite degree of efficiency, with the result that a number of motor vehicles, with appropriate equipment and supplies, were purchased. Next to the increases chargeable to Salaries and Wages and Pensions, this item of expenditure provided the largest increase in 1922 over 1921. For those who might find them puzzling or mysterious, I may say that the numbers to the left hand, headed at the top of the page "Codes," are merely symbols of classification, and provide a simple system of abbreviation.

In Code 1602, Uniformed Force, the retrenchment amounted to \$134,-240.38, \$50,000.00 of which was transferred to Code 1615, "Motor Vehicle Supplies," for the purchase of gasoline, and the balance of \$84,240.38, which was an actual saving, will eventually be credited to the Police Pension Fund for the year 1923, as provided by Law. Revenue bonds authorized in the sum of \$400,000.00 for the appointment of additional patrolmen, will be reduced by \$1,324.79, which amount is also a saving—neither of these amounts appear in the financial statement.

The following savings were returned to City Funds from Department appropriations during the year 1922, and do not show in the financial statement:

[illegible]

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

The following transfers of moneys were effected during the year 1922 :

From Code		To Code	
1600	Salaries, Executive - - \$457.94	3048	City Accrual Account - \$19,007.18
1601	Salaries, Administration - 5,341.96	1615	Motor Vehicle Supplies - 50,000.00
1602	Salaries, Uniformed Force, Surgeons, etc. - - 50,000.00	1602	Salaries, Uniformed Force, Surgeons, etc. - - 104,249.00
933	Department of Education 104,249.00	1621	Motor Vehicle Equipment, including Bicycles - 20,000.00
1603	Salaries, Care of Buildings, Grounds and Equipment 1,885.30	1623	Materials - - - 12,000.00
1606	Wages, Printing Office - 1,423.58	1625	General Repairs and Re- placements - - - 3,700.00
1607	Wages, Care of Buildings, Grounds and Equipment 9,898.40	1635	Pensions - - - -1,499,152.00
1614	Laundry, Cleaning and Dis- infecting Supplies - - 1,000.00	2480	Payments to Charitable Institutions - - - 253,000.00
1615	Motor Vehicle Supplies - 3,000.00		
1616	General Plant Supplies - 1,000.00		
1621	Motor Vehicle Equipment, including Bicycles - - 2,000.00		
1624	Motor Vehicle Repairs - 2,000.00		
1629	Boarding and Shoeing Horses, including Vet- erinary Services - - 6,700.00		
1634	Contingencies - - - 20,000.00		
3032	Redemption of Tax Notes 500,000.00		
3033	Redemption of Special Revenue Bonds - - 500,000.00		
2480	Payments to Charitable In- stitutions - - - 499,152.00		
1635	Pensions - - - - 253,000.00		
	<u>\$1,961,108.18</u>		<u>\$1,961,108.18</u>

CIVILIAN CLERICAL EMPLOYEES

The number of civilian employees, those not members of the uniformed force on the 31st day of December 1918, 1919, 1921 and 1922, exclusive of the Police Commissioner, deputies and exempt positions :

Title of Position	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	Title of Position	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Chief Clerk - -	1	1	1	1	1	Chauffeur - -	1	1	-	-	-
1st Deputy Clerk -	1	1	1	1	1	Auto Truck Drivers	2	2	2	2	2
2d Deputy Clerk -	1	1	1	1	1	Veterinary Surgeon	1	1	1	1	1
Clerks - -	57	42	39	39	38	Horseshoers - -	2	2	4	4	4
Trial Stenographer	1	1	1	1	1	Horseshoer's Helper	2	2	-	-	-
Stenographers -	12	11	11	11	9	Janitor-Engineer -	1	1	1	1	1
Typist - -	1	-	-	-	-	Launch Engineer -	1	1	1	1	-
Bookkeepers - -	3	3	3	1	1	Marine Stoker -	4	4	4	4	4
Assistant Bookkeeper	1	1	-	-	-	Marine Oilers -	2	2	2	2	2
Stores Foreman -	1	1	1	1	1	Cook and Steward -	1	1	1	1	1
Foreman Printer -	1	1	1	1	1	Job Compositors -	4	4	4	4	4
Draftsman - -	2	2	2	2	2	Pressmen - -	2	2	2	2	2
Foreman of Mechanics	1	1	1	1	1	Feeder - -	1	1	1	1	1
Batteryman - -	1	1	1	1	1	Electricians - -	2	3	4	3	3
Cleaners (female)	12	12	10	12	12	Wireman - -	1	1	1	1	1
Elevatormen - -	4	4	4	4	4	Linemen - -	4	4	4	4	4

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CIVILIAN CLERICAL EMPLOYEES—Continued

Title of Position	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	Title of Position	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Cablesplicer -	-	1	1	1	1	Steamfitter's Helper	-	-	1	1	1
Carpenters -	-	5	5	10	9	Plumber's Helper	-	-	2	2	2
Plumbers -	-	2	2	4	3	Auto Machinists -	5	5	5	5	5
Painters -	-	2	3	8	8	Caretakers -	36	38	50	52	52
Roofers -	-	2	2	3	3	Hostlers -	21	21	22	22	22
Harnessmaker -	1	1	1	1	1	Laborers -	49	46	40	40	40
Glazier -	-	1	1	1	1	Firemen -	3	3	3	3	3
Totals	-	-	-	-	-		259	243	260	259	258

On January 1, 1922, there were fifty-four civilian clerical employees with salaries totalling for the year \$111,407. On December 31, 1922, there were fifty-four civilian clerical employees with salaries totalling for the year \$110,236.

HOME SERVICE DIVISION

The Home Service Division was abolished February 24, 1922, by General Orders No. 10.

POLICE PENSION FUND

RECEIPTS FOR YEAR 1922

Receipts to December 31, 1922	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$3,925,637.21
Cash Balance, December 31, 1921	.	.	.	.	.	.	14,206.12
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>\$3,939,843.33</u>

DISBURSEMENTS FOR YEAR 1922

Pensions paid to December 31, 1922	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$3,748,899.32
Printing, etc.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$857.84
Postage	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,323.96
Sick Time	.	.	.	.	.	.	55,573.03
Suspended time	.	.	.	.	.	.	59,465.27
Masked Ball Fees Refunded	.	.	.	.	.	.	140.00
Sundries	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>222.17</u>
							\$117,582.27
Cash on hand, December 31, 1922	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>\$73,361.74</u>
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>\$3,939,843.33</u>

PENSIONS GRANTED AND TERMINATED — JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1922

	Members		Widows		Dependent Parents		Children		Total	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Granted	518	297	129	152	3	1	19	26	669	476
Restored	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increased	8	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	2
Decreased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revoked	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Expired	125	159	66	82	-	-	24	25	215	266
Net Increase	393	138	63	70	3	1	5	1	464	210
Disbursements for Pensions, 1921	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$3,327,029.35	
Disbursements for Pensions, 1922	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>3,748,899.32</u>	
Increase	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>\$421,869.97</u>	

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

POLICE RELIEF FUND

The Police Relief Fund was created in 1904 to extend relief to widows and orphans of members of the Force who had served less than ten years, and whose families are not entitled to a pension under the law.

The first subscription was obtained from Mrs. Edward Bell, who contributed \$1,000 in memory of her husband, the late Edward Bell. The fund was supported by small donations received from various sources from time to time, and limited relief was extended to the most worthy cases presented for consideration.

In 1918 this Fund became defunct, and a reorganization, and new sources of revenue, became necessary, and the Police Commissioner accordingly ordered that on all rewards to Police Officers 40 per cent. be deducted and paid into this Fund. During 1921 this deduction was reduced to 15 per cent. Substantial revenue was also received from the proceeds of the Police Field Day Games held during the years 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922.

In the reorganization of the Police Relief Fund all restrictions were removed, and it is now stipulated that this Fund may be used for every form of relief and for the welfare of needy members of this Department and their families.

As has been pointed out elsewhere, an urgent need has existed for the existence of a fund, the income from which would fill gaps not included in the scope of the Pension Fund. The uses to which the funds of the latter may be put are few and circumscribed, and while its existence, as it stands, is essential to the efficient conduct of the Police Department, both from a humanitarian and psychological viewpoint, it is too inelastic and falls short of present-day requirements. The Police Relief Fund, while not yet self-sustaining, possesses both the elasticity and substance lacking in the Police Pension Fund, and, properly administered, it will ultimately eliminate undesirable contacts between members of the Department and various elements who seek to realize on the financial embarrassments of the former.

On November 24, 1919, for example \$50,000 was temporarily transferred from the Police Relief Fund to a subsidiary fund known as the "Police Relief Fund Loan Account." On February 21, 1921, an additional loan of \$40,000 was made to take care of 600 additional Patrolmen appointed. This fund is for the purpose of loaning money, without interest, to Probationary Patrolmen to assist them in the purchase of their first uniform and equipment. Loans are also extended to other members of the Department in distress, with interest at 3 per cent. This interest is charged in order to pay for the cost of handling this business and to cover any small losses which may occur.

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POLICE RELIEF FUND—Continued

RECEIPTS

Balance in bank, December 31, 1921	\$10,417.42
Refund of Tax by U. S. Government	72,434.84
Percentage of rewards	4,645.92
Donations	5,429.00
Field Day Games, 1921	67,061.55
Payment on loans	15,101.69
Interest on deposits	872.76
Interest and profit on sale of Victory Bonds	22,415.79
Credited back to account	137.50
Field Day Games, 1922	285,000.00
Field Day Games, 1922	56,114.10
Interest on deposits	1,473.21
Total	\$541,103.78

DISBURSEMENTS

Purchase of Liberty Bonds	\$347,394.72
Recreation Camp	62,000.00
Printing and Stationery	161.71
Relief to widows and orphans	55,004.43
Relief to pensioners	8,000.00
Expense I. F. Cohen, account Refund of Tax	45.16
Relief to families of members of Department	2,579.50
Prize, 1921 Games	33.50
Safe deposit box	15.00
Cash in bank December 31, 1922	8,282.45
Cash in hand, 1922 Field Day Games	57,587.31
Total	\$541,103.78

HOME SERVICE* ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS

Cash on hand, December 31, 1921	\$20,458.05
Interest on deposits	946.93
Receipts from stores	314,947.38
Total	\$336,352.20

DISBURSEMENTS

Paid for merchandise	\$296,364.04
Cash in bank December 31, 1922	39,988.24
Total	\$336,352.28

POLICE RECREATION CAMP

RECEIPTS

Appropriation made from Police Relief Fund, May 6, 1922	\$25,000.00
Appropriation made from Police Relief Fund, August 14, 1922	6,000.00
Appropriation made from Police Relief Fund, August 16, 1922	6,000.00
Appropriation made from Police Relief Fund, November 20, 1922	10,000.00
Appropriation made from Police Relief Fund, December 27, 1922	15,000.00
Interest on deposits, December 31, 1922	285.50
Board of guests at Camp	9,226.63
Miscellaneous receipts	875.06
Reimbursement for fire loss	1,335.94
Total 1922 receipts	73,723.13
Balance, January 1, 1922	12,259.36
Total	\$85,982.49

* Abolished

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

POLICE RECREATION CAMP—*Continued*

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries, monthly paid employees	\$8,742.30
Salaries, building mechanics	29,928.75
Table Supplies: groceries, meats, etc.	6,477.60
Stable and garage supplies: horseshoeing, hay, straw, auto repairs and parts, gasoline, oil, tires, tubes, etc.	3,070.89
Household equipment: coal, oil, wood, cans, blankets, cooking utensils, crocery, etc.	1,946.04
Plant equipment: electrical work, materials, tools, matting, plumbing, etc.	2,888.28
Windham garage: purchase of tractor	426.00
Service: telephone, newspapers, etc.	437.76
J. C. Dolan, auto insurance	629.34
Bachrach, Froelich & Bachrach, property insurance	196.96
Sinnot & Canty property insurance	93.30
Fred H. Crum, collector, 1921 taxes	1,136.25
School taxes of the town, 1922	282.80
Renwick Dibbell, surveying	24.00
Miscellaneous: freight transportation, parts for engine, expenses, etc.	3,411.32
Materials and repairs: lumber, hardware, cement, tile, lime, paint, pipe, etc.	22,775.31
Total expenditures	82,466.90
Cash in bank, December 31, 1922	3,515.59
Total	\$85,982.49

WELFARE AND CONTINGENT FUND

This Fund was established for the purpose of liquidating obligations against the Police Department or members of it, for which special provision had not been made, because of their extraordinary character. This Fund affords the Commissioner opportunity to relieve a hardship or an injustice done on account of lack of comprehensiveness of the scope of the other Funds.

RECEIPTS

Balance of War Relief Fund	\$2,839.37
Balance Aeroplane Hangar Fund	1,000.00
Donations	1,045.00
Home Service Fund	20,000.00
Interest on Deposits	399.20
Total	\$25,283.57

DISBURSEMENTS

Lutheran Hospital—Expenses man injured assisting Patrolman	\$1,088.00
Aeroplane Division Expenses	495.11
Instructor's Services	700.00
Hotel Majestic Expenses of banquet after parade	1,200.00
Relief for persons injured assisting Patrolmen	400.00
Judgment of Detective Anthony Guinta	500.00
Cash on hand, December 31, 1922	20,900.46
Total	\$25,283.57

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POLICE FIELD DAY GAMES

The Annual Police Field Day Games were held Saturday, September 9 and 16, 1922, at the Jamaica Jockey Club Track, Jamaica, L. I.

These games are held for the benefit of the Police Relief Fund of the Police Department.

As in the previous years, the citizens entered into the spirit of the occasion and through their zeal and cooperation with all the members of the uniformed force, the sale of tickets and other receipts amounted to \$367,726.86.

RECEIPTS

Tickets, donations, etc.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$366,253.65
Interest on deposits	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,473.21
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$367,726.86

DISBURSEMENTS

Posters, tickets, decorations, prizes, etc.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$25,139.55
Transfer to Police Relief Fund	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	285,000.00
Cash on hand	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57,587.31
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$367,726.86

POLICE CANTEEN

At Police Headquarters, Manhattan, a canteen is in operation for the benefit of members of the Department, who may be employed in Headquarters, or be there in the transaction of official business requiring some time. It is open between the hours of 11 in the morning and 2 in the afternoon, daily except Saturdays and Sundays. A meal may be had at cost, and it has proven a great convenience to the men working in the building, and the recruits who train there, besides preventing waste of time.

REPORT

Month		Cash Received	Expenditures	Number of Patrons	
January	-	\$1,696.22	\$1,408.07	4,165	
February	-	1,174.76	1,195.43	2,933	
March	- -	1,463.66	1,404.34	3,232	
April	- -	1,122.83	1,120.20	2,600	
May	- -	1,958.08	1,839.52	4,831	Open nights.
June	- -	2,000.88	2,027.56	4,936	
July	- -	1,107.64	1,216.25	2,833	
August	- -	1,419.22	1,371.31	3,589	
September	- -	1,236.34	1,227.62	3,214	
October	- -	1,218.94	1,221.33	2,985	
November	- -	1,520.32	1,354.63	3,909	
December	- -	1,248.13	1,277.53	3,239	
Total	-	\$17,167.02	\$16,663.79	\$42,466	
Receipts	- -	-	-	-	\$17,167.02
Expenditures	- -	-	-	-	16,663.79
Profit	- -	-	-	-	503.23

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

TRAFFIC

The traffic situation has suffered no change during 1922, except to become worse, as might be expected. Towards the end of the year, more than a million motor-driven vehicles were registered in the State of New York, and of them about half—upwards of 400,000—were continuously on the streets of this City.

There is no mathematically certain means by which the exact number can be learned, but the increase, proportionately, in the number of vehicular casualties on the highways clearly indicates the presence on them of a half a million of motor vehicles, at the minimum. This appalling total will be further increased during the current year by anywhere from 20% to 30%, with the result that there will be over 500,000 motor vehicles daily using the streets of the City, when the transient vehicles from adjacent states and beyond are included.

Some Figures

These figures will probably mean little to the casual reader of this Report. Judging from the unsatisfactory results of the campaign of publicity that I have conducted during the last five years, in an effort to bring home to the citizens of this City the terrible potentialities contained in this steady growth in the number of motor vehicles thronging the highways, the opinion apparently prevails that the situation is one that will adjust itself. Nothing could be more remote from the truth. On the contrary, left to itself, the traffic problem is reaching dimensions of state-wide and virtually national importance.

The pre-eminence enjoyed by this City, when closely analyzed, can be traced to the huge amount of traffic, of all kinds, that is continually passing through it. The obvious, essential thing to do with this torrent of vehicles is to facilitate and expedite their journeys to their respective destinations, in every possible way. Every traffic regulation that experience and ingenuity could devise, within the inevitable legal restriction, has been resorted to, in furtherance of this end. Despite that, the time has arrived when such means of continuing the flow of traffic are becoming futile and abortive, and there is little doubt but what some of the more technical methods employed to meet the peculiar requirements of traffic congestion, in certain localities, will have to be greatly modified or perhaps abandoned, altogether.

**The Approaching
Deadlock**

The reason for this is easy to find. The surface available for the use of vehicles, particularly in Manhattan, is rigid and inflexible—it can scarcely be increased beyond its present limits, and, if it should be by

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resorting to the widening of avenues, the increase of surface so made available would be pitifully small and would really meet no problem.

Future Complications

It is plain, therefore, that an extraordinary situation is developing, which presents several different phases. If traffic is not promptly and adequately released from its present, and ever-increasing, bondage of congestion, stagnation will be bound to occur, on a scale never before heard of or imagined. Traffic will naturally be diverted to other centers of population, offering similar attractions to those of New York, and once the tide sets in this direction, it will be only reasonable to expect that human ingenuity will be employed in the same degree to divert traffic from this City that was formerly employed in bringing it here. Such a movement would be nothing short of a municipal and state calamity of the gravest kind; in its wake would come a diminution of population, decrease in realty values and the departure of the unprecedented prestige that New York City enjoys as the first metropolis in the world.

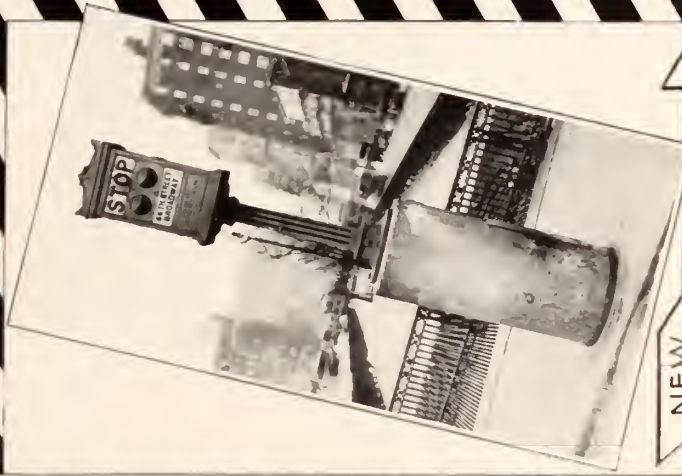
There will be those, unquestionably, who consider this perspective over-drawn, but from a logical standpoint, nothing less can be expected, if present traffic congestion is permitted to continue.

The vehicles on the highways of this City are already so close together, at different hours of the day, that they are unable to avail themselves of the speed which comprises a large part of the value of the automobile as a locomotive unit. As matters stand, every additional machine that makes its appearance on the streets of the City has a tendency to decrease the average speed of all the vehicles in the city. If this is true, and there can be no question but what it is true—too true—the reaction must be felt in every form of activity that goes to make up the life of New York City. Such a condition is too plainly translatable into terms of dollars and cents to need any explanation, and, admitting this, it merely goes to emphasize the imminence of the perilous condition which this City is now facing.

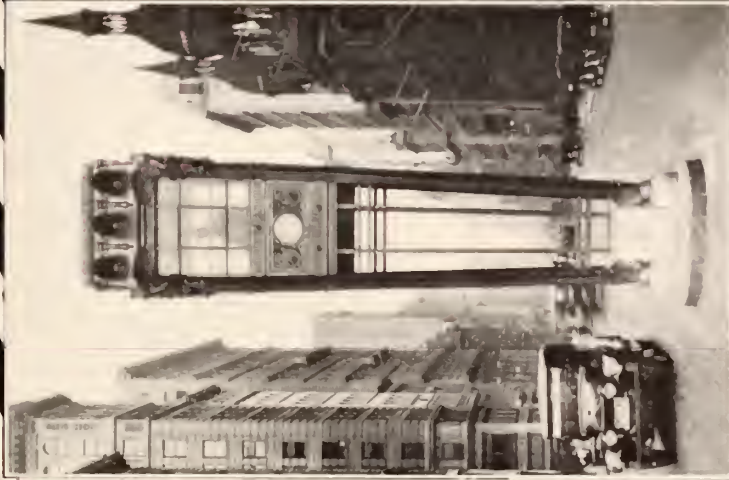
The number of automobiles using the streets of this City is mounting by leaps and bounds—every month it is about 10,000. It will be only a short time when the number will have reached 15,000 and approaching 20,000. It is impossible, in the light of these figures, to forecast what conditions will be in another three years—in 1926, for example.

Canadian Conditions

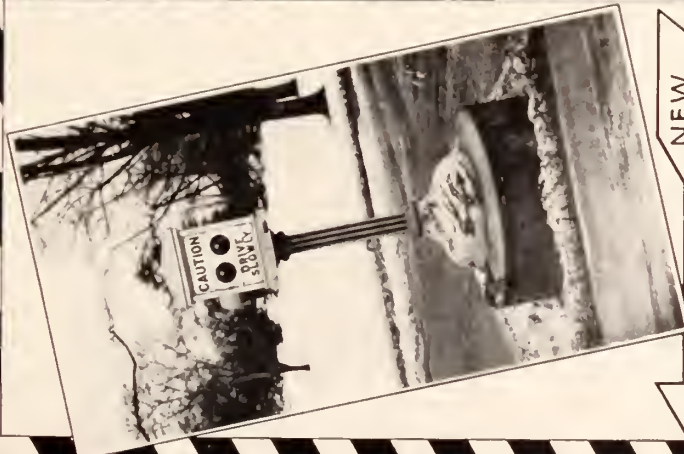
To illustrate more clearly the basic significance of the number of automobiles merely registered in the State of New York, disregarding those which come here every day from suburban points, and beyond, a comparison may be drawn with the latest motor vehicle figures available relating to the Dominion of Canada. The habitable portion of the latter is approximately 4,000 miles wide and 1,000 deep, a total of some 4,000,000



NEW
STOP - SIGNAL
ALTERNATING - COLORED
LIGHTS



FIRST
PERMANENT TRAFFIC
TOWER COMPLETED
5TH AVE.



NEW
CAUTION - SIGN
ALTERNATING - COLORED
LIGHTS

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

square miles. New York State, in round numbers, covers an area of a trifle less than 50,000 square miles, and of that territory, New York City is undeniably the point of focus of all automobile traffic and most other kinds.

In 1922, when the registration of motor vehicles in New York State was upwards of a million, the total number of motor vehicles registered within this vast territory of the Dominion of Canada, approximately 4,000,000 square miles, 516,307, which was an increase of 45,445!

To put it a little differently, New York City, with a population very little different from that of the Dominion of Canada, had as many, if not more, automobiles on its streets, embraced within the 314.75 square miles comprising the City of New York, as the entire Dominion of Canada had on its 4,000,000 square miles of territory.

**Comparing
Dominion of
Canada and
New York City**

For every square mile in the City of New York, there were over 1,200 automobiles in operation.

For every square mile in the Dominion of Canada, there was approximately thirteen one-hundredths of an automobile, or there was one entire automobile to about every seven and one-half square miles.

The Canadian rate of annual increase is about one-half of that of New York City. There were 45,445 more automobiles in Canada in 1922 than there were in 1921. At the minimum, there were 100,000 more automobiles in New York City in 1922 than there were in 1921.

There is another side to the traffic problem as presented here. The casualties due to automobiles keep horrifying step with the increase in the total number of motor vehicles. It is almost possible to tell, from the number and character of street accidents, the increase in the number of automobiles in this City, for a given period. The resultant economic loss is beyond computation. The loss in earning power to the city, state and nation of the dead and maimed, the countless law-suits, the automobile insurance underwriters' losses, the demands on the accommodations and facilities of the municipal hospitals, the constant increase in the number of men regularly assigned to the sole duty of directing traffic, besides the incidental services rendered by other members of the Police Department to the same purpose, all serve to roll up a gigantic total in partly invisible and indirect economic losses which, nevertheless, have to be met and reckoned with in one form or another.

Casualties

With this constant, tremendous, unrestrained growth in the number of motor vehicles in this City comes complexities which are rapidly commencing to interlock, but about which the average citizen knows nothing,

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Contributions to Congestion

and which, consequently, mean nothing to him. Not a few of these vehicles are destined for commercial uses—delivery trucks, drayage vehicles, etc. At least, while they are being loaded, they must stand in the street before the building housing the establishment to which they belong. They block traffic, and cause congestion, sometimes for many blocks on either side of the place at which they are standing.

The “pleasure cars,” or vehicles devoted to the transportation of passengers, must have parking spaces. The public parking spaces are ridiculously inadequate, and the thoughtless citizen leaves his vehicle, unattended, for as long as he dares before his place of business or place of call. More congestion results, which acts and reacts over a wide radius, often being responsible for a series of blockades, involving numerous vehicles, which, in the aggregate, thus lose minutes and possibly hours.

The horse-drawn vehicle is a serious offender in this respect, and, as has been pointed out in a preceding report, it will be absolutely essential to eliminate it from the streets of the Borough of Manhattan, if nowhere else in the Greater City. Sentimentalists have, in one or two instances, violently denounced the possibility of such action, but sentiment, of that character at least, does not relieve traffic congestion, nor expedite its movement.

Making Parking Space

The question of providing parking accommodations is a most pressing one, but what is true of the whole traffic problem is equally true of this one phase of it—the surface is not available and must be provided by actual physical construction, if such a thing is possible. The whole situation has resolved into two alternatives—additional surface must be provided, or else the number of vehicles allowed to operate in the City of New York must be limited. The latter has much against it, but the time is near at hand when there will be no other course open—conditions will make the passage of legislation, framed along such a line, imperative. It will possibly prove the easiest way out of a situation thronged with insuperable obstacles. It will not be the best way, however.

If the adoption of such a course is not to be forced upon this City, then new arteries of traffic will have to be constructed immediately. In preceding reports, for the last five years, I have predicted the coming of the present traffic congestion, and indicated various methods by which it might be met in good season. Nothing of any real moment has been initiated up to the present, but not an instant should be lost if a crisis is to be avoided. The Police Department stands ready, at all times, to provide all the assistance within its power to any competent agency prepared to undertake to remedy the condition of traffic congestion that besets this City. It is not, however, the province of the Police Department to commence such projects, although many poorly informed per-

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

sons seem to think that it is responsible for the solution of the traffic problem in its entirety. The Police Department is employing every means permitted it by law to relieve this condition, but it has no more authority to institute legislation of this character than has the Supreme Court of the United States.

It is the province of the citizens to move. It is the duty of the Police Department to execute the law when enacted. **Citizens Must Take Initiative**

In proportion to its size, or unit for unit of population, New York City is one of the safest in the country, and in the world, so far as street accidents are concerned. Conditions have become such that it is now necessary to regulate pedestrian traffic as well as vehicular, and, in a manner of speaking, save the heedless, unwary pedestrian from himself.

But that is not the issue, and important as it is to properly police pedestrian and vehicular traffic, sight must not be lost of the fact that overcrowding and congestion are principally responsible for nearly all street accidents.

The City is being constantly combed for new sites for parking spaces, but that field has been practically exhausted. The few spots that have not been occupied have been protected by some legal obstacle. This subject, however, is an acute one, and will always require constant attention. It will soon be necessary to prohibit vehicles from being loaded at the curb. Several years ago the cooperation of the mercantile houses of the city, possessing large drayage and delivery equipment, was solicited, and they were requested to see that the loads allotted to their various vehicles were ready to be immediately packed on them when they drew up to the curb. The spirit of cooperation expected by the Police Department was not shown, but the time will come when a regulation along this line will have to be put in force. **Lack of Reciprocity**

In fact, it will be necessary for concerns possessing large drayage and delivery equipment to construct basements, or sub-basements beneath their establishments, with suitable declivities connecting them with the street, in order that their vehicles may be loaded and unloaded, as the case may be, within their own premises, and that they may have sufficient parking space for their own vehicles and those of their customers without encroaching on the public highway.

In considering the possible solutions of the traffic problem, sight should not be lost of the factors which helped to create it.

Besides the physical obstacles in the way of the free movement of traffic—such as the narrow streets and the conformation of the Borough of Manhattan—and the unforeseen increase in the number of motor vehicles, there

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is another and perhaps possibly greater factor, in this consideration. I refer to the various enterprises that have made New York City their headquarters and which have, in doing so, served to augment the number of automobiles using the City's streets.

Railroad Terminals

Foremost among the latter are the great railroads and their passenger terminals. Not only have they preëmpted huge spaces of the City's most desirable centers, but the local transportation facilities, in the shape of automobiles, embank these vast edifices, and serve to continuously swell an immediate traffic, already swollen to the bursting point.

The management of the railroads, operating these terminals, no doubt consider that their erection conferred a great boon on the municipality. That is probably true, but it was not an unmixed blessing, a fact which they overlook. For they have served to accentuate a situation which must in the very nature of things, grow constantly worse, without having exhibited the slightest forethought or preparation to accept the responsibility for it.

These tremendous, long-distance transportation systems bring hordes of people into the very heart of the city, for virtually four-fifths of the entire day, but make no provision for their disposition beyond the boundaries of their properties. The transient, or casual, railroad passengers may be absorbed and gradually disposed of over the four points of the compass, but with the vast body of commuters, there is what might be called an influx and recession every day but Sunday. Until one stops to consider, it is not apparent what this means, in increasing the congestion of traffic.

Ferries

Besides that, there are the numerous ferries, which for the most part disembark tens of thousands of persons daily on water-front thoroughfares, along which the City's food supply moves in all manner of vehicles. No inconsiderable portion of them are horse-drawn, and the congestion on these thoroughfares, created by the admixture of passenger automobiles, auto-trucks, archaic horse-drawn vehicles and hosts of pedestrians, rushing to and from the ferry slips—depending on the hour of the day—must be seen to be fully understood.

In this swirl of humanity and vehicles, there is an incalculable amount of time lost; pedestrians and vehicles constantly get in one another's way, and the climax is often capped by the sight of a ramshackle, horse-drawn vehicle holding up a line of motor-vehicles several blocks in length.

In certain parts of the City the street cars are another fruitful source of traffic congestion. In the days when the City was half, or even two-thirds its present size, street surface was not as precious as it is now. Because of

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their frequent, necessary stops, especially on the narrower thoroughfares, the street cars often hold up north and south, and east and west, bound traffic, simultaneously. This is not intended to be either a criticism of or stricture on the street car. A grave problem confronts us, and we must recognize the elements that contribute to complicate it. The street car has, of recent years, begun to be a serious offender. Another is the presence of the Elevated Railroad pillars, on certain highways, notably Second and Sixth Avenues, in the down-town section, but they could be dispensed with nearly everywhere to advantage.

**Elevated
Railroads**

It would be possible to analyze this situation at far greater length, but it would serve no good purpose to do so, now. What is urgently needed and must be had is more street surface, in various portions of the City, and Manhattan especially. Viaducts can, and probably will, be constructed, ultimately, reaching from one end of Manhattan Island to the other. Such projects will take years to materialize, and they have not been definitely planned, as yet. Immediate inexpensive relief is what must be had; no purpose can be constructively served by picturing what may happen if that relief is not promptly forthcoming. The congested condition of the public highways speaks for itself.

Therefore, every element that tends to add to the congestion must be identified and, if possible, eliminated or at least minimized. As I have several times in previous Reports pointed out, the horse-drawn vehicle is a serious obstacle to the free passage of motor vehicles; they move slowly, turn slowly and occupy probably twice as much actual street surface as an average motor vehicle, and their drivers take the most unblushing advantage of other vehicles. They appear to have no regard for the safety of the horse, but force the animal into spaces and positions in which it obviously should not be.

Authentic statistics are not available, but there was a time when the horse-drawn vehicle seemed to be passing; since the war, however, there seems to have been an increase, in the number of them. Possibly this, or other, governments sold their equine stocks at bargain prices, but whatever the explanation they are present in such numbers as to cause avoidable traffic congestion. Sentimentalists have loudly declaimed in favor of the horse as the traditional beast of burden. That has been undoubtedly true. It is so no longer, however, and instead of being a beast of burden, the horse has become a burden, and as such he must go, for sentiment will not transact the business of this City, nor move its traffic.

**Horse-drawn
Vehicles**

The thoroughfares abound with pleasure vehicles—that is, automobiles used exclusively for the transportation of passengers. New York City is essentially a commercial center, and its life and prestige depend upon the

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prompt transaction of its business; that includes the speedy and adequate transportation of the workers to and from their places of employment.

The Approach of Restrictions

The motor vehicles of the residents of this City and State undoubtedly should have the first claim on the use of the streets of this City. Should traffic congestion increase in the same ratio as at present, it will unquestionably be necessary to classify and limit the number of automobiles permitted to use the City's thoroughfares, at all hours of the day and seven days a week. Such a course would only be indicated by the theory of the greatest good for the greatest number.

In the face of existing circumstances, there seems to be no logical reason why the residents of this City, and those who have large interests here, should be prevented from transacting their business freely, or why they should suffer because of casual visitors, sight-seers or curiosity-seekers. Some might be inclined to think that such a course would hurt the City, in the estimation of the rest of the country, but I am of the opposite opinion—I think it would raise the City in the esteem of the entire world.

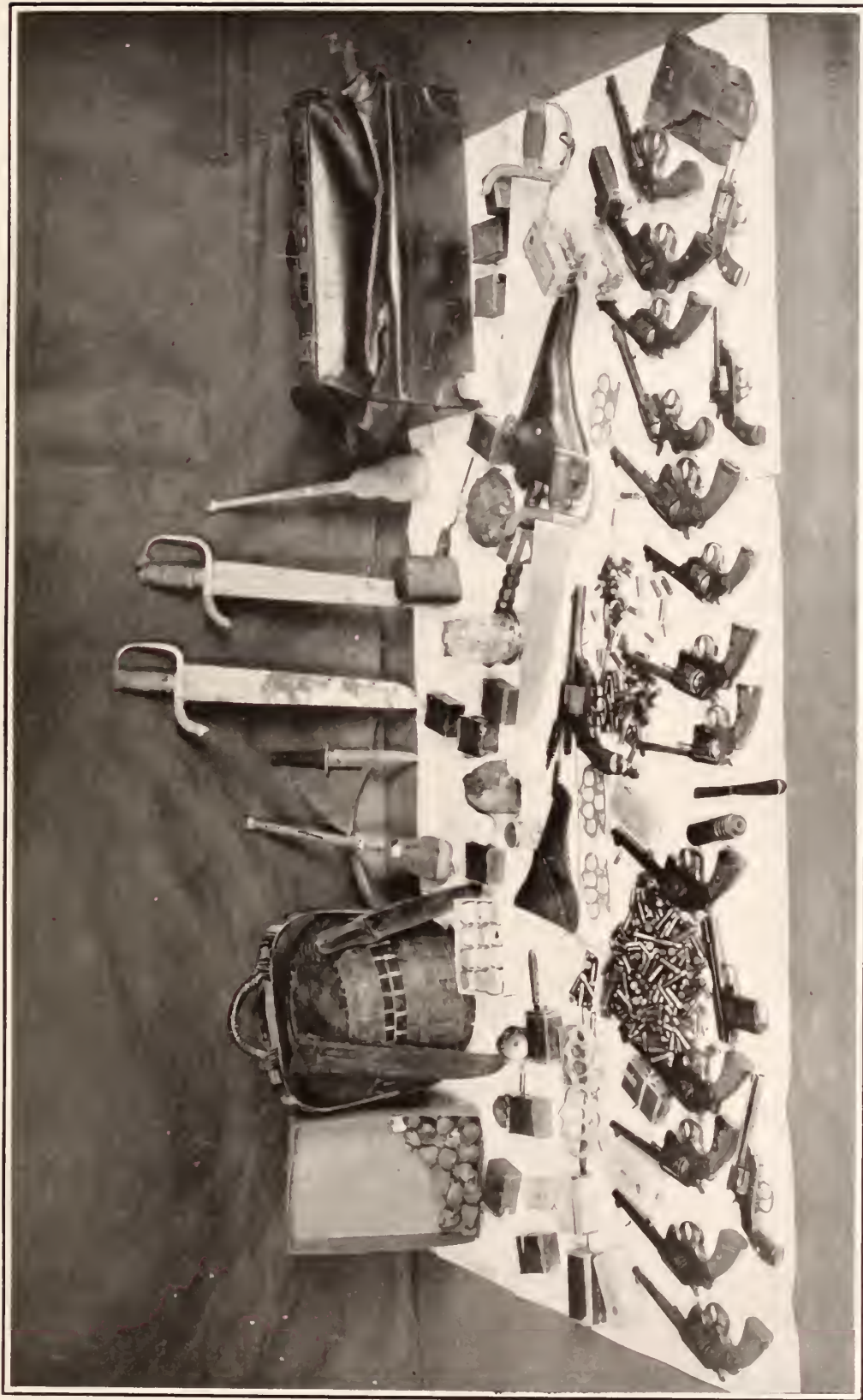
In general, the main thoroughfares of the City are but little used during the night hours; some of them may be said not to be used at all. When there exists such an urgent, peremptory demand for street surface, there does not appear to be any really good reason why practically the entire volume of the City's mercantile traffic should be moving at the same hours as all other classes of traffic, and that virtually none should be moving, at all during the night hours, when the highways are deserted.

Using Twenty- four Hours of the Day

In other words, it will soon be necessary for commercial vehicles, above a certain weight, to have a special license to pass through the highways of this City, within daylight hours. Trucks, drays, vans, etc., will have to be used during the night hours, when the thoroughfares are empty; they will be able to move at greater speed, and consequently accomplish far more in the way of results, than they can at present. Such an arrangement would, I am convinced, materially decrease highway accidents due to collisions, or to direct injury of the individual, and redound to the benefit of the entire community.

Banishing the horse-drawn vehicle, reclassifying motor vehicles, and compelling those mentioned to readjust their working hours, limiting the number of passenger vehicles, especially taxicabs, and enforcing more stringently, under the changed conditions, the regulations against parking vehicles for indefinite periods on the highways, would all be steps in the right direction.

We cannot make additional street surface, so that we must make better and broader use of what we have. There are undeniably those who will revolt against the innovations outlined, but the public spirited element of the



NARCOTICS, FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION SEIZED IN RAID ON HEADQUARTERS OF HIP SING TONGS

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community will favor them, and lend their hearty assistance in bringing about the legislation that will make them possible. These changes will accomplish two great ends, at least, temporarily: They will reduce highway accidents, eliminating the maiming and killing of thousands each year, and they will facilitate the movement of traffic.

Highway or vehicular accidents, they are practically the same thing, **Accidents** increased. There is nothing to marvel at in that fact, as some would have increase in highway accidents. The Traffic Division and Bureau of Public Safety of the Police Department have kept preventible accidents of that character at a marvelously low ebb, and while there was a general increase in the number of motor vehicles, 1921-1922, of between 20% and 30%, there was not a proportionate increase in the number of highway accidents; on the contrary, even with the vast yearly increase in the total number of motor vehicles using the streets of the City, there has been, allowing for a pro rata increase unavoidable under the law of averages, a distinct downward tendency, in the aggregate. The intensive safety campaign, not spasmodic as so many similar movements, but incessant year in and year out, conducted by the above units may be credited with this decrease which means so much, when translated, in terms of human life and limb.

NARCOTIC DRUGS

In spite of all efforts to arouse public opinion, and especially the legislative branch of the Government, there is almost general apathy in regard to the narcotic drug situation, although it is as potential a menace as alcohol ever was. For some obscure reason, it seems utterly impossible to make the public take that view of it, with the result that there is no improvement manifest, but, in every sense of the word, the reverse.

The effects of the use of alcohol are almost immediately obvious— **Alcohol and the Narcotics** those under its influence become joyous, morose, noisy, unnaturally quiet, benevolent or belligerent in accordance with the temperament. Almost everyone knows and recognizes the effects of alcoholic drinks, and they are there, obvious and indisputable, in the face, mannerisms and the personal ensemble. With a few very rare exceptions, it is impossible for anyone who has consumed even a moderate amount of intoxicating liquor to conceal the fact from those who have had none.

Such is not the case with narcotic drugs. It is true that they indicate their presence and use exteriorly and on the physique, generally. It takes a highly expert eye to detect their presence, though, and for the most part their effects are intensive and not extensive. Your next door neighbor may be a drug addict, but the chances are that you will never find it out and remain indefinitely under the impression that he is a thoroughly

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normal individual, like yourself. If you are inclined to be at all observing, you may receive the impression that his face is rather white and drawn, and that his eyes are rather dull, sometimes; or, at others, that he is more cordial in his manner and vigorous in his demeanor, but you will probably ascribe these differences to the commonplace events of life, which influence all of us more or less. It is certain you will never ascribe them to the use of drugs.

Popular Fallacies

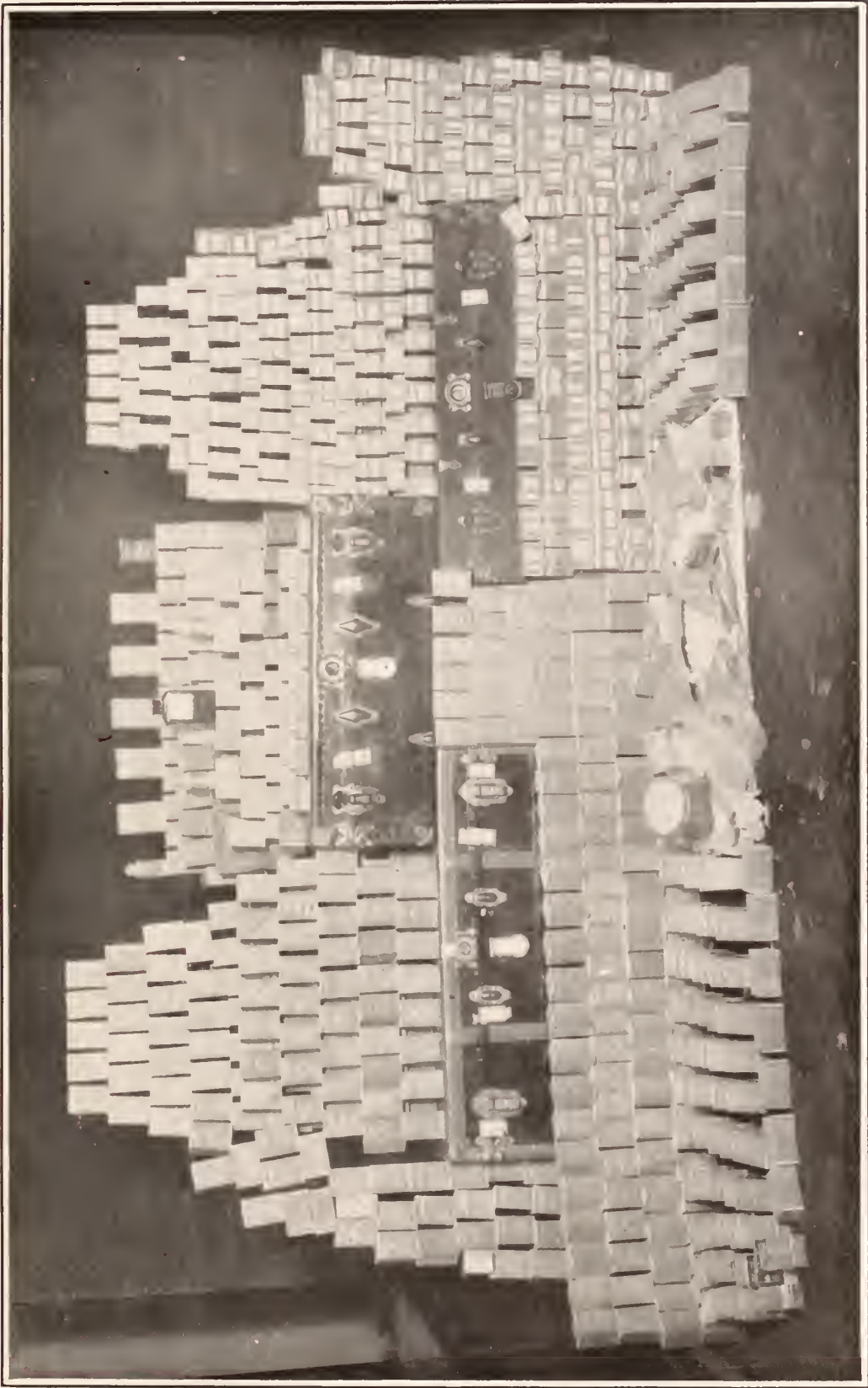
For many years, the popular impression of a drug addict was that he was a candidate for the insane asylum, and that it only required a few doses of his favorite drug to put him there. Like most popular notions, the result of too vivid imaginings, the vast majority of drug addicts do not become deranged sufficiently to permit the law to place them under restraint. Nevertheless, continuous use of any narcotic drug will distort the mental vision and shatter all sense of proportion which makes the addict either dangerous to, or useless to, society in a degree that is almost equivalent to that of a person insane from other causes.

Unlike alcohol, the transition period, during which the mentality passes from normal to subnormal, is a long one, and it is not at all apparent to the average person. In some instances—we are all familiar with them—intoxicating liquor will transform a refined, dignified lady or gentleman into a disgusting harridan or a profane, filthy ruffian.

Narcotic drugs do not have any such effect. The effect that they do have is infinitely more sinister because it is both secret and concentrated. The physiological and psychological effects of alcoholic drinks are, for the most part, diffusive and find a ready medium of expression in the demeanor and gestures. Narcotic drugs, on the contrary, are concentrative and repressive, and find expression in introspection and in the projection of impossible and illogical schemes, which sometimes find expression in abortive or unfinished efforts to realize them. The narcotic drug addict is usually sly and secretive, and intermittently on the alert for an opportunity to realize some absurd scheme, frequently of a questionable or criminal character.

Inadequacy of Present Regulation

It is possible to anticipate, to some extent at least, an alcoholic. The narcotic drug addict, however, is an unknown quantity, and his power to contaminate extends far and wide. The entire problem of narcotic drug prohibition is as much a problem for the solution of the Federal Government as that of intoxicating liquors. No local authority can successfully handle it, because there is information to show that not only are large quantities of narcotic drugs smuggled into this country by land and sea, but that narcotic drugs in huge quantities are manufactured, in this country, ostensibly for export, which are actually sent out—to protect the manufacturer—and smuggled in again, almost immediately.



NARCOTICS VALUED AT \$500,000, SEIZED IN HOTEL RAID

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Under such conditions, the activities of local law-enforcement officers can be nothing but abortive, although it is compulsory on them to endeavor to enforce the law. Several reputable and powerful agencies have tried to bring to the attention of the public generally the perils of the present conditions for which narcotic drugs are responsible, but without avail. Only drastic, uncompromising action by the Federal Government can relieve a situation that has become a national menace.

PERMITS

LICENSE INVESTIGATIONS

The present position of the Police Department, in regard to the method by which certain licenses are issued, is anomalous in the extreme. I refer specifically to those commonly known as "hack-drivers" or "hacking licenses." For several years the present police administration has sought, through the medium of state legislation, to have this kind of license issued through the Police Department. The press at various times has loudly demanded that this be done, and bills, purporting to be aimed at that object, have passed the state legislature. Up to the present time I have refused to endorse them, because they have been so cast that they fail to meet the situation, and all of them have thrown heavy responsibilities upon the Police Department without adequate corresponding authority.

**Hack Drivers'
Licenses**

The situation in regard to taxicabs, in this city, continues to increase in seriousness. Not only are there entirely too many such vehicles for the general needs of the city, but they add materially to traffic congestion, are frequently employed as a valuable auxiliary to the social evil, to say nothing of providing an unexcelled medium of escape for highway robbers and other species of felons, when engaged in the commission of crime.

Here are, if nothing else, two phases of use to which the versatile taxicab can be put in which the Police Department is vitally interested: (a) an obstruction to traffic; and (b) a formidable auxiliary in the perpetration of crime. If for no other reasons, these two should prove sufficient to insure placing the licensing of taxicab operators in the hands of the Police Department, for it is essentially necessary for the public welfare, and for the anticipation and prevention of potential crimes, that the police have an absolute check on taxicab chauffeurs.

The Taxicab

The logic of this attitude on the part of the Police Department is pretty generally conceded. Strange to say, the legislation ostensibly designed to bring about the supervision of the issuance of taxicab chauffeurs' licenses by the Police Department has totally failed of that end. Such legislation referring to the subject, as has been tendered to the municipal administration for approval and adoption, has been rejected, as it would, if put into force, merely have thrust heavy additional burdens on the Police Department and increased

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the departmental budget without remedying the situation in the slightest; it would have made the Police Commissioner constructively responsible for conditions over which he could not legally exercise any authority.

Public Vehicles Need Police Supervision

The situation, therefore, as regards the licensing of taxicab chauffeurs remains unchanged, although the violations of law of which they are guilty continue, because of the fact that the police are not vested with adequate authority to deal with them. The Police Department, because of its very nature and functions, should have the widest possible discretionary powers in regard to the issuance, suspension and revocation of taxicab chauffeurs' licenses. Among the applicants for such licenses it has developed that there are those morally, physically and temperamentally unfitted to operate a public hack on the streets of this city. Again, practically every day, in the courts, representatives of this occupation are arraigned for infractions of law of a character which warrants the immediate suspension or revocation of their licenses. Under present arrangements, although the police have the records in their possession, or accessible to them, they lack the authority to take any initiative.

The Police Department is not seeking an expansion of its authority, nor additional duties which must inevitably increase the burdens of its already overworked force, but it must be apparent to anyone that placing the power of licensing taxicab chauffeurs in its hands could not help but redound to the great benefit of the community at large. Unfortunately, such a consummation seems afar off at present.

Firearms

While it is indisputable that the Sullivan Law, prohibiting the possession of concealed weapons, suppresses to some extent "gun toting," it is pitifully insufficient and circumscribed. Not only can the thief purchase small arms in neighboring states—in the case of New Jersey merely having to cross the Hudson River, a matter of a few cents and an equally few moments—but many of the daily papers and periodicals publish advertisements urging the general public to buy the most vicious of automatic repeating revolvers and rifles by mail.

The theory of the present regulations make it impossible to purchase a firearm in New York City, without first having secured a permit to carry or possess it from the Police Department. The sale of firearms through the medium of the United States mails constitutes a distinct evasion and complete nullification of the Sullivan Law itself, and its local interpretation by the Police Department. Representations have been made to the proper Federal authorities upon this subject, but the latter insist that they are without jurisdiction.

As inconsistent as it may seem to the unprejudiced, in the same issue of a newspaper or periodical that carries a scathing denunciation of the Police

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Department for its alleged failure to apprehend some murderer, hold-up man, housebreaker, etc., will be one or more prominent advertisements offering the most modern and lethal firearms for sale by mail, and enticing the criminal young, susceptible and impecunious, to buy by the employment of the most specious and insinuating of arguments.

Arming the Criminal

If it is made easy for the weak or criminally inclined to secure firearms, and if it is made apparent how easily the local laws against the purchase and possession of weapons may be violated, it is not greatly to be wondered at that there are spectacular murders, hold-ups and all manner of crimes of violence. Such a glaring inconsistency between the editorial policy and the business management of the guilty periodicals might reasonably be the occasion of some wonderment, however.

The administration of the Police Department believes that the number of individuals having something approximating a well-founded claim to carry or possess firearms within the city is exceedingly small. For that reason, and because of the fact that firearms often accidentally come into the hands of the irresponsible and criminal through the possession of them by authorized persons, the restrictions with which the issuance of "pistol permits" are hedged about are rigid.

Nevertheless, a larger number of them were issued last year than was necessary or politic. Whenever a startling or sensational crime is committed the deliberate, studied aim of the press appears to be to inflame, excite and alarm the public. Nothing constructive is offered, but the press editorially and in its news columns loudly and vociferously denounces the Police Department and all its works, declares that a crime wave is about to engulf the city and, to cap the climax and make confusion worse confounded, urges the people to arm themselves.

The "eight-column spreads," "scare-heads" and counterfeit "extra" editions would make an unfamiliar observer believe the city in a state of siege; and the more timid, a ready prey to the flamboyant psychology of the bombastic, exaggerated newspaper stories, flock to the Police Department with demands for pistol permits.

The Guilt of the Press

There is nothing in the annals of the Police Department that I know of that would tend to confirm the belief that the possession of firearms by the general public is any protection against highway robbery, or other forms of theft, with or without violence. There is, on the other hand, much in the annals of the Police Department, and other city departments and bureaus as well, that provide incontrovertible evidence that the possession of firearms by the general public has caused numerous, heart-rending tragedies and brought ineffaceable sorrow into whole families.

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No Need to Arm Anyone

The average man, if not the average woman, has a notion that the effective handling of a pistol, or revolver, is as simple a matter as wielding a knife and fork. Nothing could be more false. It requires a period of practice of indeterminate length and handling, to enable anyone to use a firearm to the best advantage, and some can never under the most favorable circumstances, learn how to handle one. Nevertheless, the usual run of applicants take it as a personal insult if their application is rejected, and feel that they have been denied something to which they are incontestably entitled. Whether by design or not, the press has aggravated this situation by proclaiming that it is the inalienable right of every citizen to "bear arms." So it is, when those arms are to be borne in defense of the principles expounded in the Constitution, but not for the purpose of commencing a guerilla warfare with real or imaginary criminals, in a modern city equipped with an efficient police force such as New York possesses. To further demonstrate the utter absurdity of this argument, it does not require much imagination to picture the results of a Police Department policy that would allow the indiscriminate and promiscuous issuance of pistol permits!

In the forthcoming year, regardless of the views expressed by the press, the regulations under which pistol permits will be issued will be much more stringent. Not only will applicants have to give reasons that are valid and capable of standing close scrutiny, but the departmental record of the transaction will be completely detailed to permit the speedy recognition of either transference or abuse of the permit.

DISCIPLINE

Alarmist Reports

Rumors have reached me, from time to time, to the effect that there has been a slackening of discipline, on the part of the Police Administration, which has found a corresponding reaction in the Police Force. So much emphasis has been laid upon this subject that I cannot allow it to pass unnoticed. The criticism undoubtedly had its origin in the minds of the thoughtless and malicious, but it is so utterly false that I shall not permit the detractors of the Police Department and the Police Administration to construe my silence after their own fashion.

Continuous allegations of a lack of discipline are bound to have an unfavorable effect, not alone on the public at large, but upon the members of the Police Force, as well. There is quite a little truth back of that ancient adage: "Give a dog a bad name and hang him."

There is no lack of discipline in the Police Department, and there is no lack of energetic, intelligent supervision over it on the part of the Police Administration. However, there are those who either cannot or will not understand that the Police Force is an exponent of executive authority, composed of some 13,000, more or less, living, breathing human beings. The mere fact that they are dedicated to the public employment, in the capacity

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of police officers, does not exclude them from the possession of the same emotions, impulses, weaknesses and temptations as those in other lines of endeavor. It is neither sarcastic nor satirical to say that in a body of similar numerical strength, composed of ministers, physicians, lawyers, bankers or journalists that there would be a corresponding number, to that furnished by the police, who would succumb to temptation in one form or another, or prove venal.

The police are always at a serious disadvantage, even in a comparison of this kind. Whenever a policeman is guilty—or even accused—of a crime, fault or the exercise of poor judgment in the performance of his duty or in his personal conduct, no effort is spared to give the fact the widest publicity; and little effort is made to adhere to the strict truth about the matter. The officer, his personality and departmental career are immediately subject to a microscopic and none too friendly scrutiny; everything capable of an unfavorable construction is exhumed and flung far and wide. Trifling indiscretions, possibly ugly stories that are in fact rank injustices misconstrued, are published together with scathing comments and inexcusable exaggerations. The officer can explain nothing because he is given no opportunity, and no one will listen to him, anyhow; he is arraigned, tried and convicted in a twinkling of an eye. The dog now has his bad name and there is nothing left but to hang him.

**The Isolation
of the Police**

In other lines it is much different. The scandal has to be very highly colored and the individuals must be of great consequence before anything but languid attention is given to the affair. It is seldom, if ever, that great emphasis is put upon the fact that the principal figure in the scandal is a physician, lawyer, divine, journalist or banker, and certainly never is such a vocation and all its practitioners condemned in its entirety because of the misdeeds of one individual. Indeed, the partial exposure of a member of certain vocations is often vigorously deprecated, and there is a marked tendency to condemn all attempts to stigmatize the members of an entire profession because of the acts of one of them.

**Protection
Accorded Other
Vocations**

No such charity is extended to the Police Department. The instant one member of it comes in for criticism, whether it is merited or not, the Department as a whole comes in for a singeing.

These are facts that it would be well for the critics of the Department to remember and dwell upon before indulging in any general aspersions based upon hearsay.

When I took charge of the Police Department I found much that was open to improvement from the standpoint of a practical policeman. Discipline called for immediate attention and it was at such a low level that

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revolutionary changes were necessary. Such changes cannot be brought about at a moment's notice without injury and still further disorganization. That kind of a course, at that time, would have merely provided further ammunition for the enemies of the Police Department and the Police Administration. A judicious policy for the more rigid enforcement of discipline was devised and put into operation. It has revolutionized the conduct of the entire Department, without the demoralization that would have been attendant upon sudden and radical innovations in policy and disciplinary methods.

DISCIPLINARY MEASURES

Disciplinary Complexities

The subject of disciplining policemen, guilty of offenses against the Rules and Regulations of the Police Department, and the Civil and Criminal Codes, presents many complexities. The Police Force is a semi-military organization, and because of that fact, and the power exercised by the Municipal and State Civil Service Commissions over the appointment, reinstatement and reabsorption of members of it, it is not always possible to maintain the same disciplinary equilibrium as in an industrial, commercial or mercantile organization.

In any of the latter bodies, the individual employee usually knows that he has only one superior, and that if that superior decides, for any reason or none at all, to dispense with his services, he has no recourse and must seek employment elsewhere.

Such is not the case in the Police Department. Any member of the Police Department coming within the purview of the Civil Service Commission, following dismissal, has several courses open to him, or her. It has not been uncommon for the Courts, for example, to override the Police Commissioner, and order the restoration to duty of former members whose connection with the Police Department has been severed for the best interests of the latter—or "the service," as it is sometimes termed.

External Interference With Discipline

With precedents like this to encourage them, it occasionally becomes necessary to deal with offenders against Police Department discipline with a firm hand. The Police Department is no exception to the rule that every large organization will have inevitably a refractory and insubordinate element. It must be pointed out that the initial examinations for candidates for appointment to the Police Department are conducted entirely by the Municipal Civil Service Commission, and that neither the Police Administration, nor its representatives, have any voice in determining the fitness of those taking or passing these examinations.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission, on request of the Police Commissioner, furnishes consecutively numbered lists of those eligible for

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appointment as probationary patrolmen. Almost without exception, they are appointed in rotation as the names appear on the list, as many as there are vacancies for. The probationary period is six months, and the only occasion the Police Commissioner is permitted to exercise his judgment and discretion in the selection of suitable material with which to make up the Police Force is at the end of this period, when he may decline to sanction the appointment of all or any of the probationers.

**Power of
Police
Commissioner**

The situation thus presented to the Police Commissioner is basically wrong, for here are a body of men who have been trained, drilled and instructed in all forms of police duty by the skilled instructors of the Police Department, at the expense of the City of New York. One, ten, fifty, a hundred may have been disqualified from the start, for numerous reasons, from making competent policemen; there may be some temperamentally unfitted, others incapable of grasping the fundamental principles of policing, others barred by previous associations and moral defects.

Under current conditions, however, it is not possible to be too meticulous, for the demand for good and intelligent policemen exceeds the supply, and there are gaps constantly appearing in the ranks of the Force that must be instantly filled. When these facts are considered, and the vast and varied temptations to which policemen of all ranks are continually exposed, discipline is kept at an exceptionally high standard.

Many of the Civil Service Regulations, at least those immediately affecting the character of the personnel of the Police Department, are basically the same as when they were first framed, upwards of a quarter of a century ago. Conditions in the Police Department, and the City, for that matter, were totally different from what they are at present. The average of intelligence and education of the applicants for appointment to the Police Department in those days is in no way comparable to what it is to-day.

**Archale Civil
Service
Regulations**

The idea back of Civil Service is humanitarian and, as such, beyond criticism. The methods by which it is at the present date put into execution as regards the Police Department stand in need of some revision for the purpose of meeting the vast economic changes that have occurred in the past twenty-five or thirty years, and should take cognizance as well of the improved educational facilities of which the majority of the younger generation seeking service in the Police Department have been the beneficiaries.

It has always been the aim of the present Police Administration to temper justice with mercy, chiefly with the view of sparing the families and dependents of delinquent policemen. It is obvious, of course, that if the father and bread-winner is disciplined, by fining or suspension from duty, it is bound to react upon those dependent upon him. Nevertheless, flagrant offenders are always firmly and adequately dealt with.

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Patrol

While every member of the Police Force is, to all practical intents and purposes, always on duty, the principal part of the work of enforcing law and order falls on the uniformed patrolman. Supervision of the manner in which the patrolman performs his duty is the duty of the sergeant of police. In order that the latter's efforts may be made more effective, the Rules and Regulations of the Police Department provide that a "patrolman shall patrol towards the right," and the sergeant towards the left. A little consideration will show that this arrangement enables the sergeant, during the period in which he covers the territory allotted to him, to keep in close touch with the patrolmen whose services he is supervising. As a general rule, precincts—the territorial units into which the City is divided for purposes of policing—are divided into two parts, and a patrol sergeant assigned to each; each supervises patrol conditions in his territory, or half of the precinct, for the first four hours of the tour of patrol, and then they exchange places for the balance, or the second four hours.

It is from these patrol sergeants that the majority of complaints against patrolmen come, and they are, for the most part, minor infractions of the Rules and Regulations. The supervision of patrol by patrol sergeants is one of the most unsatisfactory parts of the entire police mechanism in this City. The patrol sergeant's predecessor was the "roundsman," a type who, unfortunately, was selected as representative of the personnel of the Police Force of this City. The duties exacted by custom and precedent of this police officer were not those of a dignified, honorable public servant, clothed with important supervisory authority, but rather those of a bullying informer.

With the change in title, from roundsman to sergeant, and also in character of duties, some of these more objectionable features were eliminated. The present Police Administration has endeavored to endow this rank, sergeant of police, with the dignity and importance which should always have been inherent in it.

The Average Citizen Intractable

It must be admitted in all frankness, however, that the average American citizen—and that includes the civil servant—does not take kindly to any form of supervision or restraint. The citizen who decides to enter the police profession is no exception either, and the result is that the patrol sergeant's lot is not of the happiest, nor is his work always as effective as might be desirable.

As can be readily seen, this situation is rather more in the nature of an educational and psychological problem than anything else. The patrolman is inclined to look upon the patrol sergeant as his natural, deadly enemy, and fails sometimes to give him the coöperation that is essential to the best interests of the service.

This condition was pretty generally ignored by former Police Administrations, but the present one not only recognizes it, but is continually seeking methods by which the efforts of the entire Police Force can be consoli-

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

dated and harmonized for the common good. Severe punishment is meted out to those who fail to respond, with alacrity, to the commands of their superiors, but severe punishments are not the best and most effective solution for a personnel problem of this character.

Esprit de corps is the solvent for many such difficulties, and it is the constant endeavor of the instructors and drill-masters, who have the training of the probationary patrolmen in hand, to instill this spirit while teaching respect for seniority of rank and general discipline. Esprit De Corps

It will be noted that there has been quite an increase in the number of complaints against members of the Police Force in 1922, when compared with 1921. In some measure this is attributable to the placing of the enforcement of the State Prohibition Enforcement Law, commonly called the Mullan-Gage Law, after the two legislators who sponsored it, on the shoulders of the Police Department.

The passage of this law brought the local police throughout New York State in direct contact with, and gave them joint jurisdiction over, the traffic in intoxicating liquors, which became illegal with the passage of the Volstead Act and the XVIII Amendment. The abuses to which this legislation gave rise are common knowledge, and in order to preserve the strictest discipline among the Police Force of the City of New York in the presence of the great temptations to which their duties in connection with the enforcement of these laws exposed them, insignificant transgressions of the Rules and Regulations that might have escaped notice formerly were made the subject of charges and became part of the official records of the Police Department. While not altogether satisfactory, nor conclusive, this course was made necessary by the intense and hostile scrutiny to which the members of the Police Department were subjected in connection with the enforcement of the provisions of the Mullan-Gage Law, and is reflected, as already stated, in the increase in the total of complaints against them. Mullan-Gage Law

DISCIPLINARY RECORD

To December 31, 1922

COMPLAINTS AGAINST MEMBERS OF THE				DISPOSITION OF COMPLAINTS			
FORCE							
	1922	1921			1922	1921	
Pending at beginning of year	489	329	Dismissed from Force (Number				
Preferred during year	- - 6179	4184	of Complaints	- - -	71	28	
Total	- - - 6668	4513	Fined	- - -	4445	3075	
Disposed of during the year	- 6019	4024	Reprimanded	- - -	419	148	
Pending at close of year	- 649	489	Complaints dismissed	- -	980	728	
Total	- - - 6668	4513	Filed	- - -	104	45	
			Tried and awaiting decision	-	46	27	
			Awaiting trial and adjourned		603	462	
			Total	- - -	6668	4513	

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DISCIPLINARY RECORD—*Continued*

Dismissed after trial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
Resignations accepted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
Reinstatements (Rehearing)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Reinstated before lapse of year following resignation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Requests for reinstatement following resignations :									
Approved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Disapproved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Acted upon by Police Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23

Because of infractions of the Rules and Regulations of the Police Department, or indictment by the Criminal Courts of the State of New York, men are suspended pending the investigation and final determination of their cases.

Suspensions

The course of suspending members of the Police Force from duty is usually followed when the gravity of the offense is apparently sufficient to make it inadvisable to permit them to exercise the functions of their respective ranks. This, of course, deprives the Department of the services of a trained policeman, and is, therefore, only resorted to in the case of serious and well substantiated preliminary charges.

During the year 1922, 142 men were suspended from duty. Of the total number of men suspended, 117 cases were disposed of and 32 cases still are pending. Many of these members of the Department still under suspension are under indictment and await action by the Criminal Courts. Several have been tried and decisions will be rendered early in the year 1923. It is worth noting that of the total of 32 cases still pending, 15 are due to intoxication, or grow out of charges where liquor is involved.

HEALTH OF THE UNIFORMED FORCE

More attention has been given to the physical welfare of the Police Force, individually and collectively, by the present police administration than the subject ever previously received. It is of paramount importance that the members of the Police Force be kept in the very best possible condition—that they may be capable of performing any and all of the varied duties constantly demanded of them.

Physical and Mental Fitness

From the standpoint of the administrative head of the Police Department, the welfare of every member of the Uniformed Force presents two distinct aspects, viz., physiological and psychological. The individual policeman must first be kept physically fit, and then the psychological aspect of his duties must be given analysis, for some among the latter are capable of remedy which might, otherwise, react to the detriment of his

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

physical well-being. It was with this thought in mind that the Police Loan Fund was established (q.v.). No man can offer the best of which he is capable, when his mind is constantly distracted by the anxiety of indebtedness, or by the fear of complications because of it. This must not be construed as meaning that the Police Department underwrites debts that are the result of extravagance or folly, but, as explained elsewhere, only those caused indirectly by some regulation of the Police Department or undeserved and unavoidable misfortune.

There is something about the occupation of policemen—certainly in this City—that makes him a target for serious ailments, afflictions and physical disability chargeable to the nature of his duties. It is the object not only to keep the rank and file fit to perform their duties without a break, but also to prevent them, in the discharge of their duty, from becoming either temporarily or permanently disabled, thus to become in the former case a charge on the finances of the Police Department at half pay without, usually, rendering any service in return, or in the latter case to become a full-fledged pensioner.

Consequently, the very best medical attention is given the Police Force, not only in sickness but in health, as well. Besides the regular force of Police Surgeons, the present Police Administration has carefully sought the services of some of the most eminent physicians in this country. It has been possible to appeal to the public spirit of these professional gentlemen, with the result that members of the Police Force, without exception, constantly receive the most superlative medical attention possible for anyone, in or out of the Police Department, to secure.

**The Best Medical
Attention**

When a policeman complains of illness, or is injured in the performance of his duty, he is examined, as speedily as possible, by the police surgeon within whose jurisdiction he comes. If, in the opinion of the police surgeon, his condition warrants, the policeman is "admitted to sick report." Being interpreted, this means that the policeman is sufficiently ill to require serious medical attention, and is incapable of performing his duty as a policeman. During the period of his incapacity—the length of which is determined by the police surgeon—he draws half pay. He is continuously under the surveillance of the police surgeon, and when he has improved sufficiently in the opinion of the surgeon, he is recommended for some especial light duty, should his condition be short of complete recovery. This continues until he is able to resume full police duty, in all that the term implies. This procedure is rigidly enforced by regulations which permit of no "soldiering," and the display of no favoritism. The policeman "on sick report" must always be accessible to the police surgeon at any time of the day or night, and must obey his instructions to the smallest details, or lay himself liable to severe discipline.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

THE NATIONAL POLICE BUREAU

For a decade, at least, the need for a general bureau of police intelligence, national in its scope, has been manifest to all those interested in police matters. The world war, and its passing, made this need, if anything, more imminent than ever.

Central Criminal Clearing House

The present administration of the Police Department has sought with the limited means available to bring this subject to the attention of the public at large, and to that of various officials whose influence might contribute towards giving the idea concrete and useful existence. The public, not excepting many of the highest officials of the government, has no more than a vague notion about police needs or criminal resources, and it has not, therefore, been possible to make the progress towards the practical, consummation of a National Police Bureau that would have been desirable.

In respect to the gathering and dissemination of police intelligence, or information respecting the movements, crimes, physical characteristics, associates, etc., of habitual and amateur criminals, they do things better in Europe than in this country. Of course, their police organizations are possibly a little older than ours, and have been the objects of more intensive cultivation, but that is absolutely no excuse for any failure on our part, as citizens of the United States, to adopt their best and most efficient features.

It is not, unhappily, either the province, or within the power of the Police Commissioner of New York City, to establish a police intelligence bureau, of national breadth, although I have done everything that lay within my power to that end. In confirmation of that statement, and as a means of placing further emphasis on the necessity for the establishment of such a bureau, I present the following review of the situation in regard to it.

The Last Step

As an initial step, the present administration of the Police Department arranged for a National Conference of the Chiefs of Police of all the principal cities of the country. It will be proper, consequently, to begin with a survey of this Conference.

HEADQUARTERS

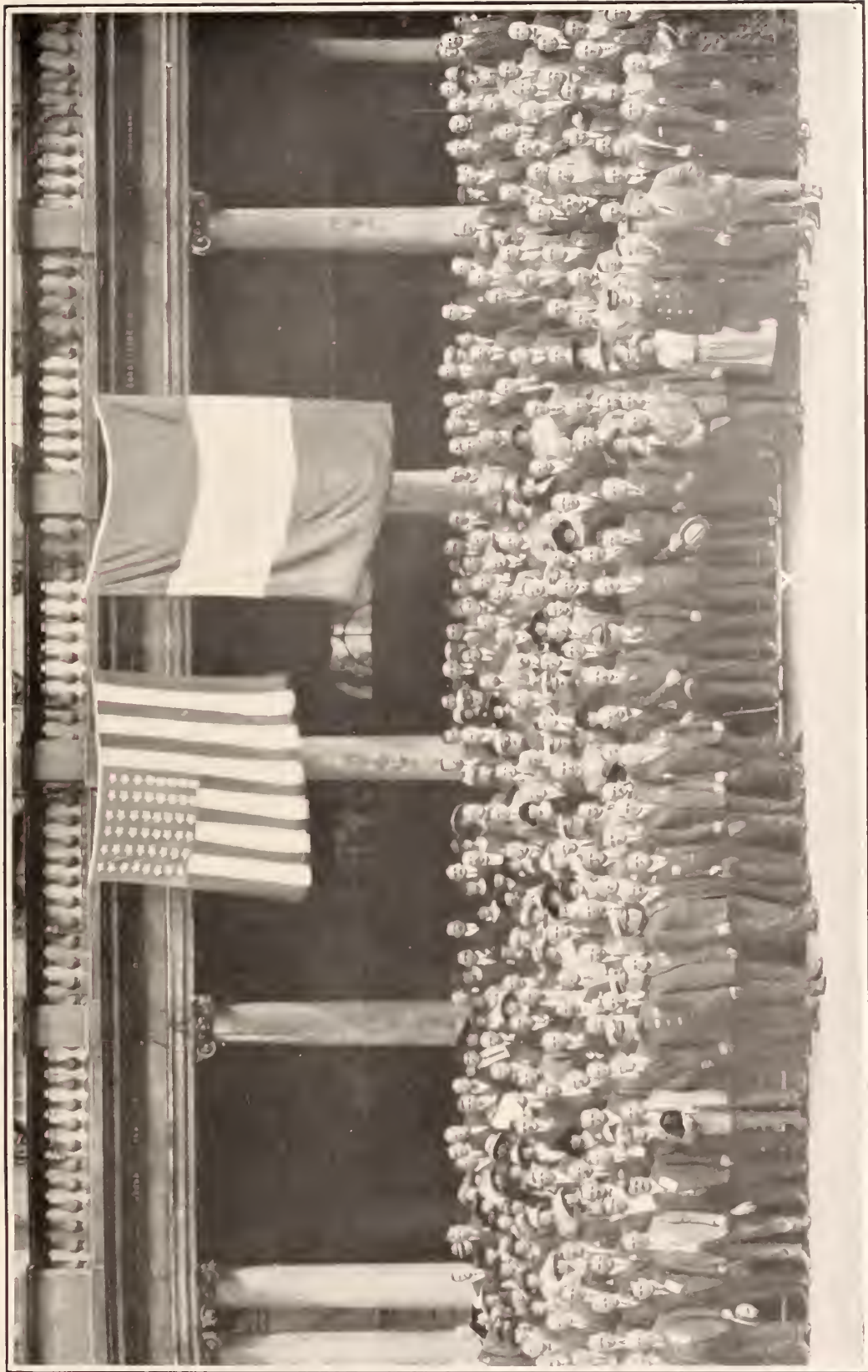
Upon the vote of members of the National Police Conference, Police Headquarters, New York City, continued during 1922 as temporary Headquarters of the National Police Bureau. The Bureau received, classified and reported upon fingerprints forwarded from various Police Departments throughout the country.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

The Constitution and By-Laws of the National Police Conference were published in book form, and a copy furnished each member.

ROSTER OF MEMBERSHIP

A roster of membership was compiled and distributed.



MAYOR HYLAN WELCOMING DELEGATES TO INTERNATIONAL POLICE CONFERENCE AT CITY HALL

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

NATIONAL POLICE BULLETIN

The National Police Bulletin, the official organ of the National Police Conference, was issued in February, May and September, 1922, and distributed to the membership. Its 1922 form was an improvement over the issues during the year of 1921. The contents of these issues were as follows:

ILLUSTRATIONS

Police Training School:

Graduating exercises, City Hall Park.
Marching exercises—arms raised over head.
Leg exercises—bending full bend.
Handling of prisoners in class work.
Carrying an unconscious person.
Steel chest protectors turn bullets.
Worn when assigned to a specially dangerous duty.
Machine gun of Boston Police mounted on auto for riots.
Riot Squad of the Boston Police Department.
What bomb did to Ambassador Herrick's dressing-room in his Paris Hotel.
Fingerprint blank form.
Automobile police patrol of Denver, Colorado.

Buenos Aires corps of police interpreters. First aid to foreigners.

Women Police of London.

Caution signs for automobilists on important boulevards, Chicago

Detachment of San Francisco's mounted police.

San Francisco's new electric traffic signal.

A company of Mexico City's 5000 policemen ready for regular monthly parade.

Traffic policemen wearing straw hats on annual straw-hat day in Seattle, Washington.

Officers of Chicago Police Department testing new automatic telegraph center.

Tokio, Japan, policemen cooperating with health authorities.

ARTICLES

Policemen in the making.

Motorcycle Section of the Chicago Police Department.

Principles of police organization.

The use of intelligence tests in modern criminology.

Information file on professional criminals, gangsters, and gunmen.

Care of the revolver.

Membership.

1,900 miles by dog team, snow shoes, and canoe.

Forgery.

Fingerprint system of criminal identification.

Identification of professional criminals.

Examination for promotion to rank of Captain of Police.

The Police of England and Extradition. Laundry-mark file.

Denver's ordinance to suppress reckless driving.

Can psychology aid in the prevention of crime?

Governor's Conference on narcotic control.

Extradition and Rendition.

Survey of salaries of police.

Narcotic control.

National Police Bureau.

Examination for promotion to Detective.

Mechanics of crowds.

The right to take fingerprints, measurements, and photographs.

Why be a policeman?

Judicial decisions on criminal law and procedure.

Crime and Law.

The detection of poisons.

Motor light uniformity.

In Retrospect.

The Chinese Criminal Code.

Concerning detective work in Australia.

Criminal investigation—traces of blood.

Window cleaner jailed for failure to make use of safety device.

Police protection against crime.

Changes in the administrative and executive personnel of police departments and new members, were also published in THE BULLETIN.

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BILL TO CREATE NATIONAL POLICE BUREAU

A bill to create a National Police Bureau was introduced in the Senate of the United States by Hon. William F. Calder, of New York, on December 19, 1922, at the request of the International Police Conference. It reads as follows:

Sec. 1. "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established an independent bureau to be known as the National Police Bureau, to promote police efficiency by gathering and disseminating criminal intelligence and police information.

"The director of such bureau shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. He shall receive a salary of \$6,000 per annum, and shall devote his entire time to the business of such bureau. The principal office of such bureau shall be in the District of Columbia.

"Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the National Police Bureau (1) to receive, collect in the United States and from foreign countries, collate, study, compile, publish and make available and disseminate without charge to interested and appropriate police authorities, both State and Federal, police information, criminal intelligence, criminal identifications, crime statistics, and information respecting crimes of local, interstate, national, or international concern; (2) to investigate, conduct studies, make recommendations upon the standardization of police methods and procedure throughout the country: (3) to investigate, conduct studies, and make recommendation upon the standardization, so far as may be practicable, throughout the United States, of street and highway traffic laws, rules, and regulations, and signs, signals, and guides pertaining thereto; and (4) to conduct surveys and studies for the purpose of determining, so far as may be possible, and reporting upon the conditions and causes which influence or tend to promote the commission of crimes.

"Sec. 3. That the director is authorized to appoint an assistant at a salary not to exceed \$4,500 per annum, and to appoint and fix the compensation of such other officers, experts, and employees in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and to make such expenditures for rent, furniture, office equipment, printing, binding, telegrams, telephones, law books, books of reference, stationery, motor-propelled vehicles or trucks used for official purposes, traveling expenses and per diem in lieu of subsistence at not exceeding \$10 for officers, experts, and other employees, for the purchase of reports, data, and material for publications, and for other contingent and miscellaneous expenses, as may be necessary efficiently to execute the purposes of this Act and as may be appropriated therefor from time to time. With the exception of such special experts as may be found necessary for the conduct of the work, all appointments shall be made subject to the civil service laws, and so far as practicable preference shall be given to members of the military or naval forces during the World War discharged under honorable conditions.

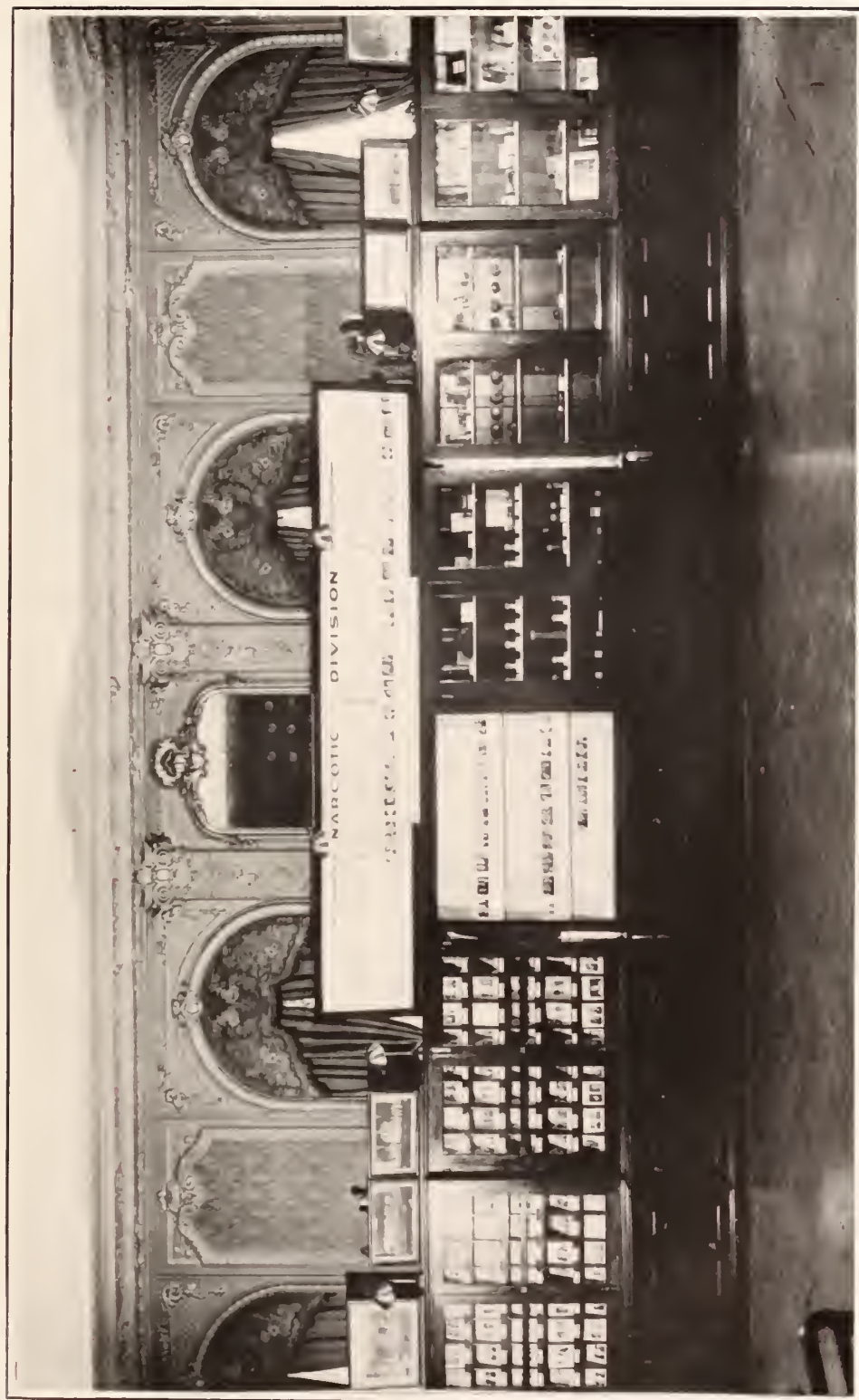


EXHIBIT OF NARCOTIC DIVISION AT INTERNATIONAL POLICE CONFERENCE, 1922

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"Sec. 4. That the sum of \$150,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be available until June 30, 1924, for the purposes of this Act.

"Sec. 5. That the Director of the Budget is directed to submit in his report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, and thereafter, an estimate of the appropriation required to carry out the provisions of this Act."

THE NECESSITY FOR A NATIONAL POLICE BUREAU

In support of the necessity for the creation and establishment of a National Police Bureau as provided for in the foregoing bill and as advocated by over 725 Municipal and State Police Departments, the International Police Conference issued the following statement:

"Municipal and State Police Departments are occupied to capacity with local problems of crime prevention and criminal apprehension. Agencies of the Federal Government which are engaged in criminal investigations must direct their energies principally to matters thought or alleged to be in violation of Federal statutes. No organization exists through which important police information can be cleared on a countrywide scale. There is no central file which has the best facilities for most effective operation, and which is available without cost to municipal police, wherein to consolidate the records and identification characteristics of all the criminals in the country. There is no place where the criminal statistics of the United States are officially collected, analyzed and compared to determine causes of the tendencies toward crime. There is no criminal laboratory. Nothing has been accomplished toward a reconciliation of the Penal Laws, and Codes of Criminal Procedure, of the several States. Very little has been attempted. With regard to traffic regulation and Highway Laws, no coördinated standards have been formulated for general adoption, and use, throughout the country. There are no facilities for coöperative action on a large scale to fight drug evil. There is no established point of contact between police departments of this country and foreign police departments.

**Resolution of the
International
Police
Conference**

Municipal boundaries and State boundaries are no longer even theoretically a barrier against criminal activity. In the days when transport was less general, rapid and convenient, and far more expensive, there may have been a very much more prescribed field for the individual criminal. But that day has passed. The Eastern criminal can be anywhere on the West Coast in less than a week; the foreign criminal, anarchist or revolutionary, in less than two weeks. The methods of securing a livelihood from crime are far more numerous and complex than heretofore.

What is of more vital importance to the safety of life, limb and property on the highway than traffic regulation? There has been a very large increase

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in the number and use of motor vehicles. There are thousands of different types of traffic signs, signals and guides. Very often these must be read before they can be understood. In many cases they cannot be read. Uniformity of symbol will tell the story every time and everywhere, and will do much to lessen accidents, save time and travel mileage, and reduce wear and tear.

Work of the Projected Bureau

It is felt that the police authorities of the country are in an excellent position to know these problems and what steps should be taken in order to render the highest degree of police service to the public in coping with them. It is the judgment of police authorities that the time has arrived when Congress should take definite action and establish a National Police Bureau under the Federal Government. They believe that this Bureau must be maintained by Federal funds; that it must be a centralized, studious, statistical and scientific agency for bringing into co-operative effort the police forces of the country; and that its appropriate functions should include the following:

To gather and collect, receive, compile, collate, study, investigate, and file for reference, and properly distribute and make available to interested or appropriate police authorities or the like, police information and criminal intelligence throughout the country; and to act as a national clearing house of crime records, criminal identifications, crime statistics and of information respecting crimes of interstate, national or international concern.

To investigate, conduct studies of and make recommendations upon the standardization of police methods and procedure throughout the country.

To investigate, conduct studies of and make recommendations upon the standardization, so far as may be practicable throughout the country, of street and highway traffic laws, rules and regulations for making such laws effective, and the system of signs, signals and guides pertaining to traffic.

To maintain contact between the police authorities of this country and the police departments of foreign countries.

To conduct a criminal laboratory.

Its Limitations

In the judgment of the police profession a National Police Bureau must not be an agency through which arrests are made, nor must its functions be merged with those of an organization engaged in making arrests and criminal investigations of divers character. It must not exercise control over, nor interfere in, the autonomous administration and control of police departments or other police agencies, whether municipal, State or Federal.

INTERNATIONAL POLICE CONFERENCE NEW YORK CITY 1922



POLICE COMM
ENRIGHT AND DELEGATES
INSPECTING
FINGER PRINT
OUTFITS



GENERAL ATCHERLY LONDON
CHIEF OF POLICE STANELAND VICTORIA, B.C.
AND COL. MCKAY
INSPECTING SOME BOMB SQUAD EXHIBITS
CONTENTS OF VIOLIN CASE



POLICE COMM.
ENRIGHT, SPECIAL DEPUTY
COMM. SIMONND DELEGATES
FROM BRUSSELS, BELGIUM
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

It is conceded that individual police departments have increased in numerical strength and have become more efficient. But from the standpoint of collective effort, police effectiveness in this country has not advanced. No facilities for its advancement have been available. It is generally known that there is a large number of separate collections of fingerprints in this country, and that by far the most of these are in hands of police departments. But it is not equally appreciated that these collecting fingerprints be effective, until some well designed agency is created, financed and operated by the Federal Government to collect, file and make available to all proper authorities all records of criminal identification throughout the country.

Criminal statistics have been compiled in England on uniform principles and in substantially the same form for thirty years. Their collection and study is considered of national importance; duties attaching to the office of the Home Secretary. Scotland Yard is the clearing house for all information regarding criminal identification. So it goes with most of the other European countries. It is imperative that something be done to effect national uniformity here in securing and recording the data necessary to all police departments, for the purpose of detecting criminals.

English
Criminal
Statistics

The professional and interstate criminal is in one city today and another tomorrow. He knows that there is now no national system for following his movements. He thinks less of the severity of punishment if captured, than of the strong probability of escaping capture. He seems to be justified in this. The criminal always banks on the chance of escape. He has knowledge of the inadequacy of the existing police system, or total lack of system, for circulating criminal intelligence. The chance of concealment and flight outweighs any consideration of punishment. Criminals generally consider that an almost safe avenue of freedom from arrest is secured by flight from the police jurisdiction in which a crime has been committed, to a different police jurisdiction where the chance for publicity regarding the crime is small.

An efficient police supported by a proper dissemination of criminal intelligence are factors that contribute greatly to the restraint and suppression of crime.

A National Police Bureau will make available promptly to all proper authorities in public police work, including Federal police and investigating agencies, information pertaining to criminal records on a countrywide scale. It will distribute the more important current information respecting crimes and criminals, as for example in the case of interstate affairs, to all proper police officials at stated intervals, or as circumstances indicated, so that an effective basis would be afforded for team work and coöperation in the pursuit and apprehension of criminals, in a way and to a degree that does not exist today.

Value of the
Bureau

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From a study of highway and traffic laws, rules and regulations governing traffic, and the system of signals, signs and guides pertaining thereto, a well-adjusted and fundamental code can undoubtedly be formulated upon which to standardize to a very considerable extent.

These are but a few of the advantages which will follow from the establishment of a National Police Bureau in nationwide service.

Police Departments serving a majority of the population of the country desire such a bureau.

Representation at International Police Conference

The International Police Conference is a voluntary organization. At its organization meeting there were gathered mayors, police commissioner, commissioners and directors of public safety, chiefs, superintendents and marshals of police departments from all over the country. Its membership now represents the police departments of over 700 municipalities. The total membership of these departments aggregates 75,000 individuals. The annual cost of maintaining these police forces is approximately \$150,000,000.

When we stop to think of the amount of money expended on police work in this country, the size of the population which is served, the number of persons engaged directly in police work and the present complete lack of facilities such as could be afforded by a National Police Bureau, it is certain that the plan for its establishment is sound and that its operation will be of material benefit to the public. The call for its establishment is countrywide.

A Separate Identity

The National Police Bureau should be a separate entity, no matter under what Federal department it is to be placed. The International Police Conference has no candidate for any office in the National Police Bureau. As to personnel, the heads and members of its organization should be the best men obtainable for the several duties to be performed.

PURPOSES OF THE INTERNATIONAL POLICE CONFERENCE

Under the same auspices and with the identical ultimate objects in view, the International Police Conference was convened in New York City.

It is a voluntary association which admits to membership the administrative and executive heads of national, state and municipal police forces of all countries.

The purposes of the International Police Conference are briefly these:

- a. To secure through government action in each country, the establishment of national clearing houses of criminal information and police intelligence.



INTERNATIONAL POLICE CONFERENCE, 1922

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b. To promote coöperation among all public police officials in the execution of their proper and lawful duties.

c. To disseminate precise information among its members and generally regarding new developments in police practice and procedure.

d. To improve the effectiveness of police work to the end that law and order are maintained and that criminal activities are suppressed.

e. To study and report upon the causes of crime and the methods to be employed for eliminating these causes and for reducing criminal tendencies.

It is not among the purposes of the International Police Conference nor will it be permitted by its membership:

a. To exercise control over or to interfere with the autonomous government and direction of public police forces by duly constituted authorities, or

b. To restrict the lawful liberties and privileges of the public at large or of individuals.

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting (Convention) of the International Police Conference was held in New York City during the week of September 11th to 16th, 1922. Headquarters were located at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Annual
Assemblage

Administrative and executive heads of municipal police departments throughout the country to the number of 310 attended.

The following representatives of Foreign Police Departments were also present:

Argentina: Hon. Francisco Laguarda, Commissioner of Police; Hon. Cesar E. Etcheverry, Commissioner of Identification, and Senor German Salgado, Secretary, Buenos Aires Police Department. Delegated by His Excellency, the President of the Argentine Republic, to represent the Buenos Aires Department.

Belgium: Hon. Alfred Keffer, Principal Directing Police Judiciary, Brussels Police Department. Delegated by the Minister of the Department of Justice to represent His Majesty, the King of the Belgians.

Brazil: Hon. Helio Lobo, Consul General, and Hon. J. C. Muniz, Deputy Consul General. Delegated by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to represent the Police of the Republic of Brazil.

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- Canada: Hon. Frederick Crone, Police Commissioner, Vancouver, B. C.
Hon. W. E. Staneland, Police Commissioner of Victoria.
Hon. Frank Hanrahan, Chief of Police, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Hon. W. R. Whatley, Chief Constable, Hamilton.
Hon. P. Belanger, Superintendent of Police, Montreal.
Hon. Emile Trudel, Chief of Police, Quebec.
- Denmark: Hon. Hakon Jorgensen, Subdirector of the Copenhagen Police Department; Hon. Erik Schaffer, Military Judge, and Miss Ingeborg Hellner-Nielsen, Fingerprint Expert. Delegated by the President of Police to represent the Copenhagen Department.
- England: Major-General Llewelyn W. Atcherley, C. M. G., C. V. O., His Britannic Majesty's Inspector General of Constabulary. Delegated by the Secretary of State for the Home Department to represent the British Government.
- France: Hon. Gaston Liebert. Delegated to represent the Republic of France.
- Guatemala: Hon. Eduardo Agiurre Velasquez, Consul General. Delegated to represent Guatemala.
- Mexico: Hon. Rafael Manzo, Treasurer General of the Republic of Mexico. Delegated to represent the Republic of Mexico.
- Spain: Hon. Alejandro A. Berea, Consul General. Delegated to represent His Majesty, the King of Spain.

COMMITTEES

In order that the Conference might proceed to function, a Committee on Resolutions was appointed. Other committees, as listed below, were the outgrowth of it. Their reports appear in the Resolutions adopted by the Delegates sitting as a Committee of the Whole.

PERSONNEL

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

- Admiral A. C. Dillingham, formerly Director of Public Safety, Norfolk, Va.,
Chairman.
George G. Henry, Chief Inspector, Police Department, Baltimore, Md.
William Copelan, Chief of Police, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Peter F. Gilmartin, Superintendent of Police, Providence, R. I.
John Marnon, Deputy Chief of Police, Buffalo, N. Y.

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WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

Michael T. Long, Chief of Police, Newark, N. J., **Chairman.**
Douglas I. McKay, Secretary of the Conference.
Patrick Kiely, Chief of Police, Plainfield, N. J.
Peter F. Gilmartin, Superintendent of Police, Providence, R. I.

AUDITING COMMITTEE

William B. Mills, Superintendent of Police, Philadelphia, Pa., **Chairman.**
Michael T. Long, Chief of Police, Newark, N. J.
John M. Tracy, Chief of Police, Paterson, N. J.

COMMITTEE OF CREDENTIALS

William Copelan, Chief of Police, Cincinnati, Ohio, **Chairman.**
Charles B. Borland, Director of Public Safety, Norfolk, Va.
William J. Quilty, Chief of Police, Springfield, Mass.

COMMITTEE ON NARCOTIC DRUG ADDICTION

Dr. Carleton Simon, Special Deputy Commissioner, New York Police Department, **Chairman.**
Hon. Alfred Keffer, Principal Directing Police Judiciary, Brussels, Belgium.
Admiral A. C. Dillingham, First Vice-President, International Police Conference.
Col. Charles B. Borland, Director of Public Safety, Norfolk, Va.
Thomas H. Allen, Commissioner of Fire and Police, Memphis, Tenn.
T. D. McCarthy, Chief of Police, Utica, N. Y.
Walter E. Staneland, Police Commissioner, Victoria, B. C.
Fred Crone, Police Commissioner, Vancouver, B. C.
W. B. Mills, Superintendent of Police, Philadelphia, Pa.
P. J. Flanagan, Superintendent of Police, Bridgeport, Conn.
Michael H. Crowley, Superintendent of Police, Boston, Mass.
John S. Marnon, Deputy Chief of Police, Buffalo, N. Y.
Guy R. Molony, Superintendent of Police, New Orleans, La.
S. J. Dickson, Constable, Toronto, Canada.
James W. Inches, Commissioner of Police, Detroit, Michigan.
Peter F. Gilmartin, Superintendent of Police, Providence, R. I.
George G. Henry, Marshal, Baltimore, Md.
E. P. Doherty, Chief of Police, New Bedford, Mass.
Horace L. Byram, Chief of Police, Asbury Park, New Jersey.
Michael J. Mulcahy, Chief of Police, Elizabeth, New Jersey.
John C. Calhoun, Superintendent of Police, Pittsburg, Pa.
W. H. Hackett, Chief of Detectives, Chattanooga, Tenn.

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COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION

Joseph A. Faurot, Third Deputy Police Commissioner, New York, Chairman.
Major-General Llewelyn W. Atcherly, H. M. Inspector General of Constabulary, London, England.
Hon. Alfred Keffer, Principal Directing Police Judiciary, Brussels, Belgium.
Hon. Haakon Jorgensen, Subdirector, Police Department, Copenhagen, Denmark.
Hon. Cesar E. Etcheverry, Commissioner of Identification, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Hon. Pierre Belanger, Superintendent of Police, Montreal, Canada.
Hon. S. J. Dickson, Chief Constable, Toronto, Canada.
John L. Sullivan, Chief of Police, Pittsfield, Mass.
Michael T. Long, Chief of Police, Newark, N. J.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

John M. Tracey, Chief of Police, Paterson, N. J., Chairman.
Daniel Sullivan, Major and Superintendent of Police, Washington, D. C.
Admiral A. C. Dillingham, First Vice-President, International Police Conference.
William Copelan, Chief of Police, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hon. S. J. Dickson, Chief Constable, Toronto, Canada.
Hon. Walter Staneland, Commissioner of Police, Victoria, B. C.
Major-General Llewelyn W. Atcherley, H. M. Inspector General of Constabulary, London, England.
Hon. Alfred Keffer, Principal Directing Police Judiciary, Brussels, Belgium.
Hon. Francisco Laguarda, Commissioner of Police, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

I.

TITLE CHANGED FROM "NATIONAL POLICE CONFERENCE" TO
"INTERNATIONAL POLICE CONFERENCE"

"WHEREAS, It is the sentiment of this Convention that this Conference shall become internationalized.

"BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, That the name and title of the National Police Conference be changed to the International Police Conference, upon the basis of representation of Cities, States or Nations—police officers of Cities or States paid out of Government money ;

"RESOLVED, That the membership of the International Police Conference shall be constituted and limited to the administrative and executive officers—

Change
of Title

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

similar character—by whatever title known—of any Police Department, Constabulary, organization or Detective Bureau of any Nation or State or of any Municipality having a population of 2,500 or more; and that Section 1 or Article 1, Section 3, of Subdivisions a, b, and c, of the Constitution, be so amended as to conform to the foregoing resolutions.”

II.

ENDORSEMENT OF PLATFORM AND PURPOSES OF NATIONAL POLICE CONFERENCE ADOPTED IN MAY, 1921

“RESOLVED, That the platform and purposes of the ‘National Police Conference’ adopted at its first Convention in May, 1921, be, and the same are hereby adopted as the platform and purposes of the International Police Conference, and the Executive Committee of the Board of Managing Directors be, and they are hereby instructed to promote the extension and establishment throughout the world of:

“1. The standardization of police procedure, methods and systems of the police departments throughout the world.

“2. The coöperation between National, State and Municipal police departments, constabulary organizations and detective bureaus of all nations.

“3. The standardization of traffic regulations, traffic symbols as far as may be practicable, using the arrow as the basis for traffic symbols and the use of hand signals by traffic officers and operators of motor vehicles.

“4. The establishment of a central police bureau by each Nation where criminal intelligence and useful police information may be collected and from which such intelligence and information may be distributed.

“5. The establishment of some efficient method of controlling the immigration of criminals from one country or State to another country or State.

“6. The establishment of an efficient method of distributing information regarding the movements of known criminals from place to place in and out of prisons.”

III.

NARCOTIC DRUG ADDICTION

“WHEREAS, One of the basic reasons why narcotic drug addictions has attained so great a growth is due to an almost universal misconception that the great number of narcotic drug users owe their addiction to medical treatment; and

Narcotic
Drugs

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"WHEREAS, The experience of eminent and capable Police Officials has convinced us that less than two percent of those arrested in the City of New York for narcotic addiction owe their addiction to medical treatment, or causes attributed to various bodily ills, and that ninety-eight percent of drug addiction is traceable to bad environment, vicious influences or criminal associations; and

"WHEREAS, This scourge has spread throughout the world similar to a pestilential disease, and that most drug addiction is not only the result of crime but also is the cause of a great deal of criminal activity; and

"WHEREAS, Where drug addiction is flourishing, vice, unbridled licentiousness and depravity is present; and

"WHEREAS, Under the present legal interpretation of the Federal Harrison Drug Act its provisions are only effective against the sources of supply of narcotic drugs, and has no effective measures to cope with the demand of the criminal drug addict; and therefore thrusts this problem upon each community; and

"WHEREAS, Those criminal narcotic drug addicts migrate from place to place, to where there may be no record of their drug addiction or criminal activity, and where they are a menace to the safety and welfare of the people of every community; and

"NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That criminal narcotic drug addiction be regarded as a police problem, that proper and effective legislation, both national and state, be enacted, reinforced by City Ordinances similar to the law now in force as a part of the Sanitary Code of the City of New York to deal with this world-wide scourge;

"AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be furnished to all legislative authorities."

IV.

CORRESPONDENCE

Inter-Communication

"BE IT RESOLVED by this Conference, That the delegates here assembled, and each of us, should give earnest and prompt attention to the conduct of the affairs of our departments, responding promptly to all requests for information respecting crimes and criminal identification received from police departments coöperating in this conference, and that particular attention be given to providing and transmitting to the National Police Bureau when organized, and in the meantime to the Central Bureau provided for by this Conference to function until the institution by law of the National Police Bureau, prompt and complete information of the movements of criminals from place to place and their identification, and such other information as may tend to assist police departments throughout the world in effective suppression and prevention for crime, and be it

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

"FURTHER RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Conference that official communications from one department to another should have the right of way, and that in each department there should be some man especially assigned to follow up such communications and obtain and deliver prompt and necessary information, such inquiries to be marked with the word 'Rush' or some such similar term, and that all letters of inquiry be in duplicate."

V.

KILLING POLICEMEN WHILE ENGAGED IN THE DISCHARGE OF OFFICIAL DUTY

"WHEREAS, The prevailing interpretation of our Penal Laws and the rules of evidence for the punishment of the crime of murder, makes the prosecution and conviction uncertain of a person guilty of killing a policeman or other police officer, while such officer may be engaged in the discharge of his duty, in the enforcement of law and order and the protection of life and property by reason of the requirement of proof of premeditation on the part of such cases. Now,

"THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, By this Police Conference that we rely upon our National Congress and the legislatures of the various states of the imperative necessity of a Penal Statute declaring the killing of a policeman, or other police officer, while engaged in the discharge of his duty by any person, shall be murder in the first degree, and that upon the trial of any such case, it shall not be necessary to prove premeditation or deliberation."

VI.

ALIENS

"BE IT RESOLVED by this International Police Conference, That whereas universal experience has demonstrated that one of the most effective methods of proper identification and police control of aliens is their compulsory registration and fingerprinting of all aliens by police authorities of the place where they may be sojourning. It is therefore the sense of this Conference that proper legislation should be provided by national, state and custom authorities to compel such registration and empower the police authorities to enforce the same."

VII.

TRAFFIC

"WHEREAS, It is the sense of this Conference that there should be a standardization of Traffic Laws and Regulations. Be it RESOLVED, That the chair appoint a Committee, whose duty it shall be to investigate and report upon the

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best means of carrying into effect the resolutions upon this subject as presented at the first meeting of this Conference, and that this Committee, upon the completion of its duties, will report to the President in this Conference."

VIII.

CONCEALED WEAPONS

"WHEREAS, The indiscriminate carrying of concealed weapons is a great menace to public safety in the United States, and whereas the law as now recalled, regulating traffic in deadly weapons makes it difficult or impossible to prevent indiscriminate traffic in such weapons ;

"BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, That this Conference recommends that a Federal Law be enacted covering the manufacture, sale and transportation of arms within the boundaries of the United States and further approves of the action taken by the American Bar Association in reference to this matter."

IX.

SECRET CODE

"BE IT RESOLVED, That the Chair appoint a Committee of one who shall have prepared a secret official code for the use of Police Departments."

X.

WAYS AND MEANS TO FINANCE CONFERENCE

"RESOLVED, That the President and Executive Committee of the Board of Managing Directors be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to adopt such arrangements as may, in their judgment, be suitable and necessary to provide funds for all expenses in and about the proper conduct and support of the business of the International Police Conference by and through the publication of the organ or bulletin by the organization through revenue from advertising or like source as they may be advised."

XI.

PLACE AND TIME FOR CONVENTION, 1923.

"BE IT RESOLVED, That the next Congress of the International Police Conference be held commencing the first Tuesday after the first Monday in May, 1923, in the City of New York, or such other centrally located place as may be determined on by the Executive Committee."

\$1,000 PRIZE FOR THE BEST WORKABLE SUGGESTION FOR INCREASING POLICE EFFICIENCY

Mr. Walter Scott, a distinguished and public spirited citizen of New York and a member of the Reception Committee to the Foreign Delegates and

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Members of the Conference during the Convention of 1922, has deposited with the Treasurer of the International Police Conference the sum of one thousand dollars, which will be presented to the winner at the Convention of the International Police Conference to be held in this City during the week of April 30th to May 5th, inclusive.

WIRELESS BROADCASTING STATION

A wireless broadcasting station of the latest type was installed at Police Headquarters in time for the opening of the Convention. Special permission was received from the Department of Commerce of the United States to operate on a special wave length of 400 meters to insure no interference. Addresses made at the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York on the opening day of the Convention and subsequently at the Waldorf-Astoria were transmitted by leased telephone lines of Police Headquarters and broadcasted therefrom.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION

Were stenographically recorded, transcribed, printed and published in book form of 680 pages and delivered to the delegates on the closing day of the Convention, Saturday, September 16, 1922.

EXHIBITS

The paraphernalia on display covered various phases of police activity, including:

Uniforms and Equipment	Telephone Booth
Forms, Records and Reports	Telephone Switchboard
Traffic Signs—Guides	Telephone Apparatus
Flash Towers and Stanchions	Motorcars, Motorcycles, Bicycles
Semiphores, etc.	Plans and Specifications of Station-
Fingerprint System and Equipment	houses
Modus Operandi	Model Precinct Station-house
Portrait Parlance	Crime Tools and Weapons
Wireless	Narcotics and Drugs

DISTANT IDENTIFICATION

The Distant Identification System, invented by Honorable Haakon Jorgensen, Subdirector of Police Department, Copenhagen, Denmark, was demonstrated to Representatives of Foreign Police Departments and administrative and executive officials of municipal Police Departments in attendance at the Convention by Subdirector Jorgensen and his assistant, Mr. Erik Schaffer, also of the Police Department of Copenhagen, Denmark. The

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Committee on Criminal Identification

President of the International Police Conference appointed a Committee of the following personnel on Criminal Identification, to examine into the System and report on the advisability of recommending its adoption as a standard police procedure:

Joseph A. Faurot, Third Deputy Police Commissioner, City of New York, Chairman.

Major-General Llewelyn W. Atcherley, H. M. Inspector of Constabulary, Office of the Home Secretary, London, England.

Cesar E. Etcheverry, Second Vice-President of the International Police Conference and Commissioner of Identification, Buenos Aires, Argentine.

S. J. Dickson, Chief Constable, Ontario, Canada.

Daniel Sullivan, Major and Superintendent of Police, Washington, D. C.

Michael T. Long, Chief of Police, Newark, New Jersey.

System of Distant Identification

They reported that the System would be submitted to fingerprint experts for examination and that these experts should in turn report to International Representatives at the next Convention.

In line with these recommendations representatives of municipal Police Departments listed below attended a course of lectures on and demonstrations of this System given by Honorable Erik Schaffer under the auspices of and at the headquarters of the International Police Conference, Police Headquarters, New York City, from September 26th to October 2, 1922:

Henry Bodkin, Police Department, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Robert L. Dunning, Police Department, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Gustaf Gustafson, Police Department, Boston, Massachusetts.

William P. Burns, Police Department, Baltimore, Maryland.

H. Lloyd Cade, Police Department, Charleston, South Carolina.

George Wilson, Police Department, Norfolk, Virginia.

Herbert B. Caffrey, Police Department, Providence, Rhode Island.

Edward H. Schwartz, Police Department, Newark, New Jersey.

John A. Golden, John J. O'Connell and Thomas M. Fay, Police Department, New York City, New York.

These representatives were peculiarly fitted and qualified to examine into this System.

They found it to be a System by which the patterns and ridge characteristics of the fingers are analyzed and given numbers, and that from these numbers Police Departments can make identifications of fugitives from justice and criminals via telephone, telegraph, radio or mail.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

They reported to the Secretary of the International Police Conference, **Details of System** the System to be a useful and practical method of communicating fingerprint classifications between Police Departments; to be a means by which a registry can be created of national and international criminals; to be a method by which distant identifications can be made by telegraph or telephone in code by the transmission of approximately forty (40) numbers. They also reported that it was their opinion that a positive identification can take place on the basis of the figures of which the complete distant identification formula consists.

Their report was embodied into a set of Resolutions, a copy of which was forwarded by the Secretary of the International Police Conference to the President of the International Police Conference and Police Commissioner of the City of New York, to Honorable Haakon Jorgensen, Subdirector, Police Department, Copenhagen, Denmark, to Honorable Erik Schaffer, Military Judge, Copenhagen, Denmark, and to the members of the Committee on Criminal Identification of the International Police Conference.

The Committee on Criminal Identification will meet at the next annual Convention of the International Police Conference, New York City, May, 1923, when it is expected that the Distant Identification System will be presented to the executive and administrative officials of Municipal, State and National Police Departments throughout the world, with recommendation that it be adopted as a standard police procedure.

A BRIEF TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTANT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

The entire formula of the System is subdivided into five groups which are described below :

General Formula No. 1 corresponds to the primary classification as outlined in the Henry System of fingerprint classification. Patterns in each finger are given any one of the following eight (8) numerals :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 0—Amputated or missing finger. | 4—Loop—delta to right. |
| 1—Arch. | 5—Whorl. |
| 2—Tented Arch. | 6—Twin or double loop. |
| 3—Loop—delta to left. | 7—Composite or accidental. |

The fingers are recorded in the following order :

Right index	1	Left index	6
Right middle	2	Left middle	7
Right ring	3	Left ring	8
Right little	4	Left little	9
Right thumb	5	Left thumb	10

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Practical Illustrations

To illustrate, under the Distant Identification System, General Formula No. 1 might read:

33455.44544

General Formula No. 2A. This formula subdivides the index and middle finger of each hand. The subdivision is determined by ridge counting or ridge tracing. In loops the low count ridges are expressed by the numeral 1; high count ridges are expressed by the numeral 2. In the whorl pattern where ridge tracing is necessary the numeral 1 denotes an "inner"; the numeral 2 denotes a "meter"; the numeral 3 denotes an "outer". For example, this formula might read:

2112

General Formula No. 2B. This Formula applies only to fingers of the right hand. It is simply a counting of the number of ridges intervening between the inner terminus and delta in each finger of the right hand. To illustrate, this formula might read:

18.5.7.3.9.

Detailed Formula. In this formula only one finger is described. The finger described is selected by the original registering officers, who generally selects the clearest print. This formula is the reading and describing of the ridges on either side of the inner terminus within a horizontal zone of four (4) millimeters. The top centre of this specified zone is the point of core and is determined by a special magnifying and ruled glass invented by Subdirector Haakon Jorgensen, which glass is necessary to register a fingerprint in conformance with the Distant Identification System. The ridges within the four (4) millimeter zone are described as follows:

- 0—represents a straight or pure ridge.
- 1— " a ridge with an island known as an "eye."
- 2— " a ridge with a fork.
- 3— " an upturned or contra fork.
- 4— " a ridge with a small downward bifurcation or hook.
- 5— " a ridge with a small upturned bifurcation or hook, known as a contra hook.
- 6— " the beginning of a ridge
- 7— " the ending or stopping of a ridge.
- 8— " a delta.
- 9— " a small fragment.

Each ridge and its description is represented by two (2) numerals and a dot; the dot separating each ridge description; the first number denotes the characteristic and the second number the depth of the characteristics ex-

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pressed in millimeters. The first number of the Detailed Formula designates the finger selected. This formula might read:

D 8.21.5-31. 64 x 073.92.11

Nota Bene Formula. This formula identifies pronounced peculiarities in a specific finger selected by the original recording officer. The peculiarities are described as ridge characteristics, as defined in the above detailed formula. The Nota Bene Formula is usually expressed in four (4) numbers. To illustrate, this formula might read:

N. B. 7329 or 5831

The first numeral of the Nota Bene Formula denotes the finger selected. The second numeral defines the sector. The third numeral denotes the ridge count from the "point of core" to the characteristic selected. The fourth numeral is the ridge characteristic known as the "Nota Bene," which translated into English would read "Mark well." The sector of a finger is determined by the special "magnifying ruled compass glass" used in recording the distant identification formula. The dot in the centre of the glass magnifier is placed at the inner terminus of a fingerprint in line with the trend of the centre ridges. The ruled glass magnifier is subdivided into eight (8) equal sectors, reckoned from a perpendicular center line. These sectors are numbered 1 to 8.

The height of the criminal follows and is expressed in centimeters and millimeters. As, for example, the height of 5 feet, 8¼ inches is represented as:

73.5

The birth is expressed in numerals. The day appears first, the month second and the year third. To illustrate:

29.4.88

The name is expressed in words and appears at the end of the formula as:

John Doe.

By means of this System a registry of professional and dangerous criminals and of persons who are wanted can be maintained at the various Police Headquarters. Such a registry book is now in use by the Danish Government at Police Headquarters, Copenhagen, Denmark. The book resembles a small telephone directory. The numbered formula appears first and is followed by the name. The following is a consolidation of the formulas appearing in each of the above groups and represents a complete formula as it would appear in the criminal register book:

33455 44544 2112 18.5.7.3.9. D 8.21.5-31.64 x O 73.92.11 N. B. 7329-5831
73.5 29.4.88 John Doe.

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I

UNIFORMED FORCE

During the year a number of changes were made in the boundary lines of Inspection Districts and Precincts. The readjustment abolished two Inspection Districts, and created three additional Inspection Districts, later reduced by one; abolished six precincts, and created one new precinct.

Readjustments of Districts and Precincts

On January 16, 1922, the Fifth and Twelfth Inspection Districts, the 18th 35th, 36th and 98th Precincts were abolished. The Traffic Division was abolished and in its stead the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Districts were created, and the boundaries of precincts within the old Traffic Division were changed, with the result that Traffic Precinct F was abolished. The Marine Division was abolished, and in its stead the Sixteenth Inspection District was established.

On May 4, 1922, the Sixth Precinct was abolished and the boundaries of the Fifth and Thirteenth Precincts were changed to include the territory of the Sixth Precinct.

On May 31, 1922, the Sixteenth Inspection District was abolished, and designated the Second Precinct within the Seventh Inspection District.

These changes permitted the assignment of five captains to other important duties.

THE POLICE FORCE

	Jan. 1, 1922	Dec. 31, 1922
Chief Inspector - - - - -	1	1
Deputy Chief Inspector - - - - -	1	1
Inspectors - - - - -	19	19
Marine Inspector - - - - -	1	-
Chief Surgeon - - - - -	1	1
Deputy Chief Surgeon - - - - -	1	1
Surgeons - - - - -	16	18
Superintendent of Telegraph - - - - -	1	1
Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph - - - - -	1	1
Military Captain - - - - -	1	1
Captains - - - - -	103	101
Lieutenants - - - - -	523	519
Sergeants - - - - -	769	768
Patrolmen - - - - -	9897	10326
Policewomen - - - - -	55	56
Patrolwomen - - - - -	20	20
Linemen - - - - -	1	1
Boiler Inspectors - - - - -	2	2
	<hr/> 11413	<hr/> 11837

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

THE POLICE FORCE—Continued

DISTRIBUTION								Jan. 1, 1922	Dec. 31, 1922
Headquarters Division	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	745	750
Detective Division	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	854	894
Inspection Districts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	328	347
Precincts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7874	9846
Traffic Division	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1540	-
Marine Division	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	-
								11413	11837

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION, JANUARY 1, 1922

Chief Inspector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Deputy Chief Inspector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Inspectors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Chief Surgeon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Deputy Chief Surgeon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Surgeons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Superintendent of Telegraph	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Military Captain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Captains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Lieutenants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
Sergeants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Patrolmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	461
Probationary Patrolmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141
Policewomen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Patrolwomen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Lineman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Boiler Inspector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	745

This force was assigned to the various subdivisions as indicated below:

COMMAND	Chief Inspector	Dep. Ch. Inspector	Inspectors	Military Captain	Captains	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Probationary Ptl.	Policewomen	Patrolwomen	Total
Police Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	-	-	-	9
First Deputy Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	4
Second Deputy Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Third Deputy Commissioner	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	4
Fourth Deputy Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	4
Fifth Deputy Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Traffic Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Special D. Com. (Bronx)	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Special D. Com. (Richmond)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Special D. Com. Nat. Police Bur.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chief Inspector	1	-	3	-	5	5	2	39	-	-	-	55
Deputy Chief Inspector (B'klyu)	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	12	-	-	-	18
Chief Inspector's Squad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8
Public Office Squad	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	12	-	-	-	17

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FORCE ASSIGNED TO VARIOUS SUBDIVISIONS—*Continued*

COMMAND	Chief Inspector	Dep. Ch. Inspector	Inspectors	Military Captain	Captains	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Probationary Ptl.	Policewomen	Patrolwomen	Total
Police Reserves - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	7
Chauffeurs - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12
Division of Transportation - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	23	-	-	-	24
Division of Supplies - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	18	-	-	-	20
Division of Repairs - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	12	-	-	-	13
Warrant Squad No. 1 - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	23
Warrant Squad No. 2 - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24
Special Service Division - - -	-	-	1	-	-	3	4	45	-	2	-	55
Training School - - -	-	-	-	1	-	4	2	8	141	-	-	156
Boiler Squad - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	14	-	-	-	15
Health Squad - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	48	-	-	-	51
Tenement House Squad - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
Chief Clerk's Office - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12
Chief Surgeon's Office - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Property Clerk's Office - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10
Printer's Office - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Chaplain's Office - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Bookkeeper's Office - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Home Service Division - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	4
Telegraph Bureau - - -	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	84	-	-	-	94
Special Duty Division - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	15	19	38
Raided Premises Squad - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	26
Chief Surgeon (1) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Deputy Chief Surgeon (1) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Surgeons (16) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Supt. of Telegraph (1) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ass't Supt. of Telegraph (1) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lineman (1) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Boiler Inspectors (2) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ON JANUARY 1, 1922

COMMAND	Chief Inspector	Dep. Ch. Inspector	Inspectors	Marine Inspector	Captains	Military Captain	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Policewomen	Patrolwomen	Total
1st Inspection District - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	24	-	-	30
5th Precinct - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	9	129	-	-	146
13th Precinct - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	9	138	3	-	158
15th Precinct - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	9	98	-	-	115
21st Precinct - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	9	128	-	-	145
2d Inspection District - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	6	-	17	-	-	25
1st Precinct - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	10	122	-	-	136
4th Precinct - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	101	-	-	115
6th Precinct - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	10	90	-	-	104
14th Precinct - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	11	96	3	-	114
16th Precinct - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	97	-	-	111
18th Precinct - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	138	-	-	152

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ON JANUARY 1, 1922—Continued

COMMAND			Chief Inspector	Dep. Ch. Inspector	Inspectors	Marine Inspector	Captains	Military Captain	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Policewomen	Patrolwomen	Total
3d Inspection District	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	5	-	26	-	-	33
23d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	12	171	3	-	194
26th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	12	200	-	-	219
28th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	12	123	-	-	142
32d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	12	83	-	-	103
4th Inspection District	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	22	-	-	29
25th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	90	-	-	104
29th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	12	107	-	-	124
31st Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	13	109	3	-	131
35th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	10	95	-	-	109
39th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	130	-	-	144
43d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	10	105	-	-	120
5th Inspection District	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	20	-	-	27
36th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	87	-	-	101
37th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	72	3	-	89
38th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	10	120	-	-	134
40th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	64	-	-	78
42d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	10	128	-	-	142
6th Inspection District	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	10	-	-	17
45th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	109	-	-	123
46th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	8	130	3	-	143
47th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	13	92	-	-	110
49th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	125	-	-	139
50th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	65	-	-	79
7th Inspection District	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	12	-	8	-	-	21
51st Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	6	75	-	-	86
53d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	6	94	-	-	105
54th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4	21	-	-	29
56th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	6	55	-	-	66
57th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	7	57	-	-	68
8th Inspection District	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	-	6	-	-	15
60th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	5	16	-	-	25
63d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	5	33	-	-	42
65th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	6	48	-	-	59
66th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	5	57	-	-	66
9th Inspection District	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	12	-	-	19
67th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	72	-	-	86
68th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	8	58	-	-	70
70th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	74	-	-	84
72d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	43	3	-	56
76th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	10	90	-	-	104

ANNUAL REPORT OF

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ON JANUARY 1, 1922--*Continued*

COMMAND	Chief Inspector	Dep. Ch. Inspector	Inspectors	Marine Inspector	Captains	Military Captain	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Policewomen	Patrolwomen	Total
10th Inspection District	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	9	-	-	16
73d Precinct	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	5	44	-	-	54
74th Precinct	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	10	158	-	-	172
80th Precinct	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	27	-	-	37
82d Precinct	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	8	92	-	-	105
83d Precinct	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	10	138	-	-	152
85th Precinct	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	93	3	-	110
11th Inspection District	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	16	-	-	23
78th Precinct	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	68	-	-	82
79th Precinct	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	84	-	-	98
89th Precinct	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	90	-	-	104
91st Precinct	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	12	89	-	-	106
93d Precinct	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	12	151	3	-	174
12th Inspection District	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	11	-	-	18
87th Precinct	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	6	81	-	-	92
88th Precinct	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	67	-	-	77
94th Precinct	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	99	-	-	113
95th Precinct	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	75	3	-	88
96th Precinct	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	109	-	-	123
98th Precinct	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	7	74	-	-	85
13th Inspection District	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	9	-	-	16
97th Precinct	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	92	-	-	106
101st Precinct	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	7	66	-	-	77
102d Precinct	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	10	46	-	-	60
103d Precinct	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	10	80	-	-	94
104th Precinct	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	44	2	-	56
105th Precinct	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	48	-	-	62
14th Inspection District	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	10	-	-	17
116th Precinct	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	7	104	-	-	115
118th Precinct	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	7	95	3	-	110
120th Precinct	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	9	121	-	-	134
123d Precinct	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	6	69	-	-	80
125th Precinct	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	41	-	-	51
15th Inspection District	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	8	-	-	13
109th Precinct	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	73	2	-	89
111th Precinct	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	9	58	-	-	71
112th Precinct	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	86	-	-	100
113th Precinct	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	9	111	-	-	124
Traffic Inspection Office	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	3	-	-	9
Traffic Subdivision A	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	8	225	-	-	236
Traffic Subdivision B	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	10	400	-	-	417
Traffic Subdivision C	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	5	108	-	-	117

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ON JANUARY 1, 1922—Continued

COMMAND	Chief Inspector	Dep. Ch. Inspector	Inspectors	Marine Inspector	Captains	Military Captain	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Policewomen	Patrolwomen	Total
Traffic Subdivision D - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	120	-	-	130
Traffic Subdivision E - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	45	-	-	50
Traffic Subdivision F - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	50	-	-	55
Investigating Squad - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	13	-	-	14
3d Precinct (Bridge) - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4	62	-	-	70
27th Precinct (Bridge) - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	7	77	-	-	88
33d Precinct (Park) - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	119	-	-	133
77th Precinct (Park) - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	7	93	-	-	104
Motorcycle Division - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	119	-	-	126
Marine Division - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	6	62	-	-	72
Detective Division - -	-	-	-	-	8	-	43	-	4	-	1	56
Act. Det. Sgt., 1st Grade - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	137	1	-	150
Act. Det. Sgt., 2d Grade - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	634	-	-	648
Headquarters Division - -	1	1	4	-	7	1	45	17	610	17	19	722
Headquarters Division :												
Supt. of Telegraph - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Asst. Supt. of Telegraph - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Surgeons - -	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Boiler Inspectors - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Linemen - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Grand Total - -	23	1	1	19	1	103	1	523	769	9897	55	11413

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION, DECEMBER 31, 1922

Chief Inspector - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Deputy Chief Inspector - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Inspectors - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Chief Surgeon - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Deputy Chief Surgeon - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Surgeons - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Superintendent of Telegraph - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Military Captain - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Captains - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Lieutenants - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
Sergeants - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Patrolmen - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	599
Policewomen - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Patrolwomen - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Lineman - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Boiler Inspectors - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750

ANNUAL REPORT OF

This force was assigned to the various subdivisions as indicated below :

COMMAND	Chief Inspector	Dep. Ch. Inspector	Inspectors	Military Captain	Captains	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Policewomen	Patrolwomen	Total
Police Commissioner - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	-	-	9
First Deputy Commissioner - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	3
Second Deputy Commissioner - - -	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	-	7
Third Deputy Commissioner - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3
Fourth Deputy Commissioner - - -	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	24	-	-	28
Fifth Deputy Commissioner - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Traffic Commissioner - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	4
Spec. Dep. Comm'r, Bronx - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Spec. Dep. Comm'r, Richmond - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Spec. Dep. Comm'r, Nat. Police - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Chief Inspector - - - -	1	1	2	-	4	7	3	29	-	-	47
Dep. Ch. Inspector, Brooklyn - - -	-	-	1	-	-	4	1	11	-	-	17
Chief Inspector's Squad - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	43	-	-	46
Police Reserves - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	6
Public Office Squad - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	14	-	-	21
Chauffeurs - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	34
Division, Transportation - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	26	-	-	27
Division, Supplies - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	19	-	-	21
Division, Repairs - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	13	-	-	14
Warrant Squad No. 1 - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	25
Warrant Squad No. 2 - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	26
Special Service Division - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	3	5	54	2	-	65
Training School - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	4	3	8	-	-	16
Boiler Squad - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	15	-	-	16
Health Squad - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	50	-	-	53
Tenement House Squad - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
Chief Clerk - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	13
Chief Surgeon's Office - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Property Clerk - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8
Printer's Office - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Chaplain's Office - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Bookkeeper's Office - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Equipment Bureau - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Telegraph Bureau - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	92	-	-	101
Special Duty Division - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	15	19	38
Raided Premises - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	53
Public Safety Bureau - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	3
Chief Surgeon - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Deputy Chief Surgeon - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Surgeons - - - -	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Superintendent, Telegraph - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Asst. Superintendent, Telegraph -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lineman - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Boiler Inspector - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

Wherever it has been practicable, a member of the Force who was physically disqualified for the performance of regular duty has been assigned to replace an able-bodied patrolman.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ON DECEMBER 31, 1922

COMMAND			Chief Inspector	Dep. Ch. Inspector	Inspectors	Captains	Military Captain	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Policewomen	Patrolwomen	Total
1st Inspection District			-	-	1	1	-	7	-	26	-	-	35
5th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	178	-	-	192
13th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	199	3	-	216
15th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	97	-	-	111
21st Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	127	-	-	141
25th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	97	-	-	111
2d Inspection District			-	-	1	1	-	6	-	23	-	-	31
1st Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	10	120	-	-	134
4th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	10	98	-	-	116
14th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	11	92	3	-	112
16th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	9	99	-	-	116
23d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	18	311	3	-	343
3d Inspection District			-	-	1	1	-	7	-	29	-	-	38
29th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	107	-	-	121
31st Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	10	150	3	-	170
37th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	73	3	-	90
38th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	15	123	-	-	143
39th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	14	180	-	-	202
43d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	10	103	-	-	118
4th Inspection District			-	-	1	1	-	6	1	31	-	-	40
26th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	12	200	-	-	220
28th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	9	122	-	-	139
32d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	14	127	-	-	146
40th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	16	113	-	-	134
42d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	10	140	-	-	154
5th Inspection District			-	-	1	1	-	6	-	10	-	-	18
45th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	111	-	-	125
46th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	128	3	-	145
47th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	12	92	-	-	109
49th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	134	-	-	148
50th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	68	-	-	82
6th Inspection District			-	-	1	1	-	12	-	8	-	-	22
51st Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	7	81	-	-	93
53d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	7	103	-	-	115
54th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4	17	-	-	25
56th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	6	56	-	-	67
57th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	8	73	-	-	85

ANNUAL REPORT OF

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ON DECEMBER 31, 1922—Continued

COMMAND		Chief Inspector	Dep. Ch. Inspector	Inspectors	Captains	Military Captain	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Policewomen	Patrolwomen	Total
7th Inspection District		1	1	1	1	1	7	1	9	1	1	18
2d Precinct	- -	-	-	-	1	-	3	11	73	-	-	88
60th Precinct	- -	-	-	-	1	-	3	5	32	-	-	41
63d Precinct	- -	-	-	-	1	-	3	5	38	-	-	47
65th Precinct	- -	-	-	-	1	-	4	7	60	-	-	72
66th Precinct	- -	-	-	-	1	-	3	5	71	-	-	80
8th Inspection District		-	-	1	1	-	6	-	16	-	-	24
67th Precinct	- -	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	68	-	-	82
68th Precinct	- -	-	-	-	1	-	3	7	63	-	-	74
70th Precinct	- -	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	74	-	-	84
72d Precinct	- -	-	-	-	1	-	3	5	50	3	-	62
74th Precinct	- -	-	-	-	1	-	3	9	165	-	-	178
76th Precinct	- -	-	-	-	1	-	3	10	96	-	-	110
9th Inspection District		-	-	1	1	-	6	-	14	-	-	22
73d Precinct	- -	-	-	-	1	-	4	6	47	-	-	58
80th Precinct	- -	-	-	-	1	-	3	5	33	-	-	42
82d Precinct	- -	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	94	-	-	107
83d Precinct	- -	-	-	-	1	-	3	10	142	-	-	156
85th Precinct	- -	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	94	3	-	111
87th Precinct	- -	-	-	-	1	-	4	6	79	-	-	90
88th Precinct	- -	-	-	-	1	-	3	7	68	-	-	79
10th Inspection District		-	-	1	1	-	6	-	16	-	-	24
78th Precinct	- -	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	65	-	-	79
79th Precinct	- -	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	85	-	-	100
89th Precinct	- -	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	90	-	-	104
91st Precinct	- -	-	-	-	1	-	4	12	91	-	-	108
93d Precinct	- -	-	-	-	1	-	4	12	154	3	-	174
96th Precinct	- -	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	106	-	-	120
11th Inspection District		-	-	1	1	-	7	-	14	-	-	23
94th Precinct	- -	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	105	-	-	119
95th Precinct	- -	-	-	-	1	-	4	6	105	3	-	119
97th Precinct	- -	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	99	-	-	113
101st Precinct	- -	-	-	-	1	-	3	7	90	-	-	101
102d Precinct	- -	-	-	-	1	-	3	11	44	-	-	59
103d Precinct	- -	-	-	-	1	-	3	10	80	-	-	94
104th Precinct	- -	-	-	-	1	-	3	7	45	3	-	59
105th Precinct	- -	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	47	-	-	61

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ON DECEMBER 31, 1922—Continued

COMMAND			Chief Inspector	Dep. Ch. Inspector	Inspectors	Captains	Military Captain	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Policewomen	Patrolwomen	Total
12th Inspection District			-	-	1	1	-	4	-	9	-	-	15
116th Precinct - -			-	-	-	1	-	4	6	108	-	-	119
118th Precinct - -			-	-	-	-	-	5	6	108	3	-	122
120th Precinct - -			-	-	-	1	-	3	9	133	-	-	146
123d Precinct - -			-	-	-	1	-	4	6	70	-	-	81
125th Precinct - -			-	-	-	1	-	3	6	48	-	-	58
13th Inspection District			-	-	1	1	-	6	-	8	-	-	16
109th Precinct - -			-	-	-	1	-	4	9	75	2	-	91
111th Precinct - -			-	-	-	1	-	3	9	61	-	-	74
112th Precinct - -			-	-	-	1	-	4	9	82	-	-	96
113th Precinct - -			-	-	-	1	-	3	9	118	-	-	131
14th Inspection District			-	-	1	1	-	6	-	4	-	-	12
Traffic Subdivision A -			-	-	-	1	-	7	13	454	-	-	475
Traffic Subdivision B -			-	-	-	1	-	4	8	386	-	-	399
Traffic Subdivision C -			-	-	-	-	-	2	3	75	-	-	80
33d Precinct (Park) -			-	-	-	1	-	4	9	122	-	-	136
Motorcycle Sq. No. 1 -			-	-	-	-	-	-	4	61	-	-	65
15th Inspection District			-	-	1	1	-	4	-	3	-	-	9
Traffic Subdivision D -			-	-	-	-	-	3	7	144	-	-	154
Traffic Subdivision E -			-	-	-	1	-	1	5	45	-	-	52
3d Precinct (Bridge) -			-	-	-	1	-	3	7	73	-	-	84
27th Precinct (Bridge) -			-	-	-	1	-	3	7	84	-	-	95
77th Precinct (Park) -			-	-	-	1	-	3	7	109	-	-	120
Motorcycle Squad No. 2			-	-	-	-	-	1	2	71	-	-	74
Detective Division -			-	-	-	4	-	47	-	4	-	1	56
Act. Det. Sgt., 1st Grade			-	-	-	-	-	-	11	138	1	-	150
Act. Det. Sgt., 2d Grade			-	-	-	-	-	-	22	666	-	-	688
Headquarters Division			1	1	4	6	1	55	22	599	17	19	725
Headquarters Division :													
Supt. of Telegraph			1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Asst. Supt. of Telegraph			1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Surgeons - -			20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Boiler Inspectors -			2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Lineman - -			1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Grand Total -			25	1	1	19	1	519	768	10326	56	20	11837

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COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING AUTHORIZED AND NOMINAL STRENGTH OF FORCE AND CHANGES DURING YEAR 1922

[illegible]

* Includes 4 convicted of a crime in 1921 and 5 in 1922.

† Includes one transferred to Fire Department.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS

The regular medical staff of the Police Department consists of a Chief Surgeon, and a Surgeon permanently assigned to each surgical district. The total force now comprises a chief surgeon and 18 district surgeons.

A detailed review of the medical attention given the entire Police Force, for the year 1922 as compared with 1921, follows. It is the desire and intention of the present Police Administration to make a permanent record of this subject for future consideration and comparison.

I. SICK ADMISSIONS *

ALL CAUSES	1922	1921
Total number of members of the Force admitted to sick report - -	7696	7422
Total number of admissions, all causes (re-admissions classed as admissions) - - - - -	19729	17242

II. LOSS OF SERVICES

Aggregate number of days absent on sick report of members of the Force - - - - -	149050	134060
Aggregate number of visits made to members of the Force on sick report - - - - -	57258	48942

EXAMINATIONS

I.

For appointment as Probationary Patrolmen, Patrolwomen and Policewomen - - - - -	1197	664
--	------	-----

II.

Of Probationary Patrolmen, Patrolwomen and Policewomen before appointment as regular members of the Force - - - - -	963	1119
---	-----	------

III.

With a view of retirement by reason of physical disability - - -	97	101
Analysis—		
Captains - - - - -	1	-
Lieutenants - - - - -	2	2
Sergeants - - - - -	3	3
Patrolmen - - - - -	89	94
Patrolwomen or Policewomen - - - - -	2	2

RETIREMENTS

On Police Surgeons' certificates of physical disability - - -	49	42
Analysis—		
Captains - - - - -	1	-
Lieutenants - - - - -	2	2
Sergeants - - - - -	3	3
Patrolmen - - - - -	89	94
Patrolwomen or Policewomen - - - - -	2	2

* The increase in sick admissions (274) was the result of the increase in number of admissions to sick report by reason of injuries (296) over year of 1921, causing a relative increase in number of sick days.

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REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICERS—Continued

MORTUARY *

	1922	1921
Total number of deaths of members of the Force - - - -	91	76
Analysis—		
Chaplain - - - - -	-	1
Deputy Inspector - - - - -	1	1
Captains - - - - -	2	-
Lieutenants - - - - -	7	6
Sergeants - - - - -	10	6
Patrolmen - - - - -	70	62
Patrolwomen or Policewomen - - - - -	1	-
Total number of members of the Force on sick report by reason of injuries 1838		1542

* The increase in number of deaths (15) over the year of 1921, was mainly caused by the unusual number of members of the Force (13) who died as a result of injuries sustained in the performance of police duty while on duty.

Eight members of the Force died as a result of gunshot wounds sustained while making arrests having been shot by criminals who were being placed under arrest.

Four members of the Force died as a result of injuries sustained by being struck by automobiles or falling from their mounts as a result thereof.

One lieutenant died as a result of burns and injuries sustained by the explosion of a still which was being operated in violation of law.

REVIEW OF WORK DONE BY HONORARY POLICE SURGEONS

		Number of Cases					
		Consultations	Operations Performed	Treated	Extractions	Improved	Unchanged
Honorary Surgeon Dr. Charles Gordon Heyd - -	-	2	2	-	-	2	-
Honorary Surgeon Dr. John J. Moorehead - -	-	4	4	-	-	4	-
Honorary Surgeon Dr. John F. Erdmann - -	-	3	3	-	-	3	-
Honorary Surgeon Dr. Robert Forest Barber - -	-	3	3	-	-	3	-
Honorary Surgeon Dr. Edwin H. Fiske - -	-	3	3	-	-	3	-
Hon. Orthopedic Surgeon Dr. Frederick H. Albee -	-	5	-	3	-	3	2
Hon. Consultant Neurologist Dr. Charles E. Nammack	-	30	-	30	-	30	-
Hon. Consultant Urologist Dr. Walter B. Brouner -	-	10	-	6	-	6	-
Honorary Surgeon Dr. Marvin F. Jones - -	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Honorary Surgeon Dr. Seymour Oppenheimer - -	-	5	-	5	-	3	2
Honorary Surgeon Dr. Edward J. Donlin - -	-	2	-	10	-	10	-
Honorary Surgeon Dr. Jacob Gutman - -	-	5	-	5	-	5	-
Honorary Optometrist Dr. Harry A. Cohen - -	-	1750	-	496	-	110	-
Honorary Surgeon Dentist Dr. Harry Appel - -	-	-	-	45	21	46	-
Honorary Surgeon Dentist Dr. Leo F. Gieberich -	-	-	-	32	28	30	2
Honorary Surgeon Dentist Dr. Canute Hansen - -	-	-	-	48	25	45	3
Honorary Surgeon Dentist Dr. N. Henry Larson -	-	-	-	10	10	10	-
Honorary Podiatrist Dr. Aage H. Hansen - -	-	67	-	67	-	67	-



DOUGLAS HAY



FRANCIS BUCKLEY



ALBERT L. DUFFY



FRANK A. MONDO



WILLIAM MILLER

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DETAILS AND VARIOUS DATA IN REFERENCE TO THE VIOLENT DEATHS OF POLICE OFFICERS WHILE IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTY

The following named members of the Force died as a result of injuries sustained in the performance of duty during the year 1922 :

LIEUTENANT

Albert Duffy, Headquarters Division, died at 9.55 A. M., August 2, 1922, from burns of face, neck, legs, arms and buttock, sustained July 27, 1922, while making an arrest for operating a still in violation of law, said still exploded causing the above injuries.

ACTING DETECTIVE SERGEANTS

William A. Miller, Shield No. 120, 38th precinct, Detective Division, died at 8.25 P. M., January 5, 1922, from gunshot wounds of right jaw inflicted by negro prisoner, Luther Boddy, while under arrest in front of 216 West 135th Street, Manhattan.

Francis J. Buckley, Shield No. 611, 38th precinct, Detective Division, died at 12.50 A. M., January 6, 1922, from gunshot wounds of abdomen inflicted by negro prisoner, Luther Boddy, while under arrest in front of 216 West 135th Street, Manhattan, at 8.25 P. M., January 5, 1922.

John Moriarity, Shield No. 223, Detective Division, died at 4.30 P. M., July 2, 1922, from gunshot wound of neck, sustained while arresting burglars, at 5 P. M., June 24, 1922.

PATROLMEN

Otto W. Motz, Shield No. 5110, 38th precinct, died at 5.25 P. M., January 19, 1922, from gunshot wound of head, inflicted by insane negro who was under arrest in the 38th precinct station-house, January 19, 1922.

John H. McMail, Shield No. 3029, 85th precinct, died at 2.05 P. M., March 15, 1922, from gunshot wound of head, inflicted by criminal who he was attempting to arrest in the vicinity of Rockaway and Sutter Avenues, Brooklyn.

Henry Pohndorf, Shield No. 3842, 38th precinct, died at 7.10 P. M., May 10, 1922, from gunshot wound of neck, inflicted by negro, who he was attempting to arrest after shooting a citizen, about 9.40 A. M., May 8, 1922, in confines of 38th precinct.

Douglas W. Hay, Shield No. 1540, 49th precinct, died at 1.36 P. M., May 18, 1922, from gunshot wounds of abdomen and back, inflicted by an Italian, Mike Fradiano, who he had served a summons on for violation of sanitary code, in front of 3894 Third Avenue, Bronx.

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Frank Mondo, Shield No. 4589, Motorcycle Squad No. 2, died at 5.10 A. M., July 14, 1922, from fracture of ribs, general contusions and shock sustained, at 7.30 P. M., July 12, 1922, by being struck by an automobile at Ovington and Fourth Avenues, Brooklyn.

Arthur Loewe, Shield No. 5273, 78th precinct, died at 10.15 P. M., July 22, 1922, from gunshot wounds of liver, intestines and right elbow, inflicted by burglars whom he was attempting to arrest July 22, 1922.

Thomas J. Shine, Shield No. 9182, 33d precinct, died at 2.30 P. M., November 12, 1922, in Fordham Hospital, from fracture of rib, operation for resection of rib, empyema and pneumonia. These injuries received September 18, 1922, in Central Park, Manhattan, by falling from an automobile while in pursuit of a violator of law.

Charles Hoffman, Shield No. 5880, 3d precinct, died at 9.45 P. M., November 12, 1922, by being struck and instantly killed by an unknown automobile, while on duty in center of Manhattan Bridge, November 12, 1922.

John W. Kennedy, Shield No. 2828, 123d precinct, died at 10.48 P. M., December 2, 1922, from hemorrhage due to mangling of body, by being struck by a Long Island Railroad train, while on duty on special post between 94th and 95th Streets, Queens, Long Island.

Frank J. Mace, Shield No. 4635, 73d precinct, died at 4.10 P. M., December 11, 1922, from fractured skull. The Department horse "Bulb," which he was riding, was struck by an automobile, throwing the rider to the ground, sustaining the above injury, at Flatbush Avenue and Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

Seventy-five members of the Force were admitted to sick report by reason of serious injuries from gunshot wounds, serious fractures of the bones of the body which required long periods of care and treatment.

Seventeen hundred and sixty-three members of the Force were admitted to sick report by reason of minor injuries, sprains, contusions, slight lacerated wounds and abrasions. Total, 1838.

MEMBERS OF THE FORCE KILLED AND INJURED ON DUTY

Died as the result of the actual performance of duty	-	-	10
Died as the result of accident while on duty	-	-	4
Injured while on duty	-	-	1129



JOHN J. MORIARTY



JOHN McMAIL



HENRY L. POINDORF



OTTO W. MOTZ



ARTHUR F. LOEWE

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

TRAFFIC DIVISION

During 1922, the Traffic Division was divided into two Inspection Districts, viz: the 14th comprising Traffic Precincts A, B and C with jurisdiction over traffic conditions in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, and the 33d Precinct, Central Park. The 15th, comprising Traffic Precincts D and E with jurisdiction over traffic conditions in the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond; the 3d Precinct, Brooklyn and Manhattan Bridges; the 27th Precinct, Williamsburgh and Queensboro Bridges, and the 77th Precinct, Prospect Park.

The Captain assigned to the 14th Inspection District is designated as Acting Deputy Inspector. Among the lieutenants assigned to Traffic Precincts C and D, one is designated Acting Captain in each of these commands. Among the sergeants assigned to the Motorcycle Division, two are designated acting lieutenants.

The force of the Traffic Division was increased during the year by the addition of one Inspector, one Deputy Inspector, three Lieutenants, four Sergeants and 199 Patrolmen.

UNITS OF COMMAND

The Traffic Division is composed of the office of the Special Deputy Commissioner; the offices of the 14th and 15th Inspection Districts; five Traffic Subdivisions, viz: A, B, C, D, E; two bridge precincts, viz: 3d and 27th; two park precincts, viz: 33d and 77th; and the Motorcycle Division.

FORCE OF TRAFFIC DIVISION

DECEMBER 31, 1922

Command	Inspectors	Deputy Inspector	Captains	Lieuts.		Sergeants				Patrolmen				Total
				Foot	Mounted	Foot	Mounted	Bicycle	M'cycle	Foot	Mounted	Bicycle	M'cycle	
14th District	1	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	12
15th "	1	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	9
Traffic Precinct A	-	-	1	5	2	7	4	-	-	400	51	-	-	470
" " B	-	-	1	4	-	7	1	-	-	374	11	-	-	398
" " C	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	82
" " D	-	-	-	3	-	4	3	-	-	127	17	-	-	154
" " E	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	45	-	-	-	52
3d Precinct	-	-	1	3	-	7	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	86
27th "	-	-	1	3	-	7	-	-	-	84	-	-	-	95
33d "	-	-	1	3	1	7	2	-	-	105	12	-	7	138
77th "	-	-	1	3	-	5	1	1	-	86	6	10	7	120
Motorcycle Division	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	131	141
Total	2	1	8	38	3	48	11	1	11	1382	97	10	145	1757

A traffic subdivision was discontinued in the Borough of Manhattan, and the supervision of the Investigating and Hack Squads was transferred to the Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner. The latter change was made

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because the Fourth Deputy Commissioner has general supervision over licenses granted by the Police Department, and, consequently, over the investigations made of the applicants for them. Under the present system the Department of Licenses refers certain classes of applications to the Police Department for investigation, and, as these are referred to the Fourth Deputy Commissioner, it is proper that the Investigating and Hack Squads should be within his jurisdiction.

WORK PERFORMED

Office

One thousand, three hundred and seventy-one communications were handled at the office of the Special Deputy Commissioner, in addition to routine matter and reports required under Departmental regulations; 406 Physicians' Identification Cards were issued, and 15,011 notifications of violations of traffic regulations were forwarded to the owners of motor vehicles involved in offenses observed under circumstances where a summary arrest or the service of a summons was not possible.

Traffic Warning Cards

Pursuant to an amendment to Article 3, Chapter 24, Code of Ordinances of the City of New York, adding a new section to be known as Section 42a, establishing Traffic Warning Cards, a Traffic Warning Card Bureau was created in connection with the office of the Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of Traffic, with an office in the Department building located at 230 West 20th Street, Borough of Manhattan. This ordinance was adopted by the Board of Aldermen on May 23, 1922, and was approved by His Honor, the Mayor, May 31, 1922, becoming effective sixty days after such approval.

The ordinance provides as follows:

"Be it Ordained, by the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, as follows:

"Section 1. Article 3 of Chapter 24 of the Code of Ordinances is hereby amended by inserting after Section 42 thereof an additional section, to be known as Section 42a, to read as follows:

"Section 42a. Traffic Warning Cards.

"A person who drives any horse-drawn vehicle, or who operates any motor vehicle upon any street, parkway, park drive, park street or bridge shall procure and must carry in his physical possession a card to be known as a traffic warning card to be issued to him by the Police Commissioner. Each applicant for such card must file two recent photographs of himself of a suitable size to be so attached to the card as to be irremovable without detection. Upon the said card at the time of its issuance shall be arranged five blank spaces, and shall be recorded a description of the applicant as to number of operator's or chauffeur's license,

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if any; residence, employment, sex, age, height, weight, color, color of hair and eyes, and any other distinguishing features, together with the signature of the applicant. A duplicate of such card shall be filed with the Police Commissioner. Such driver or operator shall upon demand of any police officer exhibit his card for inspection. If the said card becomes lost or defaced, it shall be the duty of the holder to obtain a duplicate thereof.

"Upon a violation of subdivisions 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16 or 18 of Section 11, or of Sections 12, 16, 35, 36, 37, 37a, 39 or 40a of this Chapter, and none others, the officer must note upon such card in the space provided for such purpose the date, place and nature of such offense, together with his shield number, and this notation may, in the discretion of the officer and with the consent of the offender, be in lieu of an arrest or an issuance of summons, except where there has been substantial injury to person or property, or the same has been narrowly averted. The contents of said notation shall be immediately reported by the officer to the Police Commissioner, and by him to the traffic courts, where a record shall be kept of the same, which shall constitute prima facie evidence of such violation. After the making of such a notation upon each of the five spaces, the officer shall arrest or issue a summons to the offender for the next succeeding offense.

"Upon the conviction of a person holding a card thus filled, such person may, in the discretion of the Magistrate, be permitted to surrender the same and to procure another in its place.

"This section shall not apply to non-residents of the City, but any such non-resident may, at his option, procure such a card and thereby become subject to the provisions of this section.

"Section 2. The table of section headings of Article 3 of Chapter 24 of the Code of Ordinances is hereby amended by inserting in its proper place the following line:

"42a. Traffic Warning Cards.

Section 3. This ordinance shall take effect sixty days after approval by the Mayor."

The sections of the ordinance above referred to, govern driving in so far as relates to slow-moving vehicles, stopping, standing at curb, overloading teams and care of horses; lights on horse-drawn vehicles, motor vehicles and motorcycles; obstruction of traffic, including general provisions, on streets used by surface cars; Broadway, 5th Avenue and Park Row; ice wagons; motor vehicles, mufflers; Ocean Parkway restrictions; Grand Boulevard and Concourse; sleighs; and marking of vehicles.

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The following is a summary of the work of the Traffic Warning Card Bureau, since its inception on July 26, 1922, up to and including December 31, 1922:

Cards forwarded to Precincts for Distribution.....	362,000
Duplicate Cards received from precincts and filed.....	285,673
Violation Cards Forwarded to Chief City Magistrate.....	7,691

The following is a list of classified violations reported:

VIOLATIONS	VEHICLES		TOTAL
	HORSE DRAWN	MOTOR	
Slow moving vehicles	166	803	969
Stopping	65	186	251
Standing at curb	64	203	267
Lights	485	4124	4609
Obstruction of traffic	113	700	813
Mufflers	-	102	102
Ocean Parkway restrictions	-	3	3
Grand Concourse restrictions	3	88	91
Overloading teams	12	-	12
Care of horses	335	-	335
Ice wagons, projections	1	-	1
Sleigh bells	-	-	-
Marking of vehicles	238	-	238
Grand total	1482	6209	7691

Division of Stanchion Repairs

The following is a summary of the work performed by the Division of Stanchion Repairs during the year 1921:

New Equipment Placed

Concrete Base "Keep to Right" stanchions	52
Concrete Base "Car Stop Safety Zone" stanchions	26
Concrete Base Lamp stanchions	26
Concrete Base Plain stanchions	53
Concrete Base Special sign stanchions	40
Concrete Base Semaphore stanchions	18
Mayor Hylan's "Play Street" stanchions	68
Plain Rope stanchions	102
"School Street" stanchions	14
Congested Street stanchions	8
Special Signs placed on poles	66
"One-Way" Arrows placed on poles	326
Lamp Holders placed on stanchions	406
One and one-half inch pipe repaired, painted and placed	3921
Plain stanchions repaired, repainted and placed	2640
Lamp stanchions repaired, repainted and placed	312
Semaphore Pipe, repaired, repainted and placed	222
"Keep to the Right," repaired, painted and lettered	1112
"Car Stop Safety Zone," repaired, painted and lettered	1269
Mayor Hylan's "Play Street," repaired and lettered	1327
Special signs, repaired, painted and lettered	307
Congested Street, repaired, painted and lettered	51
Old "One-Way" replaced with new style	674
Old "One-Way" adjusted on poles	286
Concrete Bases placed on streets in place of iron	283
Concrete Bases made in shop	498
Concrete Bases painted white (water color paint)	2847

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All of the old-style "Keep to the Right" and "Car Stop Safety Zone" stanchions equipped with double lamp brackets have been replaced by the new revolving sign casting with black lettered white background signs and new style lamp holders at approximately twenty per cent of the cost of the old stanchions, the new style "Keep to the Right" signs averaging a cost of \$3.32 as against an expense of \$14.90 for the old signs of this description.

On December 18th, the first of the new bronze traffic towers to permanently replace the old towers was installed and put into operation at 5th Avenue and 42d Street. The work of replacing the remaining towers is rapidly progressing, including the erection of two additional towers south of 34th Street, and it is expected that all of the permanent towers will be completed and in full operation early in the year 1923, affording complete traffic control on 5th Avenue and adjacent thoroughfares between Washington Square and 60th Street.

**Permanent
Traffic
Towers**

A plan is being worked out also whereby, through the maintenance of traffic signal lights to be suspended from the elevated structures and operated in conjunction with the tower signals on 5th Avenue, an effective and simultaneous control will be had of the movement of vehicular traffic in the congested section of the Borough of Manhattan.

Arrangements are also under way for the installation of the signal tower method of traffic regulation on Bedford Avenue in the Borough of Brooklyn, with a similar co-ordinated control through the medium of signal lights on the elevated structure, and which work will be undertaken shortly after the first of the new year.

**Extension
of Tower
System**

COOPERATION OF CITY DEPARTMENTS

As the result of requests made during the year, the cooperation of the following city departments has been obtained in carrying into effect the following improvements:

Providing extra street lamps for the better lighting of poorly illuminated street intersections on the Grand Concourse, Southern Boulevard, and at other locations throughout the city, and the providing of spot-lights for traffic signs in use in the night time in the more congested sections.

Issuing permits for street excavations in the congested sections of the city only on condition that the work be conducted day and night until completed, thereby lessening the period of time during which important thoroughfares would be apt to be obstructed by street openings.

Issuing orders that all motor vehicle thoroughfares are to be flushed prior to 8 A. M., so as to permit of the thorough drying of roadways and

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their being in proper condition to accommodate the early motor traffic throughout the city.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPROVEMENTS

The following improvements have been recommended for the betterment of traffic conditions; action on them is pending :

Manhattan Bridge Entrance

That buildings on the west side of Chrystie Street, between Canal and Delancey Streets, be razed, so as to permit of the construction of a thoroughfare sixty feet wide from curb to curb, which would provide a straightway roadway for the movement of traffic to and from Manhattan Bridge, and practically connect the Williamsburgh and Manhattan Bridges.

That the granting of permits to organizations parading on thoroughfares, in the central and more congested sections of the city, be discontinued and that such parades be required to follow designated routes through residential sections.

That the kiosk of the Manhattan Railroad Company, and the stairway of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, be removed from the northeast corner Broadway, 33d Street and 6th Avenue, and relocated on the north side of 33d Street, so that the entrance thereto shall be set back twenty feet from the building line on the westerly line of Broadway.

That a ramp twenty feet wide be constructed, on 1st Avenue, at a point opposite the northerly building line at 57th Street and connecting the latter with the bridge roadway; also that another one be constructed, on 1st Avenue, at a point opposite the southerly building line at 63d Street, connecting the latter with the bridge roadway.

Ninth Avenue Railroad

That surface cars of the 9th Avenue Railroad Company, now operated north and south on Greenwich and Washington Streets to and from southerly terminal at Cortlandt and West Streets, be re-routed to proceed south on 9th Avenue, to Washington Street, to Canal Street, to West Street, to Cortlandt Street, and return via West Street to Canal Street to Greenwich Street, to 9th Avenue; and that the railroad company be permitted to operate a "bus" line, or storage-battery cars, over the route between Canal and Cortlandt Streets.

That a vehicular entrance be constructed to Central Park, at 59th Street and 6th Avenue, which would permit of the movement of vehicular traffic directly into the park, and thence via confluent roadways.

That the park plots in the center of Broadway, between 60th and 65th Streets, be removed, and the space converted into a public parking space for vehicles.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

That one hundred feet be removed from the park plot, southerly side, on Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, 72d to 73d Streets, and that a concrete walk be located in the center of park plot located in the center of Broadway, from 72d to 73d Streets.

That the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 72d Street be rounded by removing six feet therefrom.

That subway kiosks at Broadway, Amsterdam Avenue and 72d Street, and also at Columbus Circle, be removed and the entrances to the Interborough Subway they now house opened in the corridors of buildings adjacent to their present sites.

**Relocation
of Subway
Kiosks**

NEW REGULATIONS

Special traffic regulations were put into effect as follows:

Sixty-four one-way streets were designated, viz.: 20 in the Borough of Manhattan, 4 in the Borough of The Bronx, 33 in the Borough of Brooklyn, 1 in the Borough of Queens, and 6 in the Borough of Richmond.

Thirty-seven "Car Stop Safety Zones" were established, viz.: 12 in the Borough of Manhattan, 2 in the Borough of The Bronx, 19 in the Borough of Brooklyn, and 4 in the Borough of Queens.

Forty-five additional traffic foot posts were established, viz.: 4 in the Borough of Manhattan, 7 in the Borough of The Bronx, 28 in the Borough of Brooklyn, and 6 in the Borough of Queens. Three additional mounted traffic posts were also established, viz.: 1 in the Borough of Manhattan, and 2 in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Warning signs, marked "Keep to the Right," "Drive Slowly," "Turn Here," etc., and indicating school crossings and dangerous points, were installed at eighty-two different locations throughout the City, as follows: 12 in the Borough of Manhattan, 15 in the Borough of The Bronx, 21 in the Borough of Brooklyn, 31 in the Borough of Queens, and 3 in the Borough of Richmond.

Eight public parking spaces were established, viz.: 2 in the Borough of Manhattan, 2 in the Borough of Brooklyn, and 4 in the Borough of Queens.

**Parking
Spaces**

Semaphore "Stop" and "Go" stanchions were installed at twenty-six different locations, viz.: 13 in the Borough of Manhattan, 10 in the Borough of The Bronx, and 3 in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Four thoroughfares were restricted to the movement of passengers and private vehicles only, viz.: 1 in the Borough of Manhattan, and 3 in the Borough of Brooklyn.

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Far-side surface car stops were established at the following locations :

Broadway, east side, north of 72d Street ;

125th Street, north side, west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Times Square

A special regulation permitting vehicular traffic to proceed in an easterly direction at Broadway and 45th Street, between the hours of 7 and 11.45 P. M., and at which point it had been restricted from moving in an easterly or westerly direction, was established.

Stanchions were placed on the roadway, parallel to the curb, on 66th Street, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue, to form an isle through which equestrians can pass in single file to the bridle path in Central Park without being endangered from vehicular traffic.

Traffic stanchions were removed from the east side of Broadway, between 71st and 72d Streets, and an arrangement made whereby surface cars of the 9th Avenue Line, Amsterdam Avenue Division, and of the 3d Avenue Line, Broadway-42d Street Division, are prohibited from stopping to take on or discharge passengers between the south side of 71st Street and the north side of 72d Street, and which permits of the movement of five lines of traffic abreast, instead of but two lines, as was the case formerly.

Electric Stanchions

Electrically lighted stanchions with automatically controlled green and red light discs, alternating every few seconds, were installed at three different locations in Central Park, where traffic is unusually heavy, and electrically lighted "Stop" and "Go" stanchions were installed at two different locations in the Borough of Manhattan, where a similar condition prevailed.

Changes were made in the special regulations in effect in the theatrical district, so as to permit of the movement of traffic in both directions on 44th Street, between 6th and 7th Avenues, and 46th Street, between 6th Avenue and Broadway, and where it had been restricted to one direction during the hours from 7 to 11.45 P. M. Fiftieth Street, between 6th and 7th Avenues, was restricted to the movement of traffic in one direction during the same hours.

A special regulation, whereby all southbound vehicles on 6th Avenue, except those having business on that thoroughfare, between 35th and 37th Street, and on 36th Street east of 6th Avenue, are diverted west at 37th Street, was established.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

White lines designating the center of the roadway have been painted on the driveways at 6 different locations on the East, West and Cross Drives in Central Park, where curves are particularly dangerous, to insure the keeping of vehicular traffic to the right and minimize the danger of accident or collision.

**Central
Park**

Three congested streets where the movement of traffic is restricted to the rate of 8 miles per hour were designated.

**Congested
Streets**

Special traffic regulations have been made effective in the vicinity of the Pennsylvania Railroad Terminal, as follows, and are in effect between the hours of 8 A. M. and 7 P. M. daily, except Sundays and holidays:

**Pennsylvania
Terminal**

Thirty-third Street, 7th to 8th Avenues, has been designated a one-way street, eastbound.

Commercial vehicles are prohibited from moving on 33d Street, between 7th and 8th Avenues, except those having business thereon or those bound for the Long Island Railroad Depot.

Left hand turns by vehicles are prohibited at the intersection of 7th Avenue and 33d Street.

All vehicles en route to the Long Island Railroad Depot are required to enter the 7th Avenue runways by way of 33d Street, west of 7th Avenue, or, those proceeding south, on 7th Avenue.

The parking of vehicles on 7th Avenue, between 31st and 34th Streets, and on 33d Street, between 7th and 8th Avenues, is strictly prohibited between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 7 P. M. This, however, does not apply to the Pennsylvania Hotel, when vehicles are parked parallel to the curb, and where the curb line extends further back than the original curb line of 7th Avenue.

All vehicles leaving the 33d Street exit of the Long Island Railroad Depot must proceed in a southerly direction to the nearest street intersection before turning. After 4 P. M., and on Saturdays after 12 noon, vehicles desiring to go north are diverted east on 32d Street or west on 31st Street.

All vehicles leaving the 31st Street exit of the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot must proceed in a southerly direction to the nearest street intersection before turning. After 4 P. M., and on Saturdays after 12 noon, those desiring to go north are diverted west on 31st Street or east on 30th Street.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

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"Bus" Routes

Routes prescribed for "buses" operated in the Borough of Brooklyn to and from Coney Island have been amended so as to provide, in so far as possible, for the most desirable and best adapted roadways for this purpose.

Special traffic regulations were established in the vicinity of the Academy of Music, and are effective, as indicated on Opera and Concert Night, as follows:

St. Felix Street, Hanson Place to Lafayette Avenue, is restricted to one-way traffic, northbound, between 7.30 and 11.30 P. M.

Lafayette Avenue, Flatbush Avenue to Fulton Street, is restricted to one-way traffic, eastbound, between 10.30 and 11.30 P. M.

Ashland Place, Hanson Place to Lafayette Avenue, is restricted to one-way traffic, northbound, between 10.30 and 11.30 P. M.

Parking is prohibited on Lafayette Avenue, between Ashland Place and St. Felix Street.

Parking space is provided for vehicles, backed to curb, on Ashland Place, west side, between Fulton Street and Hanson Place, and on the north side of Lafayette Avenue, Rockwell Place to Ashland Place, from 7.30 to 11.30 P. M.

Bridges

The roadways of the Brooklyn Bridge were restricted to the movement of horse-drawn vehicles during the twenty-four hours of the day.

The new upper roadway in the space formerly occupied by abandoned surface car tracks on the north side of the Manhattan Bridge was formally opened and special regulations installed restricting it for the use of passenger and pleasure vehicles in one direction, as follows: 7 A. M. to 12 noon, westbound; 12 noon to 7 P. M., eastbound; 7 P. M. to 7 A. M., westbound. General traffic is permitted on the lower roadway in both directions during the twenty-four hours of the day.

PLAY STREETS

MANHATTAN

36th Street, 1st to 2d Avenues.

46th Street, 9th to 10th Avenues.

54th Street, 6th to 7th Avenues.

62d Street, 1st to 2d Avenues.

65th Street, 3d to Lexington Avenues.

67th Street, Amsterdam to West End Avenues.

70th Street, 1st to 2d Avenues.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

PLAY STREETS—*Continued*

87th Street, Avenue A to 1st Avenue.
 88th Street, Avenue A to 1st Avenue.
 95th Street, 1st to 2d Avenues.
 98th Street, Park to Lexington Avenues.
 99th Street, 2d to 3d Avenues.
 103d Street, 2d to 3d Avenues.
 109th Street, 1st to 2d Avenues.
 129th Street, Amsterdam Avenue to Old Broadway.
 131st Street, 5th to Lenox Avenues.
 133d Street, Madison to Park Avenues.
 134th Street, Lenox to 7th Avenues.
 141st Street, Edgecombe to 8th Avenues.
 147th Street, 7th to 8th Avenues.
 169th Street, Audubon to St. Nicholas Avenues.
 Convent Avenue, 130th to 133d Streets.

BRONX

Wales Avenue, 152d to 155th Streets.

THE MOTORCYCLE DIVISION

The following shows the activity of the Motorcycle Division for the year 1922, together with the comparative reports for the years 1921, 1920 and 1919 :

COST OF OPERATION

Salaries of members of Motorcycle Division	.	.	.	\$276,322.00	A Profitable Division
Gasoline, Oils, Repairs, etc.	.	.	.	20,000.00	
New Motorcycles (150)	.	.	.	40,650.00	
Total	.	.	.	\$336,972.00	
Amount of Fines Imposed	.	.	.	\$818,012.00	
Total Expenditures	.	.	.	336,972.00	
Showing a balance over all expenses	.	.	.	\$481,040.00	

The following figures show the automobile registration within Greater New York during the year 1922 ; and the number, type and percentage of these vehicles which required and received attention from the Motorcycle Squad of the Police Department :

Motor Vehicles	Registered	Summonses Served	Percentage
Pleasure and Dealers	223,654	36,771	16.44
Commercial and Trailers	70,750	19,371	27.38
Taxicabs and Omnibuses	17,760	8,243	46.41
Motorcycles	8,560	900	10.51

COMPARATIVE ARRESTS AND DISPOSITIONS REPORT

ANNUAL REPORT OF

VIOLATIONS	ENTIRE YEAR 1922					ENTIRE YEAR 1921							
	Sum- mons	Con- victed	Dis- charged	Pend- ing	Suspended Sentence	Days	Fines	Sum- mons	Con- victed	Dis- charged	Suspended Sentence	Days	Fines
Speeding	29934	29803	131	-	2736	1729	\$681148	25656	25540	116	1533	2194	\$664525
Owner permit speeding	99	88	11	-	6	-	2055	130	111	19	12	-	2555
Speeding around corners	340	335	5	-	26	11	7890	271	267	4	9	20	5960
Reckless driving	338	312	26	-	19	112	6315	207	188	19	20	49	3748
Eight-foot ordinance	931	906	25	-	44	30	20663	585	572	13	25	47	12880
Left of car	1094	1092	2	-	40	2	6518	1538	1534	4	32	19	9196
Fail to keep to right	6240	6219	21	-	285	12	20562	5694	5672	22	233	45	22881
One-Way street	1954	1949	5	-	74	-	3199	973	969	4	71	-	1287
Restricted street	704	701	3	-	6	-	1317	227	227	-	8	-	607
Left of stanchions	453	452	1	-	33	10	1674	247	241	6	15	-	1017
Improper turning	3505	3502	3	-	218	1	11030	3561	3539	22	128	1	12957
Failing to signal	2937	2918	19	-	146	1	8008	2773	2756	17	122	1	8274
Signal light	110	108	2	-	3	-	390	158	155	3	8	-	446
Smoke	1171	1170	1	-	59	-	4008	1770	1767	3	35	1	7297
Lights	5871	5863	8	-	286	2	14157	8683	8670	13	354	-	22444
Registration plates	2536	2519	17	-	261	-	6667	2666	2650	16	233	1	7695
Minors operating	5	5	-	-	-	-	43	20	17	3	-	-	304
Operator's license	3211	2379	832	-	685	24	7785	2846	2103	743	707	11	7588
Chauffeur's license	1978	1489	489	-	466	79	4917	1050	769	281	247	8	2880
Chauffeur's badge	1108	1076	32	-	215	-	2037	1118	1096	22	167	-	2438
Hack ordinance	296	285	11	-	13	43	1487	131	125	6	8	3	785
Park ordinance	16	16	-	-	-	-	32	19	19	-	13	-	9
No name on vehicle	135	133	2	-	5	-	348	66	65	1	3	-	137
Unnecessary noise	273	272	1	-	26	3	839	1488	1485	3	36	-	4485
Obstructing traffic	975	972	3	-	26	2	2501	708	702	6	35	-	1547
Cruelty to animals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	20
No red flag, extend. material	27	27	-	-	4	-	80	22	22	-	2	-	108
Vehicle unattended	185	184	1	-	6	-	449	138	138	-	21	-	344
Defective brakes	3	3	-	-	-	-	22	3	3	-	-	-	22
Littering streets	19	19	-	-	1	-	53	5	5	-	-	-	17
Mullan-Gage law	7	1	4	2	1	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-
Petit larceny	1	1	-	-	-	1095	-	1	1	-	-	30	-
Intoxication	30	14	16	-	2	24	1382	20	18	2	5	240	603
Disorderly conduct	98	87	11	-	21	1	405	98	85	13	40	90	223
Homicide	2	1	1	-	-	2555	-	1	1	-	-	1460	-
Felonious assault	9	2	5	2	2	-	-	6	1	5	-	-	10
Left scene of accident	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Grand larceny	18	-	8	10	-	-	-	21	4	17	4	-	-
Dangerous weapons	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Burglary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
Unmuzzled dog	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Smoking in subway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	10
Stealing ride	202	147	55	-	119	-	28	114	103	11	34	1	100
State seal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
Peddlers license	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Desertion	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Sabbath law	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vagrancy	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Juvenile delinquency	3	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	66829	65054	1761	14	5837	5736	\$818012	63042	61628	1414	4161	1460	\$805403

(To U. S. Army authorities)

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

COMPARATIVE ARRESTS AND DISPOSITIONS REPORT

VIOLATIONS	ENTIRE YEAR 1920					ENTIRE YEAR 1919						
	Sum- mones	Convicted	Dis- charged	Suspended Sentence	Days Jail	Fines	Sum- mones	Convicted	Dis- charged	Suspended Sentence	Days Jail	Fines
Speeding	-	24360	170	1488	2025	\$613161	17245	17035	210	2581	1590	\$380775
Owner permit speeding	-	230	197	33	23	4455	132	113	19	10	-	2780
Speeding around corners	-	346	341	5	11	8175	105	104	1	17	5	2228
Reckless driving	-	295	269	26	12	6145	176	157	19	24	73	11140
Eight-foot ordinance	-	816	802	14	34	18700	403	381	22	46	3	8595
Left of car	-	1365	1351	14	70	8025	767	764	2	67	-	3377
Fail to keep to right	-	5440	5400	40	290	22596	3294	3250	44	474	20	7898
One-Way street	-	824	822	2	41	1277	317	317	-	89	-	389
Restricted street	-	157	156	1	10	264	-	-	-	-	-	-
Left of stanchions	-	196	189	7	42	487	79	78	1	27	-	173
Improper turning	-	3328	3309	19	148	11353	1343	1337	6	266	-	2791
Failed to signal	-	2673	2653	20	131	7583	1755	1728	27	216	-	3462
Failed to stop on signal	-	37	37	-	2	238	30	29	1	10	-	41
Failed to use reasonable care	-	39	38	1	4	302	5	3	2	3	-	-
Smoke	-	1606	1604	2	61	5956	1381	1378	3	156	1	4279
Lights	-	8965	8941	24	451	23925	5635	5625	10	794	-	12874
Registration plates	-	4239	4217	22	368	11638	1993	1987	6	517	-	3832
Minors operating	-	19	19	-	6	175	8	7	1	4	-	35
Operator's license	-	2891	2764	127	556	9958	903	866	37	445	-	1070
Chauffeur's license	-	824	797	27	138	3017	444	428	16	180	-	828
Chauffeur's badge	-	1120	1113	7	110	2720	363	359	4	143	-	498
Hack ordinance	-	40	33	7	3	140	10	10	-	4	-	22
Park ordinance	-	59	59	5	5	125	3	3	-	1	-	7
No name on vehicle	-	88	87	1	3	202	10	8	2	1	-	8
Unnecessary noise	-	913	905	8	20	2788	125	124	1	38	-	239
Obstructing traffic	-	264	260	4	16	788	82	81	1	13	-	258
Cruelty to animals	-	8	8	-	3	14	21	20	1	3	-	79
No red flag	-	30	30	-	1	128	15	15	-	4	-	23
Vehicle unattended	-	500	500	-	32	1224	365	362	3	44	-	616
Defective brakes	-	6	6	-	-	20	2	2	-	-	-	12
Littering streets	-	8	8	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Two Vehicles Towing	-	3	3	-	-	6	2	2	-	2	-	-
Sabbath Law	-	2	2	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	10
Volstead Act	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intoxication	-	26	21	5	6	1954	10	7	3	2	180	37
Disorderly conduct	-	82	73	9	25	325	52	46	6	18	-	193
Homicide	-	3	-	3	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
Felonious assault	-	6	1	5	-	50	2	-	-	-	-	-
Left scene of accident	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
Grand larceny	-	24	6	18	5	-	25	10	15	2	2610	-
Assault	-	3	-	3	-	-	9	4	5	1	-	40
Concealed weapons	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indecent Exposure	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	-	3	2	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Burglary	-	4	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Petit larceny	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Morals of Minor	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	1
Unmuzzled dog	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Extortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Vagrancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	-
Smoking in subway	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Total	61853	61218	635	4117	5063	\$767960	37127	36649	478	6206	5577	\$448612

ANNUAL REPORT OF

MONTHLY COMPARATIVE REPORT, 1922 AND 1921

MONTH	Summonses		Convicted		Discharged		Suspended Sentence		Days Jail		Fines	
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
Jan. -	4825	4720	4707	4655	118	65	333	252	161	100	\$40,871	\$64,838
Feb. -	5120	3934	5013	3834	107	100	456	278	101	133	56,569	48,855
March -	7078	5671	6597	5572	181	99	623	350	124	272	70,354	70,839
April -	5483	5658	5291	5516	192	142	479	462	149	375	70,139	76,523
May -	6211	5073	6015	4978	196	95	533	401	192	228	78,570	70,024
June -	5965	4948	5797	4823	168	125	431	395	172	221	75,480	64,248
July -	6341	5607	6163	5494	178	113	400	326	283	245	67,722	79,962
August	5689	4695	5557	4593	132	102	630	253	147	171	82,753	66,176
Sept. -	5472	4276	5340	4121	132	155	418	387	189	186	71,818	59,868
Oct. -	5665	7848	5543	7724	122	124	482	455	1342	336	85,363	95,622
Nov. -	5477	5521	5343	5385	134	136	617	305	147	340	81,739	56,535
Dec. -	3503	5091*	3388	4933	101	158	435	297	2729	1614	36,634	51,913
Total -	66829	63042	65054	61628	1761	1414	5837	4161	5736	4221	\$818,012	\$805,403

*Fourteen cases pending for year 1922.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF ARRESTS, SUMMONSES, AND DISPOSITIONS FOR 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918 AND 1917

	Summonses		Convicted	Discharged	Suspended Sentence	Days Jail	Fines
1922 -	-	66829	65054	1761	5837	5736	\$818,012
1921 -	-	63042*	61628	1414	4161	4221	805,403
1920 -	-	61853	61218	635	4117	5063	767,960
1919 -	-	37127	36649	478	6206	5577	448,612
1918 -	-	21849	21566	283	3662	1776	263,832
1917 -	-	16154	15948	206	2831	956	213,666

*Fourteen cases pending for year 1922.

INCREASE FOR THE YEAR 1922, OVER PRECEDING YEARS

	Summonses		Convicted	Discharged	Suspended Sentence	Days Jail	Fines
1921 -	-	3787	3426	347	1676	1515	\$12,609
1920 -	-	4976	3836	1126	1720	673	50,052
1919 -	-	29702	28405	1283	369*	159	369,400
1918 -	-	44980	43488	1478	2175	3960	554,180
1917 -	-	50675	49106	1555	3006	4780	604,346

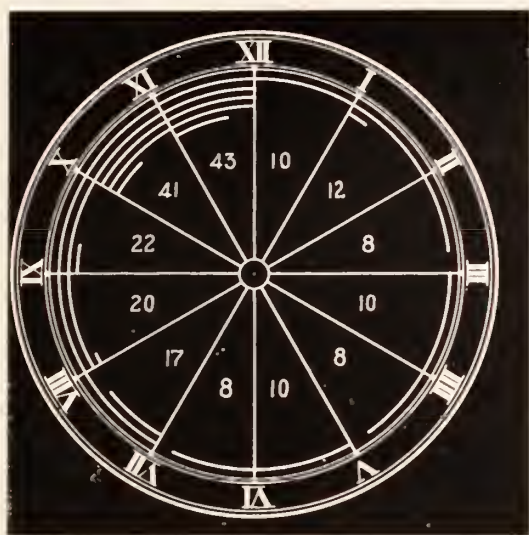
*Decrease.

WARNING ACTIVITY REPORT

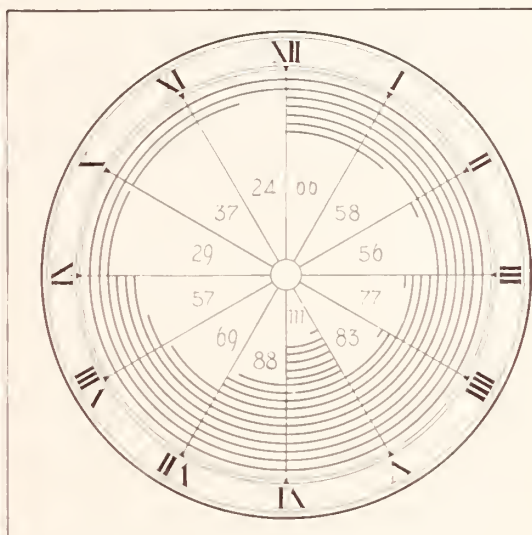
FROM AUGUST 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1922, INCLUSIVE

VIOLATIONS	VIOLATIONS						Total
	Private	Commerical	Taxicab	Motorcycle	Sightseing Bus	Horse Drawn	
Slow Moving Vehicles .	25	56	13	-	1	5	100
Ocean Parkway Restrictions .	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Grand Concourse Restrictions	-	30	-	-	-	10	40
Lights	82	191	15	-	3	9	300
Mufflers	2	7	-	4	-	-	13
Traffic Obstructions . .	10	34	8	-	-	13	65
Marking of Vehicles . .	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Horses Care of (unattended) .	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Total	119	321	36	4	4	44	528

A.M.

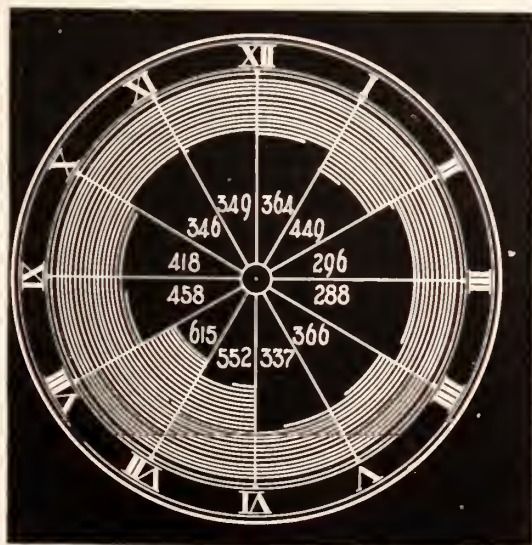


P.M.

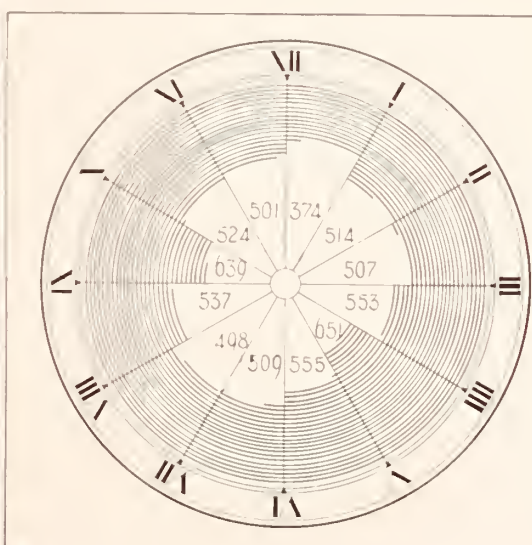


VEHICULAR FATALITIES—1922

A.M.



P.M.



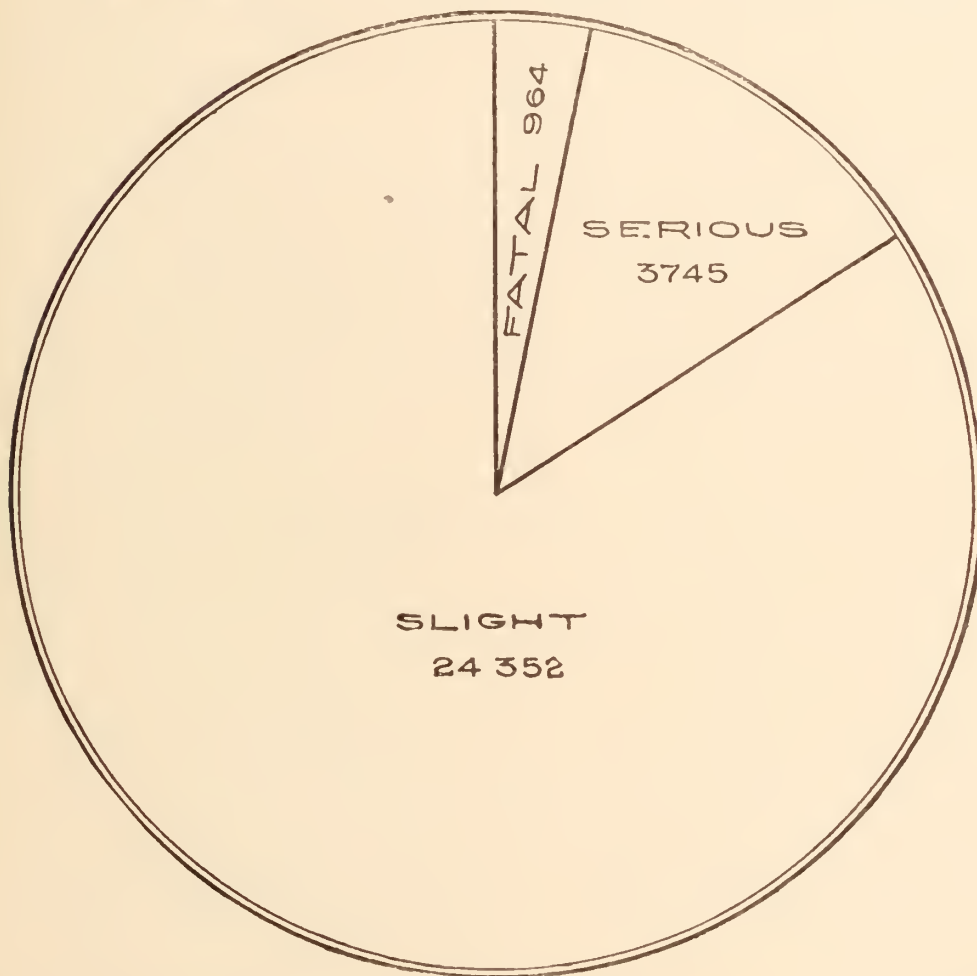
TIME OF COMMISSION OF MAJOR CRIMES—1922

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

SUMMARY OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED IN NEW YORK CITY AS A RESULT OF HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS

JANUARY 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1922

ACCIDENTS:	KILLED						INJURED					
	Under 16		16 and Over		Total		Under 16		16 and Over		Total	
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
Vehicular	477	470	487	521	964	991	10310	10054	17787	15845	28097	25899
Non-Vehicular	5	3	20	11	25	14	708	634	2179	1751	2887	2405
Total	482	473	507	532	989	1005	11018	10708	19966	17596	30984	28304



VEHICULAR ACCIDENTS

	KILLED						INJURED					
	Under 16		16 and Over		Total		Under 16		16 and Over		Total	
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
Motor Vehicles	441	418	405	433	846	851	8948	8417	14345	12329	23294	20746
Other Vehicles	36	52	82	88	118	140	1362	1637	3441	3516	4803	5153
Total	477	470	487	521	964	991	10310	10054	17787	15845	28097	25899

ANNUAL REPORT OF

VEHICULAR ACTIVITY REPORT

VIOLATIONS	ENTIRE YEAR 1922											ENTIRE YEAR 1921										
	Private	Commercial	Taxicab	Motorcycle	Fifth Ave. Bus	Sightseeing Bus	U. S. Mail	Horse-Drawn	Street Car	Miscellaneous	Total	Private	Commercial	Taxicab	Motorcycle	Fifth Ave. Bus	Sightseeing Bus	U. S. Mail	Horse-Drawn	Street Car	Miscellaneous	Total
Speeding	20719	4506	3794	717	64	97	37	-	-	-	29934	19332	2563	2829	746	-	120	56	-	-	-	25656
Owner permit speed	87	6	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	99	125	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	130
Speed around corners	220	100	19	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	340	177	60	25	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	207
Reckless driving	184	108	28	9	1	3	4	1	-	-	338	130	43	19	7	-	2	2	4	-	-	271
Eight-foot Ordinance	438	277	196	3	1	4	12	-	-	-	931	321	145	112	2	-	2	-	5	-	-	585
Left of car	494	460	118	3	-	-	1	18	-	-	1094	322	1144	66	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	1538
Fail to keep to right	2339	2931	765	24	6	20	2	153	-	-	6240	2647	2349	457	15	19	58	5	142	-	2	5694
One-Way street	692	751	237	4	-	-	4	266	-	-	1954	587	195	109	3	-	-	-	79	-	-	973
Restricted street	24	627	15	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	704	13	204	2	-	3	-	-	5	-	-	222
Left of stanchions	309	101	30	3	-	-	2	8	-	-	453	185	40	13	1	-	2	-	6	-	-	247
Improper turning	1723	1164	513	6	-	1	1	97	-	-	3505	1842	1341	315	6	1	1	2	53	-	-	3561
Failed to signal	1248	1218	416	4	4	9	-	38	-	-	2937	1054	1252	432	8	2	7	2	16	-	-	2773
Signal light	65	14	28	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	110	90	15	47	-	2	-	-	3	-	1	158
Smoke	656	377	130	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	1171	672	947	140	5	2	4	-	-	-	-	1770
Lights	2439	2459	723	37	3	57	8	145	-	-	5871	4235	3012	1174	31	8	98	19	106	-	-	8683
Registration plates	766	1633	97	33	1	6	-	2	-	-	2536	646	1857	136	16	1	10	-	3	-	-	2666
Minors operating	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Operator's license	2832	370	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3211	2531	292	20	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	2846
Chauffeur's license	699	1078	183	-	-	16	2	-	-	-	1978	445	517	74	-	6	6	2	-	-	-	1050
Chauffeur's badge	444	513	144	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	1108	554	427	118	-	4	24	1	-	-	-	1118
Hack ordinance	8	2	66	-	-	220	-	-	-	-	296	21	11	70	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	131
Park ordinance	-	14	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	16	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	19
No name on vehicle	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	131	-	-	135	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	66
Unnecessary noise	77	139	9	45	2	1	-	-	-	-	273	195	1220	22	42	9	-	-	-	-	-	1488
Obstructing traffic	204	451	167	-	-	-	-	153	-	-	975	166	346	127	-	3	2	-	63	-	1	708
Cruelty to animals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
No red flag	2	23	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	27	3	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Vehicle unattended	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	181	-	-	185	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	134	-	-	138
Defective brakes	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Littering streets	1	16	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	19	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	5
Mullan-Gage law	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Petit larceny	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Intoxication	16	2	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	30	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Disorderly conduct	55	19	14	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	98	51	14	11	1	1	1	1	-	6	6	20
Homicide	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	19	98
Felonious assault	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6
Left scene of accident	2	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Grand larceny	12	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Dangerous weapon	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
Burglary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Unmuzzled dog	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Smoking in subway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Stealing ride	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
State seal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	202	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114
Peddlers license	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Desertion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sabbath law	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vagrancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Juvenile delinquency	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	36771	19371	7719	900	84	440	66	1252	202	24	66829	36389	18055	6323	893	62	381	91	689	114	45	63042

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

VEHICULAR ACTIVITY REPORT

VIOLATIONS	ENTIRE YEAR 1920										ENTIRE YEAR 1919										
	Private	Commercial	Taxicab	Motorcycle	Fifth Ave. Bus	Municipal Bus	Omnibus and Sightseeing	U. S. Mail	Horse Drawn	Total	Private	Commercial	Taxicab	Motorcycle	Fifth Ave. Bus	Municipal Bus	Omnibus and Sightseeing	U. S. Mail	Bicycle	Horse Drawn	Total
Speeding -	18344	2562	2232	998	45	24	49	105	1	24359	13205	1683	1393	856	11	2	34	61	-	-	17245
Owner permit speeding -	224	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	230	127	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132
Speed around corners -	246	55	35	4	2	-	2	2	-	346	81	18	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	105
Reckless driving -	172	84	16	8	-	3	2	1	10	296	106	44	12	6	-	-	-	3	-	5	403
Eight-foot Ordinance -	415	235	127	3	-	-	14	2	20	816	196	125	61	5	-	1	-	5	-	10	767
Left of car -	651	541	151	7	1	-	1	3	10	1365	381	279	96	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	3294
Fail to keep to right -	2472	2251	422	12	17	4	10	8	244	5440	1663	1094	249	16	21	-	4	1	-	246	317
One-Way street -	324	248	80	12	-	-	-	-	160	824	205	58	23	3	-	-	-	-	-	28	-
Restricted street -	43	69	5	-	-	-	-	-	40	157	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Left of stanchions -	108	53	17	1	-	-	-	-	17	196	51	16	4	4	-	-	-	-	1	3	79
Improper turning -	1718	1149	283	10	4	-	1	1	162	3328	673	474	90	4	-	-	2	1	1	98	1343
Failed to signal -	1188	1056	346	4	2	-	1	5	71	2673	957	573	153	7	-	-	-	-	-	65	1755
Failed to stop on signal -	24	8	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	37	21	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Failed to use care -	25	13	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	39	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Smoke -	771	644	172	8	1	3	-	7	-	1606	721	480	167	3	4	-	4	2	-	-	1381
Lights -	3821	3766	1049	77	15	3	25	48	161	8965	2837	2099	493	40	1	-	21	13	3	128	5635
Registration plates -	1023	2943	220	45	1	4	3	-	-	4239	575	1308	80	27	-	-	3	-	-	-	1993
Minors operating -	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	19	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Operator's license -	2439	428	14	8	-	-	1	1	-	2891	785	110	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	903
Chaufeur's license -	347	444	28	-	1	1	1	2	-	824	193	228	20	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	444
Chaufeur's badge -	496	522	77	-	2	2	19	2	-	1120	176	154	29	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	363
Hack ordinance -	2	5	27	-	-	-	6	-	-	40	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Park ordinance -	1	51	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	59	1	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	9	10
No name on vehicle -	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	88	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Unnecessary noise -	178	517	151	62	4	-	1	-	-	913	43	57	6	13	-	-	2	4	-	-	125
Obstructing traffic -	70	100	25	1	4	-	-	-	64	264	22	22	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	82
Cruelty to animals -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21
No red flag -	4	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	30	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	15
Vehicle unattended -	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	493	500	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	363	365
Defective brakes -	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Littering streets -	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Tow two vehicles -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Sabbath Law -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Mullen Gage Law -	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Intoxication -	17	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Disorderly conduct -	44	11	8	-	-	2	-	-	17	82	44	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
Homicide -	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Felonius assault -	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Left scene of accident -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Grand Larceny -	21	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	24	23	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Assault -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Dangerous weapons -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indecent exposure -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Extortion -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Burglary -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Petit larceny -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Morals of minor -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Unmuzzled dogs -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Vagrancy -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Smoking in subway -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total -	35229	17810	5500	1262	99	48	138	186	1581	61853	23123	8860	2908	994	37	4	74	93	5	1022	37127

ANNUAL REPORT OF

MOTORCYCLE SQUAD NO. 1—*Post Activity Report*

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN AND BRONX

From January 1, to December 31, 1922, Inclusive

Post No.	Speeding	All Other Violations	Total	Post No.	Speeding	All Other Violations	Total
1	278	1,233	1,511	17	980	331	1,311
2	1,184	2,227	3,411	18	585	303	888
3	296	1,041	1,337	19	75	242	317
4	518	657	1,175	20	1,012	251	1,263
5	605	528	1,133	21	54	33	87
6	271	313	584	22	16	36	52
7	785	434	1,219	23	35	33	68
8	62	120	182	24	432	213	645
9	789	958	1,747	25	170	140	310
10	333	1,222	1,555	26	110	88	198
11	605	509	1,114	27	985	476	1,461
12	114	290	404	28	1,526	888	2,414
13	884	758	1,642	29	352	437	789
14	1,425	641	2,066	30	28	176	204
15	962	2,179	3,141	31	143	14	157
16	631	565	1,196	Total -	16,245	17,336	33,581

Posts No. 22 and 23 (Queensborough Bridge), and Post No. 30 (Borough of Richmond), transferred to command of Motorcycle Squad No. 2, on January 31, 1922.

MOTORCYCLE POSTS

MANHATTAN

- 1 First Avenue, from 23d to 59th Street, and Second Avenue, from Houston to 23d Street, and 23d Street, from First to Second Avenue.
- 2 First Avenue, from 59th to 125th Street.
- 3 Bowery, from Canal Street to Third Avenue to 125th Street.
- 4 Lafayette Street, from Worth Street to Fourth Avenue to Park Avenue to 42d Street.
- 5 Park Avenue, from 45th to 96th Street.
- 6 Madison Avenue, from 23d to 59th Street, and Fifth Avenue, from Washington Arch to 59th Street, and 23d Street, from Fifth to Madison Avenues.
- 7 Fifth Avenue, from 59th to 120th Street, and Madison Avenue, from 59th to 138th Street.
- 8 Sixth Avenue, from 4th to 59th Street.
- 9 Varick Street, from Franklin to Carmine Street, to Seventh Avenue to 59th Street.
- 10 Eighth Avenue, from 14th Street to Columbus Circle.
- 11 Central Park West, from Columbus Circle to 110th Street, and Columbus Avenue, from 65th Street to Cathedral Parkway, and Cathedral Parkway, from Central Park West to Columbus Avenue.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

MOTORCYCLE POSTS, MANHATTAN—*Continued*

- 12 Broadway, from Whitehall to 42d Street.
- 13 Broadway, from 47th Street to Cathedral Parkway, and Cathedral Parkway, from Riverside Drive to Columbus Avenue.
- 14 Broadway, from Cathedral Parkway to 230th Street, and Fort Washington Avenue, from 159th Street to Broadway.
- 15 Tenth and Amsterdam Avenues, from 30th Street to Cathedral Parkway, and West End Ave., from 59th to 106th Street, to Amsterdam Ave.
- 16 Lenox Avenue, from 110th to 145th Street, and Seventh Avenue, from 110th to 145th Street to McCombs Dam Road, to Central Bridge, and 110th Street, from Fifth to Eighth Avenue.
- 17 St. Nicholas Avenue, from 110th to 145th Street, and Eighth Avenue, from 110th Street to Harlem River.
- 18 St. Nicholas Avenue, from 145th to 193d Street.
- 19 One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, from First Avenue to Manhattan Street, to Twelfth Avenue, Mount Morris Park West, and Fifth Avenue, from 120th to 137th Street.
- 20 Seventy-second Street, from Central Park West to Riverside Drive, to 135th Street.
- 21 Riverside Drive, from 135th to Dyckman Street.
- 24 Central Park, all drives and branch drives south of 86th Street Transverse Road.
- 25 Central Park, all drives and branch drives, north of 86th Street Transverse Road.

BRONX

- 26 Broadway and Riverdale Avenue, from 230th Street to City Line, and all roadways west of and including Jerome Avenue, from 230th Street and Kingsbridge Road to City Line.
- 27 Mott Avenue and Grand Concourse, from 138th Street to Mosholu Parkway, and Mosholu Parkway from Jerome to Webster Avenue.
- 28 Fordham Road, Pelham Avenue and Pelham Parkway, from Sedgwick Avenue to New Rochelle Road to City Line, and Boston Post Road from Pelham Parkway to City Line.
- 29 Willis Avenue, from Willis Avenue Bridge to 149th Street, to Southern Boulevard.
- 31 Harlem River Speedway, from 155th to Dyckman Streets.

Special Posts—One Patrolman to be assigned to patrol, alternately, 46th, 47th and 49th Precincts.

NOTE—Posts 22, 23 and 30 transferred to Motorcycle Squad No. 2, January 31, 1922.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

FOOT POSTS

- 1 First Avenue, from 23d to 59th Street.
- 2 First Avenue, from 59th to 86th Street.
- 3 First Avenue, from 86th to 125th Street.
- 4 Second Avenue, from Houston to 23d Street.
- 5 Second Avenue, from 23d to 60th Street.
- 6 Third Avenue, from 9th to 42d Street.
- 7 Fourth Avenue, from 8th to 33d Street.
- 8 Madison Avenue, from 42d to 59th Street.
- 9 Sixth Avenue, from 34th to 59th Street.
- 10 Seventh Avenue, from Greenwich Avenue to 42d Street.
- 11 Eighth Avenue, from 14th to 34th Street.
- 12 Eighth Avenue, from 34th to 59th Street.
- 13 Central Park West, from 59th to 110th Street.
- 14 Broadway, from 23d to 47th Street.
- 15 Broadway, from 47th to 86th Street.
- 16 Twenty-third Street, from Third to Eighth Avenue.
- 17 Thirty-fourth Street, from First to Fifth Avenue.
- 18 Thirty-fourth Street, from Fifth to Eleventh Avenue.
- 19 Forty-second Street, from Third to Eighth Avenue.
- 20 Fifty-ninth Street, from Third to Columbus Avenue.
- 21 One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, from First Avenue to Manhattan Street to Twelfth Avenue.
- 22 Hudson Street, from Canal Street to Eighth Avenue to 14th Street.

MOTORCYCLE SQUAD NO. 2—*Post Activity Report*

BOROUGHES OF BROOKLYN, QUEENS AND RICHMOND

From January 1, to December 31, 1922, Inclusive

Post No.	Speeding	All Other Violations	Total	Post No.	Speeding	All Other Violations	Total
1	591	1,089	1,680	22	60	90	150
2	721	1,207	1,928	23	162	630	792
3	923	886	1,809	24	90	133	223
4	1,063	549	1,612	25	96	239	335
5	135	173	308	26	169	181	350
6	256	252	508	27	59	66	125
7	138	139	277	28	63	142	205
8	307	815	1,122	29	163	148	311
9	314	1,084	1,398	30	76	191	267
10	258	1,077	1,335	31	165	219	384
11	437	600	1,037	32	723	666	1,389
12	177	259	436	33	217	391	608
13	103	119	222	34	98	276	374
14	592	719	1,311	35	432	622	1,054
15	715	798	1,513	36	275	219	494
16	305	442	747	37	145	251	396
17	724	1,385	2,109	38	723	445	1,168
18	188	222	410	39	667	358	1,025
19	154	562	716	40	28	47	75
20	822	805	1,627				
21	794	622	1,416	Total -	14,128	19,118	33,246

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

MOTORCYCLE POSTS

BROOKLYN

- 1 Fourth Avenue, from Flatbush Avenue to 39th Street.
- 2 Fourth Avenue, from 39th Street to Fifth Avenue.
- 3 Ocean Parkway, from Park Circle to Avenue N.
- 4 Ocean Parkway, from Avenue N to Surf Avenue, and Surf Avenue to Sea Gate.
- 5 Prospect Park East, from Flatbush Avenue to Parkside Avenue, and Ocean Avenue to Kings Highway.
- 6 Flatbush Avenue, from Prospect Park Plaza to Kings Highway.
- 7 Coney Island Avenue, from Park Circle to Avenue U.
- 8 Flatbush Avenue, from Prospect Park Plaza to Fulton Street, and Flatbush Avenue Extension, from Fulton Street to Manhattan Bridge.
- 9 Williamsburg Bridge Plaza, Roebling Street to Taylor Street, to Bedford Avenue, and Bedford Avenue, from Taylor Street to Myrtle Avenue.
- 10 Bedford Avenue, from Myrtle Avenue to Empire Boulevard, and Empire Boulevard, from Bedford Avenue to Flatbush Avenue.
- 11 Bedford Avenue, from Empire Boulevard to Foster Avenue, and Foster Avenue, from Bedford Avenue to Ocean Parkway.
- 12 All roadways, within the enclosure of Prospect Park.
- 13 Prospect Park Plaza, Plaza Street and Prospect Park West, and Southwest, including Prospect Park Circle, and Parkside Avenue to Bedford Avenue.
- 14 Bushwick Avenue, from Grand Street to Jamaica Avenue, and Highland Boulevard to Jamaica Avenue.
- 15 Jamaica Avenue, from Broadway to Eldert Lane, and Aetna Street, and Ridgewood Avenue, from Jamaica Avenue to Eldert Lane.
- 16 Washington Avenue, from Flushing Avenue to Flatbush Avenue.
- 17 Manhattan Bridge, from Manhattan Bridge Plaza to Brooklyn end of Bridge.
- 18 Lafayette Avenue, from Flatbush Avenue to Broadway.
- 19 Williamsburg Bridge, South Roadway, from runaway gate to Manhattan end of Bridge.
- 20 Williamsburg Bridge, North Roadway, from runaway gate to Brooklyn end of Bridge.
- 21 Atlantic Avenue, from East River to Eastern Parkway.
- 22 Pitkin Avenue, Eastern Parkway to Snediker Avenue, and Glenmore Avenue, from Rockaway Avenue to Eldert Lane.

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MOTORCYCLE POSTS, BROOKLYN—*Continued*

- 23 Berry Street, from Rush Street to Lorimer Street, north on Lorimer Street to Calyer Street, east on Calyer Street to Manhattan Avenue, north on Manhattan Avenue to Vernon Avenue Bridge.
- 24 Leonard Street, from Broadway to Greenpoint Avenue, east on Greenpoint Avenue to Oakland Street, north on Oakland Street to Ash Street, west on Ash Street to Manhattan Avenue.
- 25 Broadway, from Williamsburg Bridge Plaza to Jamaica Avenue.
- 26 Eastern Parkway, from Park Plaza to Bushwick Avenue, and Stone Avenue, from Eastern Parkway to Broadway.
- 27 Nostrand Avenue and Rogers Avenue, from Eastern Parkway to Flatbush Ave., and Clarkson Street, from Bedford Ave. to New York Ave.
- 28 Fulton Street, from Flatbush Avenue to Broadway.
- 29 Eighty-sixth Street, from 4th Avenue to 18th Avenue, to Cropsey Avenue, to Harway Avenue to Surf Avenue.
- 30 Fort Hamilton Parkway, from Ocean Parkway to Shore Road, north on Shore Road to Bay Ridge Parkway, to Fort Hamilton Avenue.
- 31 Forty-fourth Street, from 4th Avenue to New Utrecht Avenue, and New Utrecht Avenue, from 39th Street to 79th Street.

QUEENS

- 32 Queensboro Bridge, from Manhattan end to Queens approach.
- 33 Jackson Avenue, from Borden Avenue to Broadway, Flushing, and Broadway to City line.
- 34 Queensboro Bridge Plaza, and Queens Boulevard, from Jackson Avenue to Fulton Street, Jamaica.
- 35 Hillside Avenue, from Richmond Hill Railroad crossing to Rocky Hill Road, to Jericho Turnpike, and Hempstead Turnpike to City line, and Fulton Street, Borough of Queens.
- 36 Merrick Road, from Smith Street to City line, and Rockaway Road, from Ridgewood to Locust Avenue, to Merrick Road, and Locust Avenue, from Merrick Road to Central Avenue, and Springfield Avenue, from Hempstead Turnpike to Rockaway Road.
- 37 Rockaway Boulevard, from Far Rockaway (City line), to Neponsit.

RICHMOND

- 38 All roadways within the boundaries of the 60th and 65th Precincts.
- 39 All roadways within the boundaries of the 63d and 66th Precincts.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

MOTORCYCLE POSTS—*Continued*

BROOKLYN

- 40 St. Nicholas Avenue, from Flushing Avenue to Myrtle Avenue, and Jefferson Street, from Wilson Avenue to St. Nicholas Avenue.

FOOT POSTS

BROOKLYN

- 1 Court Street, from Fulton Street to Hamilton Avenue.
- 2 Third Avenue, from Flatbush Avenue to 65th Street.
- 3 Fourth Avenue, from Flatbush Avenue to 23d Street.
- 4 Fourth Avenue, from 23d to 65th Street.
- 5 Fifth Avenue, from Atlantic Avenue to 65th Street.
- 6 Seventh Avenue, from Flatbush Avenue to 20th Street.
- 7 Prospect Park West, from Union Street to 15th Street, and Prospect Park Southwest to Park Circle.
- 8 Flatbush Avenue Extension, from Nassau to Fulton Streets, and Flatbush Avenue, from Fulton Street to Prospect Park Plaza.
- 9 Atlantic Avenue, from East River to Bedford Avenue.
- 10 Fulton Street, from Clinton Street to Nostrand Avenue.
- 11 Fulton Street, from Nostrand Avenue to Broadway.
- 12 Bergen Street, from Court Street to Bedford Avenue.
- 13 Myrtle Avenue, from Fulton Street to Broadway.
- 14 DeKalb Avenue, from Fulton Street to Broadway.
- 15 Greene Avenue, from Fulton Street to Franklin Avenue to Gates Avenue to Broadway.
- 16 Putnam Avenue, from Fulton Street to Nostrand Avenue to Halsey Street to Broadway.
- 17 Flushing Avenue, from Navy Street to Broadway.
- 18 Williamsburg Bridge Plaza, Roebling Street to Taylor Street, to Bedford Avenue to Flushing Avenue.
- 19 Bedford Avenue, from Myrtle Avenue to Fulton Street.
- 20 Bedford Avenue, from Fulton Street to Flatbush Avenue.
- 21 Flatbush Avenue, from Prospect Park Plaza to Nostrand Avenue.
- 22 Broadway, from Bridge Plaza to Myrtle Avenue.
- 23 Broadway, from Myrtle Avenue to Fulton Street.
- 24 Bushwick Avenue, from Myrtle Avenue to Grand Street.
- 25 Bushwick Avenue, from Myrtle to Jamaica Avenues.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

FOOT POSTS, BROOKLYN—*Continued*

- 26 Lafayette Avenue, from Flatbush to Bedford Avenues.
- 27 Graham Avenue, from Broadway to Metropolitan Avenue.
- 28 Manhattan Bridge Roadway, from Manhattan Plaze to Brooklyn end of Bridge.
- 29 Williamsburg Bridge, South Roadway, from runaway gate to Manhattan end of Bridge.
- 30 Williamsburg Bridge, North Roadway, from runaway gate to Brooklyn end of Bridge.
- 31 Jamaica Avenue, from Broadway to Eldert Lane.

QUEENS

- 32 Queens Borough Bridge Roadway, from Manhattan end to Queens approach.
- 33 Jackson Ave., from Borden Ave. to Broadway, Flushing, to Bell Ave.
- 34 Queens Borough Bridge Plaza and Queens Boulevard, to Hillside Avenue.
- 35 Hillside Avenue, from Myrtle Avenue to Rocky Hill Road.
- 36 Smith Street, from Hillside Avenue to Merrick Road to City line.
- 37 Jamaica Avenue, from Eldert Lane to Hempstead Turnpike.

RICHMOND

- 38 All roadways within the boundaries of the 60th and 65th Precincts.
- 39 All roadways within the boundaries of the 63d and 66th Precincts.

THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC SAFETY

The Bureau of Public Safety was established by General Order No. 40, dated October 14, 1922, and effective October 3, 1922. Hon. Barron Collier was appointed Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of the Bureau.

The purposes of the Bureau of Public Safety are to devise ways and means of preventing deaths and injuries from street accidents and thus lessening the suffering, sorrow and economic loss which they entail. The Bureau began to function so late in the year that no data is available for publication at this time, but many new fields of preventive work in connection with street traffic have already opened up.

SPECIAL SERVICE DIVISION

COMPARATIVE NUMERICAL STRENGTH

					1919	1920	1921	1922
Inspector	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Lientenants	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3
Sergeants	-	-	-	-	6	6	4	5
Patrolmen	-	-	-	-	47	46	45	54
Patrolwomen	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2
Patrolmen (temporary)	-	-	-	-	11	14	-	-
Patrolwomen (temporary)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	-	-	-	-	70	72	55	66



SAFETY FIRST
LECTURE TO
SCHOOL
CHILDREN



SAFETY FIRST
LECTURE
TO
CHAUFFEURS

BUREAU
OF
PUBLIC
SAFETY



BRAKE SQUAD
EXAMINING
BRAKE - SYSTEM

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

SPECIAL SERVICE DIVISION—Continued

ACTIVITY REPORT BY BOROUGH

MANHATTAN :				Vice	Gambling	Liquor	Miscellaneous	Total
Arrested	-	-	-	956	5437	311	1284	7988
Convicted	-	-	-	774	557	20	893	2244
Discharged	-	-	-	176	4783	183	366	5508
Pending	-	-	-	6	97	108	25	236
BROOKLYN :								
Arrested	-	-	-	83	365	48	180	676
Convicted	-	-	-	54	79	17	157	307
Discharged	-	-	-	29	281	21	21	352
Pending	-	-	-	—	5	10	2	17
BRONX :								
Arrested	-	-	-	8	109	22	6	145
Convicted	-	-	-	3	5	2	4	14
Discharged	-	-	-	5	103	17	1	126
Pending	-	-	-	—	1	3	1	5
QUEENS :								
Arrested	-	-	-	9	24	39	83	155
Convicted	-	-	-	1	4	16	78	99
Discharged	-	-	-	1	16	11	1	29
Pending	-	-	-	7	4	12	4	27
RICHMOND :								
Arrested	-	-	-	3	63	30	19	115
Convicted	-	-	-	1	18	1	13	33
Discharged	-	-	-	2	42	18	4	66
Pending	-	-	-	—	3	11	2	16
Total	-	-	-	1059	5998	450	1572	9079

NOTE—Gambling includes: Cards and crap in premises and betting on races in premises. Vice includes: Narcotics.

FINES AND SENTENCES

SUMMARY

MISDEMEANORS		FELONIES		MISDEMEANORS			FELONIES		
Bail	- - \$14,800	Bail	- - \$1,600	Yrs.	Mos.	Days	Yrs.	Mos.	Days
Fines	- - 9,837	Fines	- 400	366	5	3	77	11	—
TOTAL FINES AND FORFEITURES				TOTAL SENTENCES					
\$26,637				Yrs.	Mos.	Days			
				444	4	3			

THE MARINE SERVICE

(2ND PRECINCT)

For reasons of expediency and greater efficiency, the Marine Division was designated the 2nd Precinct, and absorbed by the 7th Inspection District on June 1, 1922. Under this arrangement the jurisdiction of the 2nd Precinct extends over all the navigable waters within the legal confines of the City of New York. This comprises 579 miles of water front and 18 islands, exclusive of Staten Island, Coney Island and City Island. The

Jurisdiction

ANNUAL REPORT OF

estimated population of these 18 islands, together with those residing, more or less permanently, on various species of craft, is about 5,000.

Force and Patrol

The force of this precinct consists of a captain, three lieutenants, eleven sergeants, 73 patrolmen and seven civilians (not members of the Police Force). During the year it was increased by four sergeants and thirteen patrolmen. There are ten posts, seven of which are patrolled by police launches, each comprising 82 miles of water front. The other three posts are located on land, but within the jurisdiction of the 2nd Precinct, and are patrolled by patrolmen.

On April 3, 1922, the naval tender gasoline launch, "Blue Boy," was added to the floating equipment.

On June 22, 1922, the steamer "John F. Hylan" was transferred from the 2nd Precinct to the Department of Plant and Structures, and on the following day the steamer "Manhattan" was added to the equipment of the Marine Division. This vessel is equipped with wireless apparatus and operators, and is of a tonnage to perform efficient Police work in the waters of Greater New York.

The floating equipment of the 2nd Precinct is now as follows:

Steamer "Manhattan."

Scout Launch "Blue Boy."

Five gasoline propelled launches.

One floating station house.

Railway and Repair Shop at Randalls Island.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER AUTHORITIES AND DEPARTMENTS

Extra Activities

During the year 1922, the 2nd Precinct coöperated with the Federal Authorities by reporting the name and address of persons operating motor boats without having proper numbers on their bows. There were 47 cases of this kind reported during the year 1922, which were disposed of by the Federal Authorities.

This Division has coöperated with the Health Department by assigning patrolmen to the Metropolitan Hospital on Welfare Island and to the Riverside Hospital on North Brothers Island, for the purpose of guarding drug addicts undergoing treatment there. It also reports to the Department of Health corpses found in the waters and guard the same pending removal to the Morgue.

Boats of this Precinct coöperate with the Board of Education by taking school teachers to Barren Island on Mondays for school session there, and returning them on Friday afternoons when school week is up.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The steamer "Manhattan" has been used on various occasions as escort when the "Mayor's Committee of Welcome to Distinguished Guests" has been receiving the City's honored guests.

RESCUES AND ACTS OF VALOR BY CREWS OF BOATS

On the night of January 16, 1922, Patrolman Ralph Martin of the 2d Precinct, saw a man struggling in the water opposite Pier "1," North River. Patrolman Martin jumped overboard in full uniform and held the drowning man above water until a rope had been thrown to him. The rescued man was August Vogt, 73 years old, of 448 East 74th Street, Manhattan. The water of the North River was full of ice at this time and registered 18 degrees. The rescued man was removed to the Hospital and Patrolman Martin changed his clothes after the rescue and remained on duty. Rescues, Etc.

On January 19, 1922, during a dense fog, the freighter "Mohawk" drifted afoul of a dredge located at South Ferry, and owing to the denseness of the fog and strong currents, the master of the "Mohawk" did not deem it advisable to attempt to free the vessel at that time. The "Mohawk" then blew alarm whistles and the Police steamer "John F. Hylan," in charge of Acting Sergeant James Ward, 2d Precinct, immediately responded and stood by said vessel until it was out of danger.

ACTIVITY REPORT

	1922	1921
Rescued from drowning - - - - -	7	9
Found drowned - - - - -	264	251
Recovered by grappling - - - - -	63	51
Rescued from stranded vessels - - - - -	12	10
Disabled boats towed to safety - - - - -	52	17
Calls for assistance - - - - -	9	52
Investigations made - - - - -	106	223
Derelicts towed from channel-way - - - - -	85	33
Boats adrift and returned to owners - - - - -	119	44
Number of fires attended - - - - -	14	11
Value of property recovered - - - - -	\$595,000.00	\$251,840.00
Miles of water front patrolled - - - - -	579	579
Miles steamed by boats, "John F. Hylan," and "Manhattan"	22,650	19,386

ARRESTS AND SEIZURES IN VIOLATIONS OF THE STATE PROHIBITION LAW

In the enforcement of the State Prohibition Law, the 2d Precinct (Marine Service), was active, as follows:

Total arrests - - - - -	74
Property seized:	
3 boats, steam lighters; 1 boat, schooner; 18 motorboats; 2 rowboats; 1 still;	
1 copper kettle; 1 demijohn; 36379 bottles of liquor.	
Value of seized property, about - - - - -	\$500,000

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ACTIVITY REPORT—*Continued*

AIDED AND ARREST CASES FOR THE YEAR 1922

Month	Aided Cases					Arrests				Total Arrests
	Found Drowned	Sick	Found Dead	Rescued	Suicides	Total Aided	Felonies	Misde-meanors	Sum-mons	
January	- 4	2	-	1	-	7	4	6	-	10
February	- 5	2	1	-	2	10	-	1	-	1
March	- 9	-	1	-	-	10	2	12	8	22
April	- 24	2	-	2	-	28	-	12	5	17
May	- 47	2	-	-	-	49	1	6	10	17
June	- 37	2	-	-	-	39	-	16	10	26
July	- 52	1	2	-	-	55	-	17	9	26
August	- 28	4	-	-	-	32	6	6	3	15
September	24	4	1	1	-	30	-	17	2	19
October	- 19	3	-	1	-	23	-	9	4	13
November	11	4	1	2	-	18	2	16	97	115
December	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	25	72	97
Total	- 264	26	6	7	2	305	51	143	220	378

STATEN ISLAND

Physical Character

Because of its peculiar detachment, and the fact that it is an island, the Borough of Richmond, or Staten Island, as it is commonly known, presents exceptional difficulties in connection with policing. A considerable section of it is still under timber, and there is also a large acreage devoted to farming. The centers of population are relatively small and scattered.

Nevertheless, it is an integral part and political division of New York City, and must have the same police attention and protection to which the more congested and built-up sections of the city are entitled. Previous to the advent of the present Police Administration, the question of providing sufficient police protection to this Borough had not been given the consideration demanded by its importance. The present Police Administration, however, has given the subject especial attention, with the result that there has been a great and continuous improvement along the lines of the reduction of crime, and greater protection of the householders.

Area

The Borough of Richmond, or Staten Island, possesses a population of about 125,000, and an area of about 60 square miles, with a waterfront of 35 miles. To give some idea of the amount of police attention this section of the city requires, a police survey of the Seventh Inspection District, as the Borough of Richmond is officially known, follows:

60TH PRECINCT

Station House located on Main Street, Tottenville, embraces an area of about 17 square miles, 148 miles of streets and has a population of about 20,000. Total force assigned: One captain, three lieutenants, five sergeants and thirty-two patrolmen. There are nine posts with an average length of

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

twenty-five miles. There are foot, bicycle, motorcycle and booth posts in this precinct.

63RD PRECINCT

Station House located at 152 New Dorp Lane, New Dorp, S. I., comprises about 18 square miles; there are 150 miles of streets, many of which are not graded. The permanent population is about 16,500, which is increased about 100 per cent. during the summer season. Total force: One captain, three lieutenants, five sergeants and thirty-eight patrolmen. There are four booth, one bicycle, four mounted and two motorcycle posts. The average length of mounted and bicycle posts is thirty-seven miles. **Local Precincts**

65TH PRECINCT

Station House is located at 1590 Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton, and has an area of about 15.25 square miles, 163 miles of streets, and a population of about 46,000. There are one captain, three lieutenants, seven sergeants and fifty-nine patrolmen. The posts are divided into five classes: six foot, two bicycle, three mounted, two motorcycle and five booth. The length of each post averages about 12 miles.

66TH PRECINCT

Station House is located at 32 Beach Street, Stapleton, and has an area of about 10 square miles, about 104 miles of streets and a population of about 42,500. Total force assigned: One captain, three lieutenants, five sergeants and seventy-one patrolmen. There are six foot, eight bicycle, four booth, two mounted traffic and one motorcycle posts. The average length is about six miles.

TRAFFIC SITUATION

The establishment of special Traffic Posts at St. George, where mounted patrolmen regulate traffic bound for Brooklyn and Manhattan, has decreased the number of accidents in this vicinity.

There were a number of new Safety Zones established during the year and Warning Signs were placed in various important localities, stating the rate of speed allowed in that section; this for the purpose of stopping a growing tendency towards speeding and reckless driving.

The placing of stanchions at intersections of thoroughfares having a large amount of traffic has been a great help in regulating traffic at these locations and avoided taking a man from patrol duty. **Warning Signs Iron Policemen**

Several one-way streets were created during the year to meet the growing requirements of local traffic conditions.

Two of the main highways running through the Borough are extensively used by automobilists going to Atlantic City and other Jersey resorts. Particular attention has been given them by the assignment of three special

ANNUAL REPORT OF

men from the Motorcycle Division, who, in addition to their other duties, have been very successful in enforcing the laws regulating speed and other traffic violations on these important thoroughfares, and elsewhere in the Borough.

PATROL

Posts

In order that an efficient system of patrol be, at all times, in operation on Staten Island, the following styles of posts have been established:

Foot posts are in use in the built-up and congested sections. This has been found to be the most efficient method of patrol for these sections and affords proper police protection to all concerned.

Bicycle posts cover barren stretches and sparsely settled sections of precincts. The patrolmen can cover a long post in a short space of time.

Booth posts are located at several important points. A bicycle patrolman is always on duty at them to receive calls requiring police attention. The knowledge that they can have the services of the police on short notice gives a feeling of security to people in the vicinity. Officers assigned to booths are in direct connection with the station house by police and outside wire. It is in fact a sub-station where the citizens can secure aid and advice on all police matters.

In each of the precincts are motorcycle posts, assigned to which are experienced motorcycle men. They handle traffic violations that other branches of the force cannot, and take care of exceptional cases. The efficiency of the motorcycle policemen is really remarkable and they have built up a respect for law generally, and particularly traffic regulations, that sets a standard difficult to equal.

In the interior of Staten Island is a large stretch of hilly country and farm land, and it has been found that the best method of patrol for this district was the horse. We have two mounted squads in the Borough of Richmond, one of which is assigned to the 63rd Precinct and the other to the 65th.

SUPERVISION OF PATROL

Signal Boxes

While on patrol duty, every officer is required to signal Headquarters, Richmond, once each hour. The signals are arranged so that a patrolman is in touch with superiors every few minutes, and can be informed if his services are required for any police work. Police call boxes that can be operated by any citizen have been carefully located at various important points throughout Staten Island. By means of them anyone can speedily summon the police.

Motor Patrol

The establishment of the Motor Patrol for Sergeants, to whom is assigned a uniformed patrolman as chauffeur, has proven to be a most



LAYING OF CORNERSTONE FOR NEW STATION HOUSE, ST. GEORGE, STATEN ISLAND

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

effective step toward properly supervised patrol conditions. It enables the Sergeant to go quickly to any point requiring his attention, or in seeing that proper patrol duty is being performed by officers on patrol.

In order that the patrol of the several precincts shall always be up to the standard, there has been assigned to the District Office a Supervising Lieutenant, who, in plain clothes, patrols the district in an automobile at irregular hours, checking up the men on patrol duty.

The Inspector, Deputy Inspector and Captains each have the use of an automobile, which enables them to personally inspect and supervise conditions for which he is responsible.

NEW STATION HOUSES

On March 30, 1922, ground was broken for the erection of the new 60th Precinct Station House. After more or less fruitless petitioning, the Police Administration succeeded in securing an appropriation of \$90,000 for that purpose. The old building was in shocking condition and totally unsuited for the needs of the Police Department. The new Station House will be thoroughly up to date, in every respect, and it is expected to be ready for occupancy in a short time.

The necessary appropriation was also secured for the erection of a much-needed Borough Headquarters, and on the 20th of May, 1922, the Police Commissioner presided at the pretentious ceremonies which accompanied the laying of the cornerstone. His Honor, the Mayor, graced the occasion with his presence, and his address was followed by those of the President of the Borough of Richmond and other high officials.

This edifice will cost approximately \$240,000, and will provide quarters for the Special Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Borough of Richmond, the Inspector in command of the 7th Inspection District (the Borough of Richmond), and his staff, the Captain in command of the 66th Precinct, a branch of the Telegraph Bureau, the office of the Property Clerk for the Borough of Richmond, Richmond Detective Headquarters and the force of the 66th Precinct. The building is splendidly located in the immediate vicinity of the Borough Hall and the Richmond County Court House, at the corner of Wall Street and Richmond Terrace, St. George.

SUMMER RESORTS

There are five beach and bathing resorts in the Borough of Richmond. The principal ones are South and Midland Beach, and to this can be added about ten bungalow colonies.

In order to provide adequate police protection to both the beaches and bungalow colonies, thirty additional patrolmen were transferred there for

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the summer season. These men patrolled special foot posts and performed duty in accordance with a special chart designed to meet prevailing conditions.

Bungalows

Crime and complaints were reduced to a minimum and this system of patrol, with the added police protection afforded, met with the approval of the citizens. At the close of the season letters of commendation were received and at Midland Beach a loving cup was presented to the Department in appreciation of the efficient services rendered.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT

FORCE

The Quartermaster's Department consists of three divisions, viz.: Division of Supplies, Division of Repairs, and the Division of Transportation. It is under the immediate control of an Acting Captain of Police.

PERSONNEL

The force of the Quartermaster's Department consists of the following:

Office: Acting Captain in Charge.....	1
Division of Supplies: Office and Storehouse.....	27
Division of Repairs.....	51
Division of Transportation	45
Total - - - - -	124

DIVISION OF SUPPLIES

REQUISITIONS

Supply System

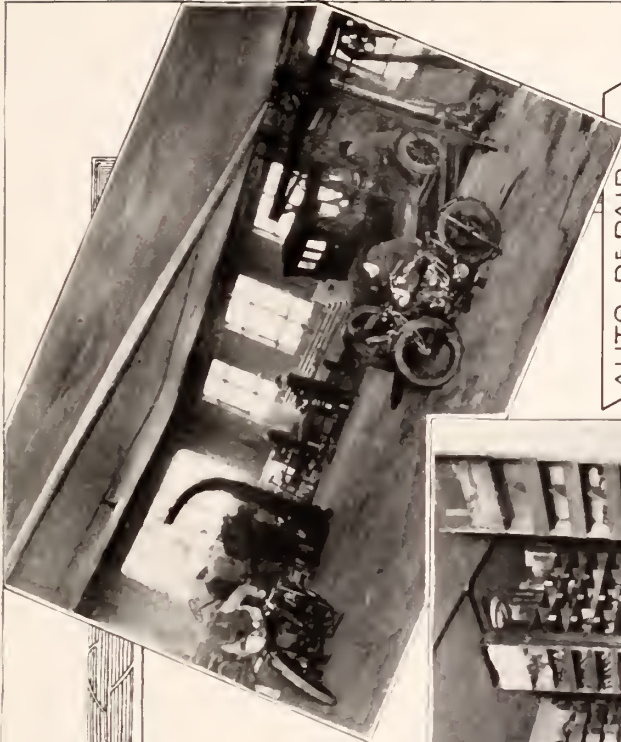
When supplies or repairs are necessary at any of the Station Houses or offices in the Police Department, written requisition must be made on the Quartermaster's Department.

Requisitions are submitted quarterly, except in emergencies, and are carefully checked as to the necessity and quantities asked for.

The total number of requisitions issued during the year 1922 was 3,223, as against 4,474 in 1921.

To cover these requisitions, 2,781 orders were passed through for payment in 1922, as against 2,929 in 1921.

So far as practical, all supplies are of standard specification and are purchased through a central Board of Purchase, with the exception of stationery, which is purchased through the Board of City Record. Both of these are municipal governing boards and entirely independent of the Police Department.



AUTO. REPAIR
SHOP



STOREHOUSE



TRAINING
STABLE

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

PROPERTY RECORD

The regulation placing property accountability on Commanding Officers has been rigidly enforced, and exact records of the location of such property are on file in this office.

All worn and unserviceable property is disposed of by condemnation proceedings, on the recommendation of the Inspector General, with the approval of the Chief Inspector. Such property is then turned over to the Property Clerk for sale by auction. **Worn-out Property**

STOREHOUSE

The storehouse of the department is maintained at No. 24 Macdougall Street, New York City, where deliveries are made of supplies for general distribution.

A change has been made in cases of large deliveries of supplies, such as lumber, oil and gasoline. They are now made direct to the commands requisitioning same, thereby saving labor of handling and carting.

SAMPLE ROOM

The specification sample room, which was formerly maintained in this building, has been discontinued. All such samples are now on display in the specification sample room of the Central Board of Purchase, Municipal Building, where bidders have an opportunity of inspecting the quality and character of supplies upon which they are submitting bids. **Standard Samples**

DIVISION OF REPAIRS

The personnel of the force is as follows :

Lieutenant in Charge of the Division	1	Civilian Carpenters	-	-	-	10						
Clerical Assistant	-	-	-	1	"	Electrician	-	-	-	1		
Stenographer	-	-	-	-	1	"	Draughtsmen	-	-	-	2	
Carpenters	-	-	-	-	-	3	"	Foreman of Mechanics	-	1		
Clock Repairer	-	-	-	-	-	1	"	Glazier	-	-	-	1
Electrician	-	-	-	-	-	1	"	Painters	-	-	-	8
Draughtsman	-	-	-	-	-	1	"	Plumbers	-	-	-	5
Painters	-	-	-	-	-	2	"	Plumbers' Helpers	-	-	2	
Letterer	-	-	-	-	-	1	"	Steamfitters' Helper	-	1		
Locksmith	-	-	-	-	-	1	"	Roofers	-	-	-	3
Steamfitter	-	-	-	-	-	1	"	Laborers	-	-	-	2
							"	Caretaker	-	-	-	1
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51

ANNUAL REPORT OF

DIVISION OF REPAIRS—Continued

General repairs, improvements and alterations were made to the following precinct station-houses during the year 1922 :

Precincts	Open Mar- ket Orders	Advertised Contracts	Department Mechanics	Precincts	Open Mar- ket Orders	Advertised Contracts	Department Mechanics
1	\$ 45.00	-	\$ 442.00	70	\$ 711.05	\$2,492.00	\$ 957.00
2 (Old)	400.00	-	752.00	72	385.13	-	475.00
2	828.00	-	1,945.00	73	183.00	-	335.00
3	-	-	24.00	74	319.00	-	871.00
4	841.40	-	712.00	76	1,056.00	-	716.00
5	282.00	-	1,260.00	77	-	-	45.00
6	58.00	-	950.00	78	597.00	-	463.41
13	394.00	-	1,323.00	79	47.00	-	883.00
14	25.00	-	674.00	80	320.00	-	392.00
15	365.09	-	761.00	82	-	-	464.00
16	116.00	-	658.00	83	226.00	-	548.00
17 (Old)	-	-	1,030.00	85	143.00	-	814.00
18 (Old)	2,944.00	-	5,900.00	87	833.56	-	624.00
21	115.00	-	568.00	88	695.00	-	544.00
Women's	677.37	\$2,600.00	1,769.00	89	194.00	9,869.00	538.00
23	831.00	-	1,816.00	91	-	-	338.00
25	412.50	-	1,941.00	92	-	-	262.00
26	146.00	-	902.00	93	1,550.80	-	935.00
27	-	-	30.00	94	818.40	-	669.00
28	1,883.25	-	2,699.00	95	463.55	-	769.00
29	256.50	-	537.00	96	1,028.85	-	695.00
31	188.52	-	4,070.25	97	25.90	-	603.00
32	563.90	-	690.00	98	2,827.00	-	1,952.00
33	499.00	-	494.00	101	138.00	-	378.00
35	-	-	54.00	102	12.78	-	407.00
36	-	-	20.00	103	373.70	-	948.00
37	355.00	-	768.00	104	65.00	-	384.00
38	-	-	949.00	105	24.00	-	514.00
39	-	-	679.00	109	1,824.30	-	2,214.00
40	924.96	-	581.00	111	122.99	-	392.00
42	249.70	-	622.00	112	352.50	-	486.00
43	16.00	-	625.00	113	302.60	-	321.00
45	-	-	1,507.00	116	-	-	421.00
46	183.50	-	832.00	118	522.25	-	1,003.50
47	382.15	-	972.62	120	-	-	586.00
49	1,710.82	-	769.00	123	92.53	-	324.00
50	1,387.60	-	575.00	125	130.15	-	175.00
51	-	-	504.00	Traffic	1,096.74	-	272.00
53	964.00	2,200.00	707.00	Furniture			
54	-	-	482.00	Shop	-	-	8,946.00
56	-	-	602.00	Hdqt's.	6,936.57	28,166.00	9,790.00
57	41.00	1,854.00	689.00	205 Mulb'y	216.23	1,300.00	1,906.00
60	-	-	215.00	Storeh'se	-	-	846.00
63	-	-	438.00	Garage	-	-	623.00
65	-	-	329.00	Worth St.	-	-	56.00
66	-	-	335.00	Auto Shop	113.70	-	306.00
67	-	-	360.00	Property			
68	-	-	577.00	Clerk	1,945.76	-	-
				Chairs			
				Repaired	425.00	-	-
Grand Total					\$45,205.40	\$48,481.00	\$92,326.78

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

NEW STATION HOUSE BUILDINGS

60th Precinct Station House.—No. 116 Main Street, Tottenville, Borough of Richmond. In course of construction and will be completed and ready for occupancy April 1, 1923.

66th Precinct Station House.—Richmond Terrace and Wall Street, St. George, Borough of Richmond. In course of construction and will be completed and ready for occupancy April 1, 1923.

45th Precinct Station House.—Northwest corner of 138th Street and Alexander Avenue, Borough of The Bronx. In course of construction and will be completed and ready for occupancy August 1, 1923.

105th Precinct Station House.—Southeast corner of Meserole Avenue and Lorimer Street, Borough of Brooklyn. Plans and specifications have been approved for the erection of new station house.

42d Precinct Station House.—Northwest corner of 182d Street and Wadsworth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan. Final plans have been prepared for the erection of new station house.

92d Precinct Station House.—Northeast corner of Bergen Street and Sixth Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn. Preliminary plans have been prepared for the erection of new station house.

75th Precinct Station House.—Northeast corner of Empire Boulevard and New York Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn. Plans to be prepared for new station house.

116th Precinct Station House.—Southeast corner of Chaffee Street and Catalpa Avenue, Glendale, Borough of Queens. Plans to be prepared for new station house.

120th Precinct Station House.—Southeast corner of Grand Street and Liberty Street, Jamaica, Borough of Queens. Plans to be prepared for new station house.

REAL PROPERTY IN POSSESSION OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AND ESTIMATED VALUATION

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Location	Size of Lot	Land Valuation	Building Valuation	Total
1st Pct., Old Slip	29' 10" x 164'	\$100,000	\$175,000	\$275,000
4th Pct., 16-20 Beach Street	107' 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 100'	95,000	115,000	210,000
5th Pct., 9 Oak Street	49' 2" x 123' 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	35,000	50,000	85,000
7th Pct., 247 Madison Street	50' x 100'	30,000	30,000	60,000
(This precinct abolished May 21, 1921. Turned over to Sinking Fund June 8, 1922.)				
13th Pct., 118-120 Clinton Street	81' 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 99' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	90,000	115,000	205,000
14th Pct., 135 Charles Street	75' 6" x 97' 6"	35,000	100,000	135,000
15th Pct., 321-323 Fifth Street	50' x 97'	35,000	110,000	145,000
16th Pct., 253 Mercer Street	43' x 100'	60,000	30,000	90,000

ANNUAL REPORT OF

REAL PROPERTY—ESTIMATED VALUATION—*Continued*

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Location	Size of Lot	Land Valuation	Building Valuation	Total
21st Pct., 327 E. 22d Street	50' 1" x 98' 9"	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$60,000
23d Pct., 138 W. 30th Street	100' 7" x 98' 9"	200,000	225,000	425,000
25th Pct., 160 E. 35th Street	50' 4" x 100'	45,000	30,000	75,000
26th Pct., 345 W. 47th Street	50' x 100' 5"	45,000	40,000	85,000
28th Pct., 150 W. 68th Street	50' x 100' 5"	55,000	90,000	145,000
29th Pct., 163 E. 51st Street	35' 5" x 100' 5"	30,000	60,000	90,000
31st Pct., 153 E. 67th Street	75' x 100' 5"	75,000	95,000	170,000
32d Pct., 134 W. 100th Street	50' x 100' 11"	30,000	50,000	80,000
35th Pct., 432 E. 88th Street	50' x 100' 8½"	20,000	50,000	70,000
(This precinct abolished January 15, 1922. Turned over to Sinking Fund February 16, 1922.)				
36th Pct., 22-24 La Salle Street	50' x 100' 11"	30,000	90,000	120,000
(This precinct abolished January 15, 1922. Turned over to Sinking Fund March 16, 1922.)				
37th Pct., 229 W. 123d Street	58' x 100' 11"	25,000	100,000	125,000
38th Pct., 246-48-50 W. 135th St.	55' 6" x 99' 11"	15,000	25,000	40,000
39th Pct., 177 E. 104th Street	50' x 100' 11"	20,000	90,000	110,000
40th Pct., 1854 Amsterdam Ave.	99' 11" x 100'	80,000	70,000	150,000
43d Pct., 148 E. 126th Street	50' x 99'	20,000	50,000	70,000
Storehouse, 24 Macdougall Street	50' x 99'	25,000	90,000	115,000
Garage and Repair Shops, 205 Mulberry St.	80' 5" x 99' 9"	40,000	60,000	100,000
Training School, 17 Elizabeth St.	51' x 94' 3"	37,000	55,000	92,000
Property Clerk, Storage 130 Sheriff Street	47' 1" x 200'	65,000	45,000	110,000
Traffic "A", 230 W. 20th Street	50 x 89' 3'	30,000	100,000	130,000
Women's Pct., 434 W. 37th Street	50' x 98' 9"	25,000	50,000	75,000
Police Headquarters, 240 Centre St.	384' 10" x 87' 7"	300,000	1,000,000	1,300,000
Total	- - - - -	\$1,722,000	\$3,220,000	\$4,942,000

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

67th Pct., 2951 W. 8th Street	128' 10" x 80'	\$20,000	\$75,000	\$ 95,000
68th Pct., 86th St. & 5th Ave.	118' 5" x 200' 9"	40,000	95,000	135,000
70th Pct., Bay 22d Street and Bath Avenue	115' x 96' 8"	25,000	95,000	120,000
72d Pct., Ave. U & E. 15th St.	120' x 145'	20,000	100,000	120,000
73d Pct., 1830 Brooklyn Avenue	60' x 100'	8,000	7,000	15,000
74th Pct., 154 Lawrence Avenue	100' x 100' 10"	15,000	100,000	115,000
76th Pct., 4302 Fourth Avenue	100' x 100'	20,000	60,000	80,000
78th Pct., 575 Fifth Avenue	100' x 96' 3"	40,000	35,000	75,000
79th Pct., 67 Sixth Avenue	100' x 84'	18,000	40,000	58,000
80th Pct., Avenue G near E. 95th Street	75' x 95'	2,500	6,500	9,000
82d Pct., 35 Snyder Avenue	100' x 202'	30,000	40,000	70,000
83d Pct., 486 Liberty Avenue	100' x 100'	15,000	60,000	75,000
85th Pct., 2 Liberty Avenue	91' 2" x 100'	12,000	80,000	92,000
87th Pct., 1661 Atlantic Avenue	90' 4" x 99'	9,000	60,000	69,000
88th Pct., 653 Grand Avenue	81' x 105'	13,000	60,000	73,000
89th Pct., 44 Rapelyea Street	79' x 100'	10,500	60,000	70,500
91st Pct., 17-19 Butler Street	75' x 100'	10,000	90,000	100,000
92d Pct., 318 Adams Street	52' x 119' 11"	20,000	65,000	85,000
(This precinct abolished November 28, 1921. Turned over to Sinking Fund March 2, 1922.)				
93d Pct., 72 Poplar Street	100' 7" x 132' 4"	26,000	100,000	126,000
94th Pct., 16 Ralph Avenue	40' x 120'	18,000	70,000	88,000
95th Pct., 627 Gates Avenue	80' x 100'	12,000	90,000	102,000
96th Pct., 298 Classon Avenue	100' x 100'	18,000	60,000	78,000
97th Pct., 179 Wilson Avenue	100' x 100'	15,000	70,000	85,000

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

REAL PROPERTY—ESTIMATED VALUATION—Continued

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN				
Location	Size of Lot	Land Valuation	Building Valuation	Total
101st Pct., 2 Lee Avenue	50' x 100'	\$20,000	\$60,000	\$80,000
102d Pct., 171 Bushwick Avenue	59' x 100'	13,000	20,000	33,000
103d Pct., 263 Bedford Avenue	30' 2'' x 147' 5''	20,000	20,000	40,000
104th Pct., 43 Herbert Street	77' 2'' x 103' 3''	8,000	60,000	68,000
105th Pct., 145 Greenpoint Ave.	61' x 75'	20,000	20,000	40,000
Traffic "D" 148 Vernon Avenue	84' x 100'	15,000	60,000	75,000
Total - - - - -	- - - - -	\$513,000	\$1,758,500	\$2,271,500

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX				
45th Pct., 257 Alexander Ave.	75' x 100'	\$40,000	\$20,000	\$ 60,000
46th Pct., 3d Ave. & 160th St.	48' x 201'	60,000	120,000	180,000
47th Pct., 1086 Simpson Street	100' x 100'	20,000	140,000	160,000
49th Pct., 1925 Bathgate Ave.	106' x 94'	30,000	100,000	130,000
50th Pct., Sedgwick Avenue and 167th Street	100' x 100'	12,000	100,000	112,000
51st Pct., 1413 Williamsbridge Road	75' x 91' irreg.	10,000	40,000	50,000
53d Pct., 3016 Webster Avenue	90' x 170'	15,000	125,000	140,000
54th Pct., 281 City Island Ave., City Island	100' x 100'	10,000	15,000	25,000
56th Pct., 229th Street and White Plains Ave.	80' x 110'	15,000	95,000	110,000
57th Pct., Kingsbridge Terrace and Perot Street	102' x 139'	15,000	90,000	105,000
Total - - - - -	- - - - -	\$227,000	\$845,000	\$1,072,000

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND				
60th Pct., 116 Main Street, Tottenville	87' x 175'	\$3,000	\$90,000	\$93,000

BOROUGH OF QUEENS				
109th Pct., 85 Fourth St., L. I. C.	100' x 125'	\$20,000	\$100,000	\$120,000
111th Pct., 152 Grand Avenue Astoria	62' x 137'	7,000	20,000	27,000
113th Pct., 43 North Prince Street, Flushing	125' x 256'	10,000	35,000	45,000
118th Pct., 275 Church Street, Richmond Hill	92' 9'' x 100'	8,000	90,000	98,000
123d Pct., 322 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach	173' x 241'	10,000	10,000	20,000
Total - - - - -	- - - - -	\$55,000	\$255,000	\$310,000

RECAPITULATION				
Boroughs	Land	Buildings		
Manhattan	\$1,722,000	\$3,220,000		
Brooklyn	513,000	1,758,500		
The Bronx	227,000	845,000		
Richmond	3,000	90,000		
Queens	55,000	255,000		
	\$2,520,000	\$6,168,500		
Grand Total - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	\$8,688,500

The 42d, 63d, 65th, 66th, 116th and 125th precinct station houses occupy leased property, the value of which is not submitted. The Department also leases a Training Stable at an annual rental of \$900.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

DIVISION OF TRANSPORTATION

Jurisdiction

The Commanding Officer of this Division has immediate supervision over all Department vehicles, including automobiles, patrol wagons, motorcycles and bicycles, their maintenance and repair, the precinct numeral and harness repair shops, horses and dogs.

It is in immediate charge of a Lieutenant of Police, whose force consists of the following :

PERSONNEL

Clerical Assistant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Acting Sergeant in charge of Repair Shop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Patrolmen assigned to Automobile, Motorcycle and Bicycle Repair Shop											18
Patrolmen—gasoline and oil distributors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Civilian auto mechanics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Patrolmen, disabled, assigned to clerical duty at garage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Veterinarian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Harness Maker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Horseshoers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Hostlers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Caretakers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
											<hr/> 44

Equipment

AUTOMOBILES		GENERAL EQUIPMENT		1922	1921
Touring Cars	-	-	-	62	99
Runabouts	-	-	-	-	127
Motor Patrol Wagons	-	-	-	27	29
Motor Trucks	-	-	-	12	12
Boiler Squad—Inspectors' Cars	-	-	-	9	9
Ambulance	-	-	-	1	1
				<hr/> 111	<hr/> 277
MOTORCYCLES AND BICYCLES					
Motorcycles	-	-	-	131	407
Motorcycles with Side-Cars	-	-	-	91	76
Bicycles	-	-	-	1096	1073
HORSES					
On hand, December 31st	-	-	-	331	324
Destroyed	-	-	-	4	4
Died	-	-	-	4	3
Condemned	-	-	-	44	16
Purchased	-	-	-	56	16
Transferred to other Departments	-	-	-	4	-
ASSIGNMENT OF HORSES					
Saddle Service	-	-	-	331	324
STABLES					
Boarding	-	-	-	16	15
Department	-	-	-	8	8
DOGS					
On hand, December 31st	-	-	-	5	5

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Sixteen horses were delivered during the year 1922. One horse was delivered to complete a contract executed in 1921, and fifteen horses were delivered on current contract. **Horses**

The cost of the horse delivered on the 1921 contract was \$275. The cost of each horse delivered on the 1922 contract averaged \$249.

Twenty-three horses were condemned, sixteen of which were turned over to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Three horses died and four were destroyed.

The rates for the boarding of horses were reduced in various stables. Transfers were made from one stable to another, thus effecting a saving in the boarding of Department horses of approximately \$1,000 per month.

To make possible the purchase of a proper type of horse for the service, the Police Commissioner has made formal application to the Board of Aldermen for permission to buy Department horses in the open market. This permission, if granted, will result in obtaining the best type of police horse, because it will be possible to make selections from a broader field.

All horses purchased by the Department are passed upon by a carefully selected Committee of expert horsemen, composed as follows:

Special Deputy Police Commissioner John M. Shaw.
Inspector William T. Davis.
Department Veterinary Surgeon James J. Maloney.
Lieutenant George Wood.
Mr. Samuel W. Taylor.

A representative of the Finance Department, in the person of a Veterinary Surgeon, is always present before final selections are made.

AUTOMOTIVE EQUIPMENT

The automobile equipment has been increased approximately 150%, with the object of providing high-powered cars for the use of the Detective Division; to properly equip various Detective and Inspection Districts with Ford touring cars, and also to provide Precincts with Ford runabouts for the better supervision of patrol service. **Automobiles**

The number of motorcycles in use in the Department has been increased approximately 300%, in order to provide a better system of patrol in the various commands and particularly in the suburban districts.

During the year forty-one motorcycles were condemned and a number of parts were salvaged and used in making repairs to other motorcycles. The value of such salvaged parts amounted in the aggregate to \$2,769.70.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

The consolidation of the five repair shops, one of which was formerly located in each Borough, and the establishment of a centralized repair shop at No. 11 Front Street, Brooklyn, has increased the efficiency of the repair department at a saving in labor and money.

THE PROPERTY CLERK

The office of the Property Clerk takes charge of all objects, materials, valuables, etc., with especial reference to their use as evidence, coming into the hands of the Police Department. However, this does not include supplies and equipment destined for the use of the Department and acquired through regular channels. All lost, stolen, condemned, abandoned or contraband articles, objects or materials recovered or seized by representatives of the Police Department is deposited with the Property Clerk, to be disposed of by him in accordance with the provisions of the City Charter. The office of the Property Clerk is in Police Headquarters, Manhattan. There are branch offices in the Bronx and Richmond and a joint office for Queens and Brooklyn, located in the latter Borough.

The work of this office is of great importance and some idea of the volume of it may be gained from the following brief review :

Automobiles

During the year 1,426 automobiles were received and at the present time there are on hand 251 awaiting claimants.

Liquors

Under the Mullan-Gage Act, there were received 5,121 barrels, 3,439 cases, 321,575 bottles, 3,982 demijohns and jugs, and 7,903 cans of liquor ; also, 715 stills and 13,600 pieces of miscellaneous articles. A considerable amount of this property was delivered to the United States Government on warrants of seizure. In a number of cases the liquor seized was ordered forfeited by the Courts, and the Sheriff of the County was directed to deliver it to various designated hospitals or to destroy the same, if worthless.

The net receipts from auction sales, \$15,790.91, and unclaimed cash, \$8,167.55, amounting to a total of \$23,958.46, was turned over to the Police Pension Fund.

Dangerous Weapons

There were destroyed under Section 1899 of the Penal Laws, 1,570 revolvers, 112 shotguns and rifles, and 294 other dangerous weapons. These weapons were taken out to sea and thrown overboard at a place designated by the Government.

At the present time there are four storehouses for liquors, two for automobiles, and one for miscellaneous articles. All of these, except the latter, are guarded at all times.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY DELIVERED TO CLAIMANTS

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED

Property Clerk :		1922	1921	Increase	Decrease
Manhattan - -		\$1,382,050.08	\$1,605,426.46	-	\$223,376.38
Brooklyn and Queens		116,197.84	169,158.57	-	52,960.73
The Bronx - -		162,965.56	218,331.14	-	55,365.58
Richmond - - -		716.56	994.10	-	277.54
Total - - -		\$1,661,930.04	\$1,993,910.27	-	\$331,980.23
By Precincts :					
Manhattan - -		\$513,319.13	\$566,992.48		\$53,673.35
Brooklyn and Queens		242,287.56	266,671.89		24,384.33
The Bronx - -		83,379.20	98,250.80		14,871.60
Richmond - - -		-	3,800.00		3,800.00
Total - - -		\$838,985.89	\$935,715.17	-	\$96,729.28
Detective Bureau :					
Manhattan - -		\$697,535.75	\$508,321.71	\$189,214.04	
Brooklyn and Queens		108,645.95	218,789.70	-	\$110,143.75
The Bronx - -		118,984.84	72,306.13	46,678.71	
Total - - -		\$925,166.54	\$799,417.54	\$125,749.00	-
Grand Total -		\$3,426,082.47	\$3,729,042.98	-	\$302,960.51

LOST AND FOUND

Property Clerk :					
Manhattan - -		\$745,792.92	\$743,754.15	\$2,038.77	
Brooklyn and Queens		187,544.43	124,276.70	63,267.73	
The Bronx - -		118,514.58	140,707.80	-	\$22,193.22
Richmond - - -		353.53	361.34	-	7.81
Total - - -		\$1,052,205.46	\$1,009,099.99	\$43,105.47	-
By Precincts :					
Manhattan - -		\$358,907.30	\$509,603.27	-	\$150,695.97
Brooklyn and Queens		139,378.03	147,123.83		7,745.80
The Bronx - -		24,986.56	58,646.46		33,659.90
Richmond - - -		-	590.00		590.00
Total - - -		\$523,271.89	\$715,963.56	-	\$192,691.67
Detective Bureau :					
Manhattan - -		\$4,978.50	\$1,100.00	\$3,878.50	-
Brooklyn and Queens		2,225.00	2,445.00	-	\$220.00
The Bronx - -		30.00	150.00	-	120.00
Total - - -		\$7,233.50	\$3,695.00	\$3,538.50	-
Grand Total -		\$1,582,710.85	\$1,728,758.55	-	\$146,047.70
Total, all property		\$5,008,793.32	\$5,457,801.53	-	\$449,008.21

ANNUAL REPORT OF

PROPERTY CLERK—Continued

AUCTION SALES OF UNCLAIMED AND CONDEMNED POLICE DEPARTMENT PROPERTY

Gross Receipts :	1922	1921	Increase	Decrease
Manhattan - - -	\$10,011.10	\$ 6,700.75	\$3,310.35	-
Brooklyn and Queens	3,466.35	4,791.95	-	\$1,325.60
The Bronx - - -	4,068.00	-	4,068.00	-
Total - - -	\$17,545.45	\$11,492.70	\$6,052.75	-
Auctioneer's Fees :				
Manhattan - - -	\$ 1,001.11	\$670.07	\$331.04	-
Brooklyn and Queens	346.63	479.19	-	\$132.56
The Bronx - - -	406.80	-	406.80	-
Total - - -	\$ 1,754.54	\$ 1,149.26	\$ 605.28	-
Net Receipts :				
Manhattan - - -	\$ 9,009.99	\$ 6,030.68	\$ 2,979.31	-
Brooklyn and Queens	3,119.72	4,312.76	-	\$1,193.04
The Bronx - - -	3,661.20	-	3,661.20	-
Total - - -	\$15,790.91	\$10,343.44	\$5,447.47	-

UNCLAIMED CASH TURNED OVER TO THE POLICE PENSION FUND

	1922	1921	Increase	Decrease
Manhattan - - -	\$4,974.38	\$2,370.93	\$2,603.45	-
Brooklyn and Queens - -	2,258.57	1,493.22	765.35	-
The Bronx - - -	934.60	-	934.60	-
Richmond - - -	-	9.30	-	\$9.30
Total - - -	\$8,167.55	\$3,873.45	\$4,294.10	-

AUTOMOBILES RECEIVED DURING 1922

Manhattan 990 ; Brooklyn and Queens 231 ; The Bronx 205 ; Total, 1426

TOTAL AMOUNT OF CASH RECEIVED DURING 1922

Manhattan - - -	\$85,913.70	The Bronx - - -	\$8,963.89
Brooklyn and Queens -	12,409.77	Richmond - - -	479.11
Total - - -	- - -	- - -	\$107,766.47

NUMBER OF WEAPONS DESTROYED UNDER SECTION 1899 OF THE PENAL LAW

	1922	1921	Increase	Decrease	Per Cent
Revolvers and Pistols	1,570	2,142	-	572	27
Shot Guns and Rifles	112	123	-	11	9
Other Dangerous Weapons	294	428	-	134	31
Total	1,976	2,693	-	716	27

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

PROPERTY CLERK—*Continued*

LOTS OF PROPERTY RECEIVED AND DELIVERED

Lots of lost, stolen, abandoned and condemned property received :

			1922	1921	Increase	Decrease
Manhattan	-	-	17,865	14,349	3,516	-
Brooklyn and Queens	-		2,186	2,178	8	-
The Bronx	-	-	1,536	1,483	53	-
Richmond	-	-	90	104	-	14
Total	-	-	21,677	18,114	3,563	-

Full lots of property delivered :

Manhattan	-	-	3,584	2,696	888	-
Brooklyn and Queens	-		945	802	143	-
The Bronx	-	-	500	523	-	23
Richmond	-	-	26	56	-	30
Total	-	-	5,055	4,077	978	-

Part lots of property delivered :

Manhattan	-	-	482	533	-	51
Brooklyn and Queens	-		66	90	-	24
The Bronx	-	-	45	46	-	1
Richmond	-	-	7	1	6	-
Total	-	-	600	670	-	70

Lots of property taken to court as evidence :

Manhattan	-	-	4,464	3,972	492	-
Brooklyn and Queens	-		974	968	6	-
The Bronx	-	-	771	630	141	-
Richmond	-	-	103	90	13	-
Total	-	-	6,312	5,660	652	-

Lots of property on hand :

Manhattan	-	-	25,282	16,045	9,237	-
Brooklyn and Queens	-		2,963	3,307	-	344
The Bronx	-	-	1,627	1,779	-	152
Richmond	-	-	115	122	-	7
Total	-	-	29,987	21,253	8,734	-

ANNUAL REPORT OF

PERMITS, LICENSE INVESTIGATIONS

Investigations

The Police Department is empowered by the Charter to issue authorizations, which are severally known as permits, licenses and certificates. In order that these authorizations shall not be put to improper purposes, or otherwise abused, applications for them are subjected to close scrutiny. For this purpose an Investigating Squad is maintained, which consists of a lieutenant of police, bearing the designation of acting captain, in command, and fifteen patrolmen. All of these men are physically incapable of performing full police duty, but can do work of this character.

In apportioning authority, or power of supervision, the Charter appears to follow no particular system. The result is that the authorizations, occupations and projects that must be sanctioned by the Police Department are, to say the least, highly diversified, and there is considerable responsibility thrust upon it without corresponding authority. All of them demand investigation, some by one branch of the Police Department, some by another, and frequently two or more are called upon to investigate, report and recommend.

Reports

Investigated and reported upon at the request of:

THE COMMISSIONER OF ACCOUNTS

Auctioneers' Licenses 105

THE COMMISSIONER OF LICENSES

Applicants for Hacking Licenses 7,295

Supplementary reports:

Chauffeurs who failed to renew their licenses within the prescribed time 1,883

Applications for licenses for:

Pool Parlors (Billiard Rooms, "Academies")	2,183
Dance Halls	932
Theatres	212
Amusement enterprises	19
Circuses	2
Concerts	2
Pawnbrokers	6
Massage Operators	191
Massage Institutes	2

THE BAR ASSOCIATION

Candidates for admission to the Bar 632

Investigations made on applications for **Direct Authorization** from the Police Department:

	GRANTED
PUBLIC WORSHIP	377
SPECIAL PATROLMEN	284
PISTOL PERMITS	43,359

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

LICENSES

	Granted		Denied or Withdrawn		Pending		Receipts	
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
Runner's	96	101	4	3	0	4	\$1,447.50	\$1,530.00
Masque Ball . . .	539	500	3	10	9	18	9,715.00	8,740.00

THE HACK SQUAD

This squad, consisting of six patrolmen, are enforcing the Hack Ordinances along the river front and at railroad stations and terminals. Their activities may be classified as follows: **Public Hack Supervision**

- Breaking up the so-called "closed hack stands."
- Stopping the practice of paying a weekly or monthly fee by public hackdrivers to gangsters for "protection."
- Encouraging all public hackdrivers to carry passengers from any hack stand where they desire to ply their calling.

ACTIVITIES OF HACK SQUAD

CHARGES			PENALTIES	
ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES			IMPRISONMENT AND FINES	
	Arrests	Summonses Served		
Disorderly Conduct . .	18		Total amount of fines collected by the courts on arrests made and summonses served . .	\$4,847.00
Operating while sus- pended	15		Total number of days impris- onment	205
Grand Larceny	1		Suspended Sentence	35
Crashing Hack Line . .		280	Discharged	10
Unlicensed Hackdriv- ers		311	Runners' License Revoked . .	5
Unlicensed Hacks . . .		295	Placed on Probation by courts (six months)	8
Overcharging		12		
Fast Taximeters . . .		5		
Not on Hack Stand . .		26		
Reckless Driving . . .		4		
Soliciting off box seat		36		
No chauffeurs' license		7		
Complaints sent to the License Department for minor violations of the hack ordin- ance		694		

Considerable maudlin and misplaced sympathy has been expended on the alleged hardship imposed upon applicants for chauffeur's license by reason of the scrutiny to which the application is subjected by the Police Department. The object of such complaints is to create the impression that such investigation and examination is unnecessary. **Chauffeurs'-
License
Applicants**

For that reason I desire to call particular attention to the fact that of 7,187 applicants for hacking, or taxicab chauffeur's, license, 722, or 10%, had criminal records.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

THE HEALTH SQUAD

Duties

This squad operates under the supervision of the Department of Health, and its duty is to see to the enforcement of the regulations of the latter, and the various ordinances designed to safeguard the public health, generally.

The perpetuation of this squad withdraws the members of it from the performance of regular police duty, and while there is considerable reason to question whether the performance of duty of this character is within the scope of the Police Department, the service rendered is of a highly important nature, and essential to the public welfare.

From false notions of economy, carelessness, and even criminal negligence, individuals and corporations will some times disregard the well-being and rights of themselves, their families, their employees or dependents. Unless under constant surveillance, they will neglect or ignore the commonest demands of cleanliness and sanitary requirements in regard to their surroundings or products.

Experience has proven that the limited authority of the representatives of the Department of Health, or attempts at moral suasion, are often valueless in dealing with some offenders, and that the most effective way to deal with them is with the active cooperation of the Police Department.

REPORT OF HEALTH SQUAD

SUMMARY—ARRESTS AND DISPOSITIONS

Date	Summons Served	Fined	Sentence Suspended	Discharged	Pending	Prison Sentence	Fines
Jan. -	98	88	8	1	—	1	\$ 241
Feb. -	2223	2046	149	28	—	—	4,199
Mar. -	3095	2849	215	31	—	—	4,341
Apr. -	709	632	73	4	—	—	1,297
May -	679	583	82	14	—	—	1,075
June -	618	493	121	4	—	—	822
July -	281	226	49	6	—	—	334
Aug. -	231	167	52	12	—	—	437
Sept. -	174	143	27	4	—	—	350
Oct. -	53	37	15	1	—	—	122
Nov. -	191	173	18	—	—	—	237
Dec. -	135	107	24	—	4	—	274
Totals	8487	7544	833	105	4	1	\$13,739

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF TELEGRAPH

The Bureau of Telegraph comprises five distinct units, one in each borough headquarters, maintaining uninterrupted private communication by telephone, radio telegraph and telephone, and Morse telegraph equipment. It is devoted exclusively to the transaction of the official business of the Police Department, and is one of the most important Bureaus responsible for the transaction of the routine business of the Department.

FORCE							
Superintendent of Telegraph	-	1	Patrolmen (Operators)	-	-	84	Services Rendered
Assistant Supt. of Telegraph	-	1	Linemen	-	-	8	
Acting Captains	-	9	Chanffeur	-	-	1	

CIVILIANS							
Linemen	-	-	4	Wireman	-	1	
Electricians	-	-	2	Batteryman	-	1	
Cable Splicer	-	-	1				
Total Force	-	-	-	-	-	113	

An increase of 6 switchboard telephone operators was made necessary by the enormous increases in the number of public telephones in the city, amounting to 93,131. The volume of business of the Bureau of Telegraph naturally responded to this and it became necessary to install 9 additional trunk lines in the Manhattan switchboard, and to increase the number of operators in order to maintain efficient service.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

The number of telephone connections and recorded messages in 1922 was as follows :

Telephone Connections				Recorded Messages				Telephone Messages, Etc.
1922	-	-	14,486,766	1922	-	-	3,377,643	
1921	-	-	14,334,057	1921	-	-	3,079,924	
Increase			152,709	Increase	-	-	297,719	

GENERAL ALARMS

1922	-	-	-	-	-	10,609
1921	-	-	-	-	-	10,203
Increase	-	-	-	-	-	406

MORSE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM

The Morse Telegraph, which is in operation between Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx, is a valuable auxiliary. Messages to the number of 203,042 were transmitted during the busy hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., which greatly relieved congestion on the telephone trunk lines :

1922	-	-	-	-	-	203,042
1921	-	-	-	-	-	211,325
Decrease	-	-	-	-	-	8,283

ANNUAL REPORT OF

This decrease is accounted for by the increase in telephone connections and recorded messages.

There are now 122 trunk lines connected with the public telephone exchange to handle the incoming and outgoing telephone traffic as follows :

Manhattan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
Brooklyn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Bronx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Queens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Richmond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

122

Miles of Wire Operated

MILEAGE OF WIRE IN OPERATION

There are 3,622.45 miles of wire in operation as follows :

		1921	1922	Increase
Police Department	Underground	1,461.01	1,474.11	13.10
"	"			
	Overhead	292.40	292.40	
"	"			
	Submarine	12.35	12.35	
Leased Lines		1,843.59	1,843.59	
		3,609.35	3,622.45	
	1922	-	-	-
	1921	-	-	-
	Increase	-	-	13.10

SIGNAL BOX SERVICE

Signal System

Police signal boxes are attached to walls of buildings in the thickly populated portions of Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn. In the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond they are attached to telegraph and telephone poles. Keys attached by a stout chain to the boxes, make the latter accessible to citizens and patrolmen for patrol reports. In addition to making their hourly report, the boxes are used by patrolmen in summoning ambulances, and transmitting police intelligence.

This makes it unnecessary for them to quit their posts to perform such duties. The boxes are also equipped with memorandum pads for recording messages, alarms, etc., transmitted by the Desk Lieutenants.

There are 1,321 signal boxes in operation in all boroughs.

The signal box system is now in operation in all precincts excepting ten precincts in Brooklyn and four in Queens. It is intended to install signal boxes in these fourteen police precincts during the coming year, an appropriation having been allowed for the purpose. When this work is completed all precincts in all boroughs will be supplied with signal box service.



NEW - POLICE - BROADCASTING
RADIO - EQUIPMENT

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

FLASHLIGHT SIGNAL SYSTEM

Flashlight signal boxes, and lamps, are attached to electric light poles in several Manhattan and Brooklyn precincts. There are 206 signal boxes with flashlight attachments. The Desk Lieutenant in the station house, by means of a switch can flash any particular signal lamp automatically at intervals of four seconds, until the officer responds. Reserves can be assembled promptly in case of an emergency, through this signalling system. It is also available for the use of citizens when no patrolman is present. Continuous pressure of a button marked "Citizen's Call Button" attached to the signal box, lights the lamp. The "Citizen's Call Button" causes the lamp to glow steadily, while the police station call is intermittent.

Flashlight
Equipment

PATROL TELEPHONE BOOTHS

There are 161 booths in operation in all boroughs. During the year three additional patrol booths were installed as follows:

Police Booths

Brooklyn 1 — N. E. Cor. 98th Street and Sutter Avenue.

Bronx 1 — 246th Street and Waldo Avenue.

Queens 1 — Jackson Avenue and Landing Road.

The installation of these booths in outlying sections, and at the principal roadways leading from the city, affords the residents increased police protection, and aids in the apprehension of criminals. They are practically sub-stations. They are substantially built, 6 x 8 feet, painted green, with a conspicuous sign on top, with public telephone call number. They are equipped with a direct line to the police station, and also with public exchange telephone line. A motorcycle patrolman is assigned to each to respond to calls requiring police action.

RADIO

The Radio telegraph service has become an important means of police communication. Police Headquarters is in constant touch, for instance, with the police boats, which patrol the waters adjacent to New York, and may thus be directed to any point where its services are desirable, at a moment's notice. Extension of the radio service is contemplated and there is in operation, for experimental purposes, the latest approved type radiophone transmitter, No. 1-A Western Electric 500 Watts. The value of the radio telephone for police purposes has been fully demonstrated. It has become indispensable for broadcasting "General Alarms" for missing persons, lost, stolen and recovered property, which at present number ten thousand annually. In fact it does not require much imagination to picture the numerous uses to which the wireless telephone may be put, and its popularity, as an auxiliary to the promotion of police work, is on the increase throughout the country.

Radio

ANNUAL REPORT OF

DIVISION OF STEAM BOILER INSPECTION

CERTIFICATES—ENGINEERS', FIREMEN'S AND ICE MACHINE OPERATORS'

Duties

This division is required by law to inspect all steam boilers within the City of New York, carrying over ten (10) pounds of steam pressure to the square inch, except those used for heating purposes or railway locomotives.

Two members of the force, practical engineers, are assigned to examine applicants for engineers' and firemen's certificates; also, applicants for certificates of qualification to operate ice machines. They also hear charges of incompetency or neglect of duty preferred against engineers, firemen and ice machine operators, and report, with recommendations, to the Police Commissioner, for his final disposition.

		STEAM BOILERS				1922	1921	Increase 1922 over 1921
Activity	Report	Total number of boilers tested	-	-	-	-	14942	14887
		City Department, boilers tested, no fee	-	-	-	-	1923	1888
		Boilers tested, fee \$2 each	-	-	-	-	13019	12999
								20

ENGINEERS' CERTIFICATES

		FIRST QUARTER				Compared with corresponding period of 1921		
						1922	1921	Increase Decrease
Certificates, renewed	-	-	-	-	-	2305	2280	25
Certificates, transferred	-	-	-	-	-	258	307	-
New applications	-	-	-	-	-	308	318	-
Total examinations	-	-	-	-	-	2871	2905	-
Incompetent, refused	-	-	-	-	-	132	163	-
Total certificates granted	-	-	-	-	-	2739	2742	-
Certificates granted, 1st class	-	-	-	-	-	227	246	-
Certificates granted, 2d class	-	-	-	-	-	438	456	-
Certificates granted, 3d class	-	-	-	-	-	1975	1924	51
Certificates, special, Fire Department	-	-	-	-	-	99	116	-
Certificates revoked	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificates restored	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

FIREMEN'S CERTIFICATES

Certificates, renewed	-	-	-	-	-	132	146	-	14
Certificates, transferred	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	2
New applications	-	-	-	-	-	18	14	4	-
Total examinations	-	-	-	-	-	154	166	-	12
Incompetent, refused	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	3	-
Total certificates granted	-	-	-	-	-	150	165	-	15
Certificates revoked	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificates restored	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

ICE MACHINE OPERATOR'S CERTIFICATES

					FIRST QUARTER		Compared with corresponding period of 1921	
					1922	1921	Increase	Decrease
Certificates, renewed	-	-	-	-	207	157	50	-
Certificates, transferred	-	-	-	-	33	31	2	-
New applications	-	-	-	-	146	143	3	-
Total examinations	-	-	-	-	386	331	55	-
Incompetent, refused	-	-	-	-	47	38	9	-
Total certificates granted	-	-	-	-	339	293	46	-
Certificates, revoked	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificates restored	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ENGINEERS' CERTIFICATES

					SECOND QUARTER			
Certificates renewed	-	-	-	-	2472	2466	6	-
Certificates transferred	-	-	-	-	320	359	-	39
New applications	-	-	-	-	308	399	-	91
Total examinations	-	-	-	-	3100	3224	-	124
Incompetent, refused	-	-	-	-	118	167	-	49
Total certificates granted	-	-	-	-	2982	3057	-	75
Certificates granted, 1st class	-	-	-	-	214	225	-	11
Certificates granted, 2d class	-	-	-	-	434	465	-	31
Certificates granted, 3d class	-	-	-	-	2222	2243	-	21
Certificates, special, Fire Department	-	-	-	-	112	124	-	12
Certificates revoked	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificates restored	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

FIREMEN'S CERTIFICATES

Certificates renewed	-	-	-	-	135	134	1	-
Certificates transferred	-	-	-	-	7	4	3	-
New applications	-	-	-	-	41	21	20	-
Total examinations	-	-	-	-	183	159	24	-
Incompetent, refused	-	-	-	-	8	1	7	-
Total certificates granted	-	-	-	-	175	158	17	-
Certificates revoked	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificates restored	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ICE MACHINE OPERATOR'S CERTIFICATES

Certificates renewed	-	-	-	-	343	234	109	-
Certificates transferred	-	-	-	-	58	41	17	-
New applications	-	-	-	-	322	244	78	-
Total examinations	-	-	-	-	723	519	204	-
Incompetent, refused	-	-	-	-	88	76	12	-
Total certificates granted	-	-	-	-	635	443	192	-
Certificates revoked	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificates restored	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANNUAL REPORT OF

ENGINEERS' CERTIFICATES

					THIRD QUARTER		Compared with corresponding period of 1921	
					1922	1921	Increase	Decrease
Certificates renewed	-	-	-	-	2117	2098	19	-
Certificates transferred	-	-	-	-	253	262	-	9
New applications	-	-	-	-	231	280	-	49
Total examinations	-	-	-	-	2601	2640	-	39
Incompetent, refused	-	-	-	-	116	144	-	28
Total certificates granted	-	-	-	-	2485	2496	-	11
Certificates granted, 1st class	-	-	-	-	185	184	1	-
Certificates granted, 2d class	-	-	-	-	365	379	-	14
Certificates granted, 3d class	-	-	-	-	1850	1845	5	-
Certificates, special, Fire Department	-	-	-	-	85	88	-	3
Certificates revoked	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Certificates restored	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

FIREMEN'S CERTIFICATES

Certificates renewed	-	-	-	-	100	107	-	7
Certificates transferred	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	3
New applications	-	-	-	-	19	9	10	-
Total examinations	-	-	-	-	120	120	-	-
Incompetent, refused	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	-
Total certificates granted	-	-	-	-	113	120	-	7
Certificates revoked	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificates restored	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ICE MACHINE OPERATOR'S CERTIFICATES

Certificates renewed	-	-	-	-	319	222	97	-
Certificates transferred	-	-	-	-	38	22	16	-
New applications	-	-	-	-	242	215	27	-
Total examinations	-	-	-	-	599	459	140	-
Incompetent, refused	-	-	-	-	52	51	1	-
Total certificates granted	-	-	-	-	547	408	139	-
Certificates revoked	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificates restored	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ENGINEERS' CERTIFICATES

FOURTH QUARTER

Certificates renewed	-	-	-	-	2364	2290	74	-
Certificates transferred	-	-	-	-	350	323	27	-
New applications	-	-	-	-	316	358	-	42
Total examinations	-	-	-	-	3030	2971	59	-
Incompetent, refused	-	-	-	-	130	162	-	32
Total certificates granted	-	-	-	-	2900	2809	91	-
Certificates granted, 1st class	-	-	-	-	237	252	-	15
Certificates granted, 2d class	-	-	-	-	456	458	-	2
Certificates granted, 3d class	-	-	-	-	2108	1971	137	-
Certificates, special, Fire Department	-	-	-	-	99	128	-	29
Certificates restored	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificates revoked	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

FIREMEN'S CERTIFICATES

					FOURTH QUARTER		Compared with corresponding period of 1921	
					1922	1921	Increase	Decrease
Certificates renewed	-	-	-	-	144	129	15	-
Certificates transferred	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	3
New applications	-	-	-	-	12	23	-	11
Total examinations	-	-	-	-	159	158	1	-
Incompetent, refused	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Total certificates granted	-	-	-	-	159	153	6	-
Certificates revoked	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificates restored	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ICE MACHINE OPERATOR'S CERTIFICATES

Certificates renewed	-	-	-	-	302	195	107	-
Certificates transferred	-	-	-	-	58	36	22	-
New applications	-	-	-	-	246	247	-	1
Total examinations	-	-	-	-	606	478	128	-
Incompetent, refused	-	-	-	-	73	46	27	-
Total certificates granted	-	-	-	-	533	432	101	-
Certificates revoked	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificates restored	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SUMMARY—1922

ENGINEERS' CERTIFICATES

					1922	1921	Compared with 1921	
							Increase	Decrease
Certificates renewed	-	-	-	-	9258	9134	124	-
Certificates transferred	-	-	-	-	1181	1251	-	70
New applications	-	-	-	-	1163	1355	-	192
Total examinations	-	-	-	-	11602	11740	-	138
Incompetent, refused	-	-	-	-	496	636	-	140
Total certificates granted	-	-	-	-	11106	11104	2	-
Certificates granted, 1st class	-	-	-	-	863	907	-	44
Certificates granted, 2d class	-	-	-	-	1693	1758	-	65
Certificates granted, 3d class	-	-	-	-	8155	7983	172	-
Certificates, special, Fire Department	-	-	-	-	395	456	-	61
Certificates revoked	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Certificates restored	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

FIREMEN'S CERTIFICATES

Certificates renewed	-	-	-	-	511	516	-	5
Certificates transferred	-	-	-	-	15	20	-	5
New applications	-	-	-	-	90	67	23	-
Total examinations	-	-	-	-	616	603	13	-
Incompetent, refused	-	-	-	-	19	7	12	-
Total certificates granted	-	-	-	-	597	596	1	-
Certificates revoked	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificates restored	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ICE MACHINE OPERATOR'S CERTIFICATES

Certificates renewed	-	-	-	-	1171	808	363	-
Certificates transferred	-	-	-	-	187	130	57	-
New applications	-	-	-	-	956	849	107	-
Total examinations	-	-	-	-	2314	1787	527	-
Incompetent, refused	-	-	-	-	260	211	49	-
Total certificates granted	-	-	-	-	2054	1576	478	-
Certificates revoked	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificates restored	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANNUAL REPORT OF

SPECIAL DUTY DIVISION

Supervision of:

- a. Special Duty Division;
- b. The Women's Precinct;
- c. Conditions relating to white slave traffic;
- d. Crimes and offences affecting women and girls;
- e. Protection of juveniles;
- f. Social welfare.

Unique Field

Welfare work as conducted by the Special Duty Division covers a field hitherto reached by no public or governmental agency. Preventive police duty is a comparatively new activity, but it is bound to occupy a most important position in the whole gamut of the duties of the Police Department within a very brief time.

Systematizing Welfare Work

Unconsciously, police officers have always, to some extent, performed welfare work. The police officer on post in a quarter of the city inhabited by the very poor, is continuously called upon for many varieties of aid, not excepting financial. This service—if it may be called that—has been systematized and its energies concentrated by placing it in the hands of a special branch of the force, the Special Duty Division. The latter is provided with every facility for the efficient prosecution of this work, such as follow up systems, close coöperation with private organizations engaged in all branches of welfare work, office accommodations, separated from other police activities, etc.

Each year the volume of work performed has greatly increased. New opportunities for service are daily brought forward. The foregoing is particularly true in reference to the work being performed by women police officers. The welfare work of the men of the Division has been greatly restricted, during the past year, by the heavy demand for their services in other lines of duty, such as assuming command of precincts during the absence of commanding officers on vacation and sick leave, the investigation of over 1,100 applicants for appointment to the grade of patrolman, and the execution of warrants for the Bureau of Attendance, Department of Education, directed to parents who decline to see that their children attend school. These warrants are not usually turned over to police officers until the Attendance Officer of the Department of Education finds himself unable to execute them.

The increase in the demand for the services of the welfare worker by the public is all the more remarkable, when it is taken into consideration that their work does not permit of the usual amount of publicity accorded other branches of police work.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

If publicity were given the work of the Welfare Bureau, it would serve to exploit the staff of the Division by further humiliating unfortunate individuals. It is this reputation for secrecy in the handling of all cases that encourages those in distress to apply for assistance, who otherwise would hesitate to do so. The existence and work of the Welfare Bureau is nearly always brought to the attention of those in distress by some one who has been previously helped. Members of the Special Duty Division are not uniformed, and exercise every precaution to see that applicants for advice or assistance of any character are shielded from publicity and humiliation.

Every effort is made to remedy an undesirable condition, or correct a delinquent, without recourse to arrest. It is one of the chief aims of the Bureau to prevent arrests, and especially of very young people, for petty offences. Members of the Division endeavor to attain this end by decisiveness, moral suasion and coöperation with the parents, teachers and spiritual advisers of the subject. Efficiency of members of the Division is judged by the number of delinquents corrected and kept from arraignment in court, rather than by the number of arrests made. There are instances, however, in which it becomes necessary to have the delinquent taken into custody, but such action is only sanctioned in extraordinary cases after all other methods have been tried without result. But the instances in which this action is necessary, constitute a very small percentage of the total.

**Avoiding
Arrests**

The force of the Special Duty Division consists of thirty-four women and fifty-six men. While under the direct supervision of the commanding officer of the Special Duty Division, it has been found most practical to assign the men to precincts. The individual officer thus has better opportunities for acquainting himself with existing conditions within the specific territory of his precinct. Also, those seeking the services of the Welfare Officer are saved time and the necessity of traveling to the headquarters of the Special Duty Division, a serious consideration for persons living in distant parts of the city. At set intervals the officers meet at the Women's Precinct, and confer with the commanding officer on the work in hand.

**Intensive
Preparatory Work**

Close coöperation is maintained by the Special Duty Officers and the patrol forces in the various precincts. Conditions observed by the man on patrol, which the Special Duty officers believe can be remedied by him, are brought to the former's attention.

Citizens, ignorant of the work performed by the Special Duty Division, often demand the arrest of a juvenile, but when informed of it, withdraw their complaint and leave the matter in the hands of the Welfare Officer for ultimate disposition.

**Attitude of
Citizens**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

* *

In such instances the officer admonishes and advises the delinquent, consults with the parents, and if the circumstances warrant, requests the pastor of the delinquent's church to interest himself in the subject. In this way the latter is saved the stigma of arrest, the officer on patrol the trouble and time of arraigning the subject in court, and the court enabled to consider more weighty matters.

Boys' Resorts

Naturally, the various rendezvous and resorts frequented by young boys, come in for careful scrutiny and supervision by the Special Duty Officer. Small candy stores, especially in the neighborhood of schools, call for constant attention, as they very often afford the boy playing truant, a place of resort during the hours that school is in session. Junk shops, pool parlors, motion picture theaters and similar establishments are frequently inspected to see that they observe the law, and that those responsible for their management do not permit juveniles to resort in them during improper hours. Employment is found for people requiring such assistance. By keeping in contact with the various concerns in his precinct, the Special Duty Officer is very seldom at a loss to place a person anxious to work. There are concerns that fill all their labor needs through the Welfare Bureau. The Welfare Bureau also maintains a list of retired police officers who desire some light form of work to eke out their pensions and has succeeded in placing quite a few with banks and other large institutions.

Securing Employment

Cases of destitution reported to the police are referred to the Special Duty Officers. Despite the fact that the Welfare Bureau has no large fund to draw upon to relieve cases of this character, the officers have been able, with the assistance of business houses, societies and philanthropically inclined residents of the precinct concerned, to render prompt and substantial assistance. Many cases are on file in which families have been tided over temporary difficulties, employment found for members of the family and their troubles ameliorated by the aid of the Special Duty Division. Instances can be quoted in which poor families, who lost all their scanty belongings by fire, were furnished with clothes, shoes and money. In one such instance, the Special Duty Officer interested several clubs in the neighborhood, with the result that he was able to turn over to each family the sum of one hundred and eighteen dollars. The men performing duty in the precinct with the Special Duty Officer, all contributed to this case.

The duty of investigating all applicants for appointment to the grade of Patrolman in the Police Department is another very important duty performed by the Special Duty Officers. These investigations are very searching and it is only through a systematic checking up of the character and past history of applicants that men morally and temperamentally

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

unfitted to perform the exacting duties required of a police officer are kept out of the Police Department.

Many times during the year members of the Special Duty Division **"Safety First!"** addressed school children on the subject of "Safety First." The attention of the children was called to the danger to which they exposed themselves when they failed to exercise care in crossing the streets, when "hitching on" wagons and cars and in other ways courting accident and disaster. In order to give their addresses point and force for their youthful hearers, the officers visualize for them accidents of recent occurrence in the immediate vicinity, some of which they may have witnessed or become familiar with in great detail from neighborhood gossip. Object lessons of this character, taken in conjunction with the tremendous prestige a policeman has in the mind of the average child have already begun to produce encouraging results. In recent months, this work has been taken over by the Bureau of Public Safety and handled on a much larger scale than was possible with the staff of the Special Duty Division.

POLICEWOMEN

Policewomen are an absolute necessity in every modern and progressive police organization, whether they are used to secure evidence in certain kinds of cases or assigned to do welfare work. In fact, the present force of policewomen is entirely inadequate to give all the attention that would be desirable to public resorts, such as dance halls, beaches, parks and motion picture shows. They visit these places as frequently as the specific complaints assigned to them for investigation demand. Young girls attending these places, temporarily removed from parental supervision, are apt to behave in a manner likely to endanger their morals. For example, they form undesirable acquaintances, dance in an indecent manner, and in other ways attract dangerous and undesirable attention. **Field of Duty**

In instances of this kind the policewomen seek the girls out and admonish and caution them in private, pointing out the danger that their actions are exposing them to. If after conversing with her the policewoman believes that the girl should receive further attention, she notes her name and address, visits her home and has a talk with her parents. A number of girls in this manner have been identified as runaways.

The women officers frequently call the attention of the managers of such establishments to conditions that require correction by them, and especially emphasize the necessity for having sufficient supervisors upon the floor to prevent indecent dancing.

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Peacemaking

The investigation of complaints concerning incorrigible daughters is another important work of the policewoman. It is essential in a great many instances, to be able to remove all differences existing between the parents and the girl, without recourse to arrest. However, there are certain instances where no amount of persuasion and help will bring about a change, and arrest, and in some instances commitment to a correctional institution, is absolutely unavoidable.

Evil Influences

Other classes of offenders who receive attention from the women police are persons who pretend to tell fortunes, employers who act in an indecent manner towards young girls applying for work, persons practicing medicine without a license, and those who engage in performing illegal operations. Fortune tellers, working among the ignorant poor, are very often the means of causing a great deal of vexation and suffering to their credulous clients, and there are cases on file, where they have induced people consulting them to part with large sums of money, in order to relieve them of alleged "spells" and ills. While a woman or girl reports an instance of an employer attempting to take liberties with them, as a general rule, they refuse to run the risk of publicity by appearing in court as the complainant. It becomes necessary, therefore, for the policewoman to apply for the position, and take appropriate police action should the employer attempt to take the same liberties with her. When it is considered the great amount of harm that can be done by a person who falsely claims to be a licensed physician, and attempts to minister to the sick, the reasons for great activity against this class of offenders becomes very apparent. Another field of service in which the women have met with signal success, is the suppression of a certain class of individuals frequenting motion picture shows and attempting to act indecently towards unescorted females who happen to be sitting beside them.

The Future

This brief resumé of the services rendered by the small force of women of this command is conclusive evidence of the necessity for maintaining such an organization. An effort has been made to convey some faint idea of the importance and scope of the Special Duty Division, but justice cannot be done the work of this infant branch of Police Department endeavor in the space available. As is the case with virtually the entire police organization, these need much larger forces of workers, but the finances of the City, unfortunately, will not permit of such increases. Much attention is being given to welfare work, crime prevention and the identification and elimination of factors contributing to the creation of criminals, and no effort is being spared to make the work of the Special Duty Division and its subsidiary bureau as efficient as the available force will permit.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

SUMMARY OF CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICEWOMEN ATTACHED TO THIS BUREAU

ABORTION :										1922	1921
Complaints received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	43
Complaints unfounded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	37
Arrests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6
Convictions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
Pending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-

INCORRIGIBLE GIRLS :											
Complaints received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	394	432
Complaints unfounded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	55
Arrests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	67
Convictions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	60
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	7
Complaints in which Welfare Work was done, no arrest necessary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	278	310

FORTUNE TELLERS :											
Complaints received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	57
Complaints unfounded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	44
Arrests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	13
Convictions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	10
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Pending investigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-

RAPE :											
Complaints received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	25
Insufficient evidence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	22
Arrests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Convictions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pending investigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

PRACTICING MEDICINE WITHOUT A LICENSE :											
Complaints received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	49
Unable to obtain evidence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	34
Arrests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	15
Convictions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6
Pending investigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-

MISCELLANEOUS INVESTIGATIONS :											
Investigation of miscellaneous complaints, such as domestic difficulties, disorderly conditions, in which conditions were corrected without making arrests										-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	316	389

ANNUAL REPORT OF

SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED BY THE SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS AND POLICEWOMEN IN 1922, AS COMPARED WITH THE YEAR 1921

POLICEWOMEN :									1922	1921
Complaints	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	881	995
Arrests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	100
Convictions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	81
Investigations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34543	30928
Total investigations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35424	31923

WELFARE :										
Employment secured by Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	663	704
Employment secured by special duty officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	863	1997
Total employment secured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1526	2701
Destitute and temporary aid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	631	189
Amount spent for temporary aid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$26.80	\$92.25

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS :										
Truants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1243	1497
Juvenile Delinquents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11382	12242
Applicants for Police Force investigated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1148	1229
Investigations for precinct commanders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17824	23764
*Investigations for Military Training Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Total investigations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31603	37752

CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION									1922	1921
Shoes (pairs) distributed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	326	330
Stockings (pairs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	330	300
Sweaters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Dolls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	100
Candy, boxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	500
Number of orders for coal, through courtesy of Mayor's Committee of Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	35
Baskets of food, tickets for	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	379
Number of small boxes of cake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-
Number of bricks of ice cream	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	-
Number of cases of apples	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-

* The Compulsory Military Training Law was repealed during the early part of 1921.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Through the courtesy of the Mayor's Committee of Women, the Special Duty Division was enabled, during the year, to supply needy families with free milk and coal, and it is rendering valuable assistance to the Committee by investigating the meritoriousness of all applications received by the Committee for free coal.

**Aid—
Practical and
Prompt**

Through kindness of the charitably disposed, the Special Duty Division was again able to give to the poor children of the neighborhood in which the Women's Precinct is located, commonly called "Hell's Kitchen," a Christmas Tree Celebration, on Saturday, December 23, 1922. A week or two before the celebration, the policewomen visited the various schools in the district, and requested the teachers to submit to them the names and addresses of the neediest children in their classes, together with the sizes of the shoes and stockings worn by those children. Upon receipt of this information, the police women visited their homes, ascertained conditions, and left with the parents, cards entitling the children to shoes and stockings, candy, dolls and other gifts.

**The Poor
Children**

On December 23d, the children called at the Women's Precinct and gathered around a large, beautifully decorated and illuminated Christmas Tree. Refreshments were served to the children while they were being amused. Upon the conclusion of the entertainment, the children marched around the tree and received their gifts of shoes, stockings, candy and toys.

Christmas Cheer

During the holidays, tickets entitling the holders to substantial and attractive Christmas Baskets of seasonable food, sweets, etc., were distributed to the neediest families.

THE POLICE CHAPLAINS

The Chaplains of the Department visit the sick, injured, and dying, and minister to the spiritual welfare of the members of the force. The Chaplains counsel and advise members of the Department in matters relating to domestic, and other difficulties, and perform other moral and spiritual work of an intimate nature.

Policemen, who manifest a tendency that might lead to a transgression of Department rules, are placed under the supervision of a Chaplain for a stated period. This procedure has generally resulted in an improvement in their work, and general conduct.

The policeman knows that his Police Chaplain is a staunch friend upon whose counsel, sympathy and aid he can always depend, and this results in a strong bond of friendship between the Chaplains and policemen tending to improve the moral of the Force.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

1922 ROLL OF HONOR

KILLED IN THE PERFORMANCE OF DUTY

Lieutenant

Allbert L. Duffy

Acting Detective Sergeants

Francis J. M. Buckley

William A. Miller

John J. Moriarty

Patrolmen

Douglas W. Hay
Arthur Loewe

Otto W. Motz
Frank S. Mundo
John H. McMail

Daniel J. Neville
Joseph A. Reuschle

DEPARTMENT MEDAL OF HONOR

Acting Detective Sergeants

*Joseph J. Bridgetts

Timothy J. Connell

Patrolmen

*Joseph L. Connelly
*John H. Conk

*Daniel J. Neville
*Charles D. Potter

*Joseph A. Reuschle

Rhineland Medal for Valor

Acting Detective Sergeant Randal J. McCarthy

Isaac Bell Medal for Bravery

Acting Detective Sergeant William Seckinger

Peter F. Meyer Medal

Acting Detective Sergeant John F. McLaughlin

Automobile Club of America Medal

Patrolman Daniel D. Shine

Walter Scott Medal for Valor

Patrolman Louis A. Fick

Martin J. Sheridan Medal for Valor

Patrolman Dennis J. Rodgers

Brooklyn Citizens' Medal

Sergeant Charles F. Walsh

*Killed in the performance of duty; medal awarded to next of kin surviving.



TIMOTHY J. CONNELL
(Department Medal of Honor)



WILLIAM SECKINGER
(Isaac Bell Medal for Bravery)



RANDAL J. MCCARTHY
(Rhinelander Medal for Valor)



JOHN F. McLAUGHLIN
(Peter F. Meyer Medal)

MEMBERS OF THE FORCE WHO RECEIVED MEDALS FOR DEEDS OF BRAVERY
DURING THE YEAR 1921

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

1922 ROLL OF HONOR—Continued

HONORABLE MENTION

Lieutenant

Albert L. Duffy

Sergeants

Patrick G. Fitzgibbon

Frederick C. Kruse

Charles F. Walsh

Acting Detective Sergeants

Francis J. M. Buckley
Charles Eisele
William A. Miller

William J. Hauptman
John J. Moriarty
John F. McLaughlin
William Seckinger

Randal J. McCarthy
William Reilly
Timothy J. Connell

Patrolmen

John J. Chapman
Louis A. Fick
John J. Gorman
Richard Heneberry
William A. Kleber
Arthur Loewe
Frank S. Mundo
Daniel J. Neville
Joseph A. Reuschle

Wendelin Rinschler
Henry J. Siebel (2)
John F. Smith
Daniel R. Sullivan
Thomas E. Dowling
Charles J. Flanagan
Douglas W. Hay
Daniel Kavanagh
Peter Lennox

Joseph Mason
Patrick McHugh
Eugene T. O'Connor
Jack V. Reyher
Daniel D. Shine
Samuel Stark
James Tooher
Emil J. Skala
William Whalen

COMMENDATION

Acting Captains

John J. McCloskey

John J. Stapleton

John J. Sullivan

Lieutenant

James J. Gegan

Sergeants

Sylvester Hlavach

Peter J. Pfeiffer

Acting Detective Sergeants

Joseph P. Anderson
Anthony Braunschworth
William L. Brosnan
Cornelius J. Browne (2)
William Cohen
Edward Cooper (2)
Guiseppe F. L. Dardis

Elwood Divver
Anthony J. Fater
Michael Fiaschetti
John A. Foray (3)
Lewis L. Barrett
Frederick Brickley
Grover C. Brown (2)

Owen Carney
James J. V. Collins
William Daly
Edward M. Davis
Stephen Donahue
William F. Fay
James F. Fitzpatrick

ANNUAL REPORT OF

1922 ROLL OF HONOR—COMMENDATION—Continued

Acting Detective Sergeants

Joseph Gilkinson	James Pellegrino	John J. Morrissey
Henry L. Hoffman (3)	William Reilly	James F. McCoy
William J. Kenna	Joseph T. Sheldrick	Arthur J. McMenomy
John J. Kilroy	John H. A. Smith	Francis O'Hara
George T. Magee	Charles C. Westervelt	Howard O'Leary
August Mayer (2)	Vincent A. Hastings	Henry J. Porter
James P. Murphy	Charles F. Kane	Charles Schauss
Alexander McKittrick	John A. Kiernan	Hugh P. Sheridan
Charles E. J. Newman (2)	Michael J. Londrigan	Angelo Trezza
Irving A. O'Hara	Thomas J. Martin	Alfred T. Wing

Patrolmen

William G. Barry	Joseph F. McKay	James McGarr (2)
William E. Bostwick	Charles I. Benesh	Michael New
John W. Breidenbach	Edward J. Bransfield	Edward A. Nietzel
John B. Butler	Thomas P. Browne	John J. Noonan
James M. Carroll	Leo O. Carey (2)	John E. J. O'Brien
Jeremiah Clifford	Rocco Cavone	Patrick H. Powers
Matthew Corry	Harry G. Correll	Redmond Reidy
Philip T. Dampmann	James Creedon	George L. Roeder
Maurice Downing	Paul Decker	Christian R. Salseider
James V. Dunleavy	Richard Duffy	Henry Seligman
Frank L. Franzone	Michael T. J. Falvey	James J. Shanley
Edward H. Green	Albert T. Granzer	Leonard J. Smith
Patrick G. Hannon	Harry Hagstrand	Michael Stern
Joseph C. Hill	Douglas W. Hay	Patrick J. Walsh
Charles Hubener	Martin J. Howley	Herbert M. Wilson
George A. Hyland	James Hunter	Louis H. Noennich
Edwin O. Kautter	Anthony J. Kager	Henry A. O'Brien
Michael J. Kelly	Henry R. Kelly	Michael O'Callaghan
Urban Kime	William P. Kennedy	John K. Quealy
William F. J. Krauss	Peter Koegel, Jr.	George A. Reynolds
William O. LaTour	Christian H. Lammrich	Arthur V. Sackett
Joseph T. M. E. Mallon	Louis J. Laut	William Schwebel
Ralph Martin	Daniel Mandel	William C. Seubert
Isaac Mindheim	Charles Mergl	Edwin Slater
Patrick Monahan	Charles J. Monahan	Stephen Stadtmuller
William J. Murphy	Philip Mulcahy	Lawrence J. Walsh
Joseph McCarthy	Frank J. McCarron	William J. Weckesser
James J. McDonnell	Walter P. McCloskey	Charles G. Winterhalter

Patrolwoman

Rae Nicoletti

MEDALS, HONORABLE MENTIONS AND COMMENDATIONS

Medals awarded to members of the Force	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Medals awarded to widows or next of kin of members of Force killed in performance of duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Honorable Mentions awarded to members of Force	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
Commendations awarded to members of Force	-	-	-	-	-	-	153



DANIEL D. SHINE
(Automobile Club of America Medal)



DENNIS J. RODGERS
(Martin J. Sheridan Medal for Valor)



LOUIS A. FICK
(Walter Scott Medal for Valor)



CHARLES F. WALSH
(Brooklyn Citizens Medal)

MEMBERS OF THE FORCE WHO RECEIVED MEDALS FOR DEEDS OF BRAVERY
DURING THE YEAR 1921

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

PROMOTIONS

To Inspector

William A. Bailey

Patrick J. Cray

To Captain

Martin J. Bowe
Hubert J. Callahan

Rufus J. Deyo
James J. MacKenzie
William H. Van Keuren

Joseph F. Thompson
James J. Skehan

To Lieutenant

Edward A. Bracken
John Boyle
John Casey
John P. Challan
Charles F. Coghlan
Edward H. Conroy
John W. Conway
James J. Cooke
John E. Copeland
Martin Cuff
Patrick Curry
Matthew F. Davey
James A. De Milt
Jacob Dilleuth

Thomas F. Dillon
Edward J. Foley
Joseph M. Garvey
John A. Golden
James F. Harvey
John Kennedy
John A. Lyons
Peter P. McDermott
Jay J. McDonald
Daniel McGlinchy
Bernard McGowan
Peter McGuirk
Thomas P. McNamara
Henry Malley

George H. Marxhausen
John J. Moran
Charles L. Neidig
Charles O. Nelson
Otto Nikly
Thomas F. Nulty
Otto P. Olive
Charles O'Neill
Edward J. Quinn
Peter J. Reilly
George M. Renselaer
Martin Sheehy
William E. Voss
James C. White

To Sergeant

Carl O. J. Anderson
Harry Baar
Henry Bauer
William Beck
John A. Berg
Joseph F. Blauvelt
Thomas E. Bohan
William J. Bradley
John C. Breunig
Martin J. Brown
Thomas P. Browne
John J. Burggraf
Edward M. Butler
William J. Cassidy
Martin A. Conlon
August F. Cook
Valentine W. Corell
Francis A. Crowley
Thomas B. Crumblin
James M. Culley
Michael J. Cuozzo
Arthur B. Dallas
Patrick J. Daly
George Derleth
James J. Deveny

James Dolan
John J. Donegan
James F. A. Donlan
Thomas F. Dugan
Richard A. Fennelly
William Flannery
Edward W. Flynn
Thomas J. Foster
Albert J. Gallagher
John A. Green
Joseph Green
Robert J. Hamilton
Henry S. Hand
Henry Harris
John Herlihy
Albert V. Hill
Henry B. Hill
Robert L. Hubbard
Charles Johansmeyer
Oscar W. H. Johnson
Michael J. Joyce
Hartford D. Keith
Joseph A. Kelly
Peter Kelly
Michael J. Kelly

William F. Kennedy
Oscar F. Kraus
James Lennon
Edward Lynch
John P. Lutkins
James F. McGoey
Edwin C. McGrath
James A. McKeon
Bernard Maguire
James P. Manley
Matthew Manning
John L. Michel
Edward Miller
Denis H. Mitchell
Thomas F. Mulligan
William W. Murdock
Michael J. Murphy
Michael J. Murphy
George A. Musgrave
George Nearey
James H. Noziglia
James J. O'Connell
John F. O'Leary
James J. Palmer
Charles J. Queen

ANNUAL REPORT OF

PROMOTIONS—Continued

To Sergeant

Michael Raftery	James Scanlon	John E. Vesey
Frank Reiff	Louis F. Schilling	Arthur W. Wallander
Hector Rose	Louis Schubert	Michael Walsh
Louis Rosenfeld	David Spitzer	John J. Walther
Richard Reynolds	Harry A. Stacom	Albert Williams
Denis P. Ryan	Arthur Strachan	Frank W. Young
Patrick F. Ryan	Patrick Sullivan	

To Inspector	To Captain	To Lieutenant	To Sergeant	Total
2	7	42	95	146

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL

APPOINTMENTS

Surgeons

Sylvester R. Leahy	Henry Weinstein
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Patrolmen

Frederick Adame	Frederick Bauer	Thomas M. Brennan
Richard O. Adami	Leonard W. Baumann	Thomas Brisbane
Harry B. Adams	William J. Baumann	Walter P. Brodel
George J. Ahearn	Terence Baxter	Godfrey E. Brojer
Albert W. Ahlstrom	George Bayer	Thomas J. Brosnan
George W. Ahrens	Henry J. Bayer	Kenny B. G. Brown
Anthony J. Aielle	William C. Becker	Merritt W. Brown
Tyler S. Allen	Leonhardt G. Bender	William E. Brown
Samuel Alexander	Frank F. Benedict	Edward F. Bruder
Morris N. Alpert	Louis A. Bengston	James Bruno
Aresto F. Altieri	Frederick Benz	Charles H. Brustman
Joseph Altoniari	Robert C. Berens	Arthur B. Bryan
Walter V. Ambraz	Reuben Bernstein	David Burd
Anthony Ameruso	Ferdinand A. Berthold	Theo. R. Burger
Pasquale Amoroso	Daniel P. Beyer	James Burke
Edwin F. Anderson	Hansford Bilton	Thomas J. Burke
James C. Andersen	Arthur J. Bimpson	Daniel V. Burns
William V. Anderson	Jesse Blades	Michael P. Burns
Joseph F. Anselmini	Harold J. Blaney	Philip J. Burns, Jr.
John J. Arnold	Frank A. Byrne	William R. Burns
Daniel J. Ayers	William J. Boes	Martin Butcher
Fred Baborsky	Francis Bohan	Stephen L. Butler
George E. Backer	Robert J. Bohan	John J. Byron
William M. Bachschmidt	Frederick M. Bohner	Thomas E. Cahill
Charles Backora	Henry C. Bornkamp	Herbert H. Cain
Henry J. Baker	Thomas V. Boylan	William E. Cain
James R. Baker	John H. Boyle	John J. Callahan
James J. Barrett	Herman H. Boyman	Sidney J. Came
James J. Barry, Jr.	Leicester Braun	John M. Champion
August E. Basler	Patrick J. Brennan	Carmine C. Cangro

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

APPOINTMENTS—Continued

Patrolmen

Joseph Capano	James W. Corboy	Francis P. Dugan
John J. Carew	George F. Connell, Jr.	John M. Duggan
Charles J. Carey	Harry L. Cornell	William A. Duffy
Frank J. Carlson	James J. Cosgrove	Jeremiah Dunleavy
James M. Carney	Edward Cosgrove	Clarence Dunnigan
Charles W. Carr	Thomas S. Cosgrove	Patrick Durkin
Michael Carr	Thomas A. Coyne	Frank T. Dursee
William L. Carraher	Robert A. Creevy	Thomas Earley
Charles A. Carroll	Jeremiah J. Cronin	John E. Egan
James F. Carroll	Martin F. Cronin	William Ehlers
Michael M. Carroll	Leonard A. Cudahy	Herbert C. Ehmann
James H. Carter	John W. Cullinan	John Ehre
Charles L. Casazza	Christopher F. Cunningham	Joachim T. Eilertsen
John J. Casey	Thomas J. Curley	Charles J. Eisele
William J. Casey	William J. Curtis, Jr.	Louis M. Eisner
Edwin C. Cash	Stephen V. Cwik	Herbert Elder
Matthew J. Cash	John D. Dahlem	Ernest M. Emann
Francis Cassidy	Henry F. Daly	Silvio Emanuelli
Walter V. Cassidy	Bartholomew F. Daly	Joseph O. Engelman
Vinceant J. Casson	Thomas J. Darcy, Jr.	Frederick R. Ensor
William W. Cerny	Charles J. Davis	Edward Erbacher
Armando J. Cerra	William A. Davison	Arthur R. Erickson
John J. Chambers	Claude Daugherty	Louis E. Erickson
John Chodkowski	Edward J. Dauphin	David O. Fairfield
Raymond J. Chrystal	John J. DeCarlo	Francis J. Farley, Jr.
Edwin V. Churchill	Walter A. DeGroat	Albert J. Feinstein
Robert H. Clibborn	John C. Degenhart	William J. Feeley
Dave R. Clyde	George Dennerlein	Mathias Ferguson
John Clyne	Nicholas A. Delisa	Enrico Ferrari
John W. Clyne	Eugene F. Devine	Vita C. Ferraro
Abraham S. Cohen	Edward F. Diamond	Walter C. Ferris
Samuel M. Cohen	James P. Diamond	John Fetzner
Patrick J. Coleman	William H. Dillhoff	Thomas Fitzgerald
Louis A. Collareta	Andrew J. Dillon	William C. Fiedler
Francis W. Conboy	John M. Dilworth	Henry Finkelstein
Sylvester Connaughton	William Dinyes	William E. Finnerty
John A. Condon	John Doddato	William J. Fitzgerald
Joseph A. Connerton	Alston S. Dolane	Cyne G. Fitzpatrick
James S. Connolly	Clarence G. Donady	Henry J. Fitzsimmons
Thomas F. Connolly	Francis J. Donnelly	John F. Flanagan
Andrew E. Conroy	Stephen J. Donnelly	John J. Flynn
Patrick P. Conroy	Stewart J. Donnelly	Cornelius J. Fogarty, Jr.
Andrew M. Conway	Harry J. Donohue	Thomas J. Foley
John J. Coogan	John J. Doody	Bernard Forlano
Vivian Cook	Clarence Doyle	Wilbur J. Forsyth
Leonard P. Cooke	William H. Doyle	Thomas J. Foster
Thomas D. Coote	Charles W. Draycott	James J. Fox
Victor Copeland	Charles C. Drayton	Peter P. Franchini
William M. Coperwitch	William G. Dredger	Michael Francavilla
Patrick M. Corbett	Anthony L. Duane	John V. Franck
George L. Corboy	John J. Duffy	Ernest F. Freeberg

ANNUAL REPORT OF

APPOINTMENTS—Continued

Patrolmen

Frank P. Freeman	Charles P. Gunn	Emil H. Hockenjos
Patrick J. Freeman	Charles Guthinger	John Hoenig, Jr.
Edward S. Fricke	Herman H. Gutzky	Charles W. Holbert
Christian Fritzges	Ambrose J. Haddock	Joseph Holtmeyer
Joseph Galasso	John W. Hade	William J. Honan
Edward L. Gallagher	Joseph A. Hagan	John A. Honohan
Edward P. Gallagher	Frank Hajek	Frank Horan
John J. Gallery	Wesley F. Hall, Jr.	George W. Horner
Michael F. J. Galvin	Thomas Halligan	Michael M. Horowitz
Thomas J. Gannon	Thomas J. Hammill, Jr.	Myles G. Hosie
Anthony Gardella	Thomas H. Hampson	Howard W. Houck
Arthur J. Gatti	Arthur W. Hanle	Simon Hough
Maurice W. Gaughran	John W. F. Hannan	Sidney E. Hoydel
Edward W. Gayne	James J. Hannigan, Jr.	John L. Hubbard
Edward H. Gaynor	Arthur Hansen	Charles Hubecky
Charles M. Geary	Frank S. G. Hansen	Emanuel Huebant
Edward W. Geibert	Walter E. B. Harkins	Henry A. Hughes
George C. Geilen	Michael J. Harrigan	Robert J. Hyland
John F. Geisweller	James H. Harrison	John Hyland
Jacob J. Gerhardt	John J. Hart	Walter Innes
David J. Gerrity	Cornelius Hartnett	George J. Jacobi
John A. Gibel	John J. Hartnett	Thomas E. Jacobson
Albert L. Giffhorn	John H. F. Hassett	Joseph A. Jaeger
Edward F. Goldersleeve	Raymond G. Hathaway	Frank J. Jakob
William B. Gill	Daniel P. Healy	Joseph Janda, Jr.
George T. Gilligan	Thomas F. Heaney	Edward F. Jimison
Frank C. Giordano	John W. Hearn	John J. Johnson
John T. Gleason	Joseph J. Heed	Edwin F. Joyce
James Glynn	Frederick H. Hegeman	George Joannides
Robert E. Glynn	Stephen Heisel	Alexander Joe, Jr.
Samuel Goldman	Henry J. Heileman	John Joel
Anthony J. Golebwski	Thomas C. Hemingway	Charles J. A. Johnsen
Philip Goodman	William L. Hempel	Alexander Johnson
James E. Goodwin	Thomas F. Hendrick	Charles Johnston
Francis J. Gorman	Joseph M. Heney	Frank K. Johnston
John F. Goss	Michael R. Hennessy	Michael Joyce
Arthur B. Graef	George C. Henry	Thomas J. Julia
Hugh Gray, Jr.	James E. Henry	Peter J. Kafline
John Green	James E. Henry	Charles Kane
Meyer Greenberg	William M. Herrmann	Cornelius S. Kane
Charles L. E. Greenhagen	Joseph Hersh	Edward F. Kane
Benjamin W. Greves	Anthony F. Herzhauser	Edward J. Kane
Daniel J. Grey	Edward J. Herz	Bertel A. Karloso
Daniel J. Griffin	Rubard L. Hickey	Edward O. Karney
John S. Griffin	Edward W. Higgins	Hyman Kasten
Edward M. Grout	John S. Higgins	Elias W. Kean
Emil F. Grohinund	William G. Higgins	John M. Kear
Leonard Gross	Gordon M. Hill	Bernard J. Kearney
Charles A. Grubert	Milton W. Hintze	Timothy J. Keating
Francis K. Gunther	Dewey Hock	Ralph P. Keefe

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

APPOINTMENTS—Continued

Patrolmen

Thomas L. Keenan	Harris M. Lanigan	James E. Maher
Thomas F. Keevan	William Lankenau	Joseph A. Maher
George A. Kelleher	Dominick A. Lardino	John H. Mahnken
George V. Kelly	Frank J. Lasak	James J. Mahon
James X. Kelly	Albert E. Latchford	Daniel J. Mahoney
Michael A. Kelly	Alfred Laurino	Thomas B. Mahoney
Thomas F. Kelly	Robert V. Laws	William Mailander
William J. Kelly	Charles H. Leach	Arthur Manes
John T. Kendell	John T. Leahy	Edward J. Manning
John J. Kennedy	Joseph L. Leahy	Edward F. Mannix
Thomas M. Kennedy	Raymond V. Leahy	Joseph A. Mansfield
Gustave O. Kenneweg	Frank E. Ledwith	Henry A. Mardle
James M. Kenny	Victor G. Le Francois	Vincent Marino
Daniel E. Keough	Francis P. Lenihan	Marcus Marks
Michael F. Kerrigan	Thomas J. Lennon	Joseph J. Maron
William A. Kertiu	James A. Lennon	Thomas J. Marron
Maurice J. Kerwin	Murtha J. Lennon	Joseph W. Martin
Joseph A. Ketz	Alexander J. Leonard, Jr.	Michael M. Martin
George A. Kevil	Edward J. Leonard	Elmer J. Mason
Timothy J. Keyes	Louis Levine	Charles F. Masterson
Tom W. Kicklighter	Lester Levy	James H. Masterson
Andrew F. Kiernan	Ludwig G. Lewandowicz	Alonzo B. Matthews
Vincent L. M. Kiernan	George A. Liebman	James R. Mathias
John W. Kilkey	Milton J. Lewandowski	Lester J. Meagher
James A. Killen	Edmund Lewis, Jr.	Roger J. Meehan
Joseph F. Kinnelly	Ivar L. Lexander	Louis H. Meerbott
Edward A. Kissick	George W. Lillianthal	John J. Meenahan
Maurice A. Klein	William R. Linane	Michael M. Melia
Walter J. Klein	John J. Lindsay	Emile W. Melms
William R. Klein	Patrick D. Linehan	Raymond L. Merrell
Jerry W. Klima	Frank A. Linich, Jr.	William J. Metzelaar, Jr.
Martin E. Klub	Henry Link	Peter Metzger, Jr.
Philip H. Knecht	Walter D. Livey	George J. Meyer
George W. Knox	Erick H. Londquist	Philip F. Micca
William Koch	Alfred F. Long	George Michaels
Charles F. Koegel	Harry T. Long	Arthur Miller
George F. Koegler	John H. Long	Joseph A. Miller
Fred Koehler, Jr.	Jacob G. Lorick	Wallace L. Miller
Joseph R. Kolb	Carmine F. Longobardi	Walter J. Miller
Isidore Kolsky	John P. Lorch	Michael J. Minitier
William A. Koster	George C. H. Ludwig	Christopher J. Mitchell
George D. Kraemer	Paul Ludwig	Edward J. Mitchell
John A. Kranz	Stephen M. Lukas	Peter Molini
William F. J. Kraus	Edwin L. Lundin	Edward P. Monahan
John F. Krause	Edward P. Lynch	Patrick F. L. Monahan
Otto A. Kriete	John J. Lynch	John Montague
Bronislau J. Krzminski	Henry Mack	Henry J. Mooney
Albert E. Kuehl	Adam G. Mackenzie	Raymond C. Mooney
Thomas D. Lancer	James J. MacMahon	Chester A. Moore
Thomas F. Lane	Frederick J. Maehr	Richard V. Moore

ANNUAL REPORT OF

APPOINTMENTS—Continued

Patrolmen

Edward J. Moran	Patrick McGoldrick	John J. O'Brien
Michael Moriarity	Edward T. McGorry	Thomas K. O'Brien
Gerald S. Morris	Thomas A. McGovern	William F. O'Brien
Harry M. Morris	John J. McGowan	Benjamin J. O'Connell
Robert E. Morris	William J. McGowan	David O'Connell
James P. Morrison	Francis L. McGrath	Bartholomew O'Connor
Miner A. Muff	John J. McGrath	Charles E. O'Connor
Louis F. Mugler	Thomas McGrath, Jr.	Daniel J. O'Connor (1)
John W. Mulholland	Thomas J. McGrath	Daniel J. O'Connor (2)
Sylvester J. Mullady	William P. McGrath	Francis J. O'Connor
John J. Mullally	William J. McGonan	John O'Connor
David J. Mullee	Patrick McGuinness	John J. O'Connor, Jr.
John Mullee	John F. McGuire	Thomas E. O'Connor
James J. Mullen	John J. McGurk	Vincent C. A. O'Donnell
George F. Munro	John J. McGurn	William B. O'Donnell
Alfred J. Muoio	Thomas E. J. McHugh	James F. O'Grady
Bernard Murphy	Frank J. McKelvy	Michael F. O'Hara
Daniel A. Murphy	John J. McKenna	Thomas J. O'Hea
John J. Murphy	William A. McKenna	Stewart G. O'Keefe
Thomas C. Murphy	Sylvester C. McKeon	William P. O'Keefe
William J. Murphy	George I. McKnight	Cornelius A. O'Leary
Daniel G. Murray	Francis X. McLaughlin	Daniel F. O'Leary
Lawrence E. Murray	Herod McLeod	Denis J. O'Leary
William F. Murray	Robert V. McManus	John A. O'Leary
Joseph P. Murtha	Peter J. McMenomey	Edward L. O'Neil
William Mutz	John T. F. McMullen	Francis A. O'Neill
Patrick J. Mylett	Henry F. McNally	John J. O'Neill
Bernard J. McArdle	John A. McNamara	John T. O'Neill
William J. McAsey	Patrick M. McNamara	John O'Reilly
Anthony J. McAvoy	James F. McNamara	Francis D. O'Rourke
Thomas J. McCabe	Loren R. McNutt	James O'Sullivan
Edward J. McCadden	Thomas McWalters	Thomas J. O'Sullivan
Charles D. McCarthy	Leo J. Nadolski	Herman Oelkers
John B. McCarthy	Nicholas J. Nagle	Frank Oliva
John F. McCarthy	Ernest A. Napolitano	Henry W. Olson
John J. McCarthy	Arthur J. Nelson	Lauritz Olsen
John T. McCarthy	Earl L. Nelson	William M. Onusko
Patrick J. McCarthy	Harold W. Nelson, Jr.	Samuel J. Orr
Richard W. F. McCarty	Frank J. Nemetz	George Orth
Peter F. McConnell	Anthony J. Neumann	William E. Ozenhirt
Thomas P. McCormack	Walter F. Neuberger	Louis Pagani
Thomas J. McCutcheon	John J. Newmeyer	Richard W. Palmay
John J. McDermott	Charles F. Nienstedt	William V. Panella
Donald L. McDonald	David Nigri	Paschal M. Pawzella
James P. McDonnell	James S. Nolan	Philip W. J. Parker
Edward A. McEntee	Thomas A. Nolan	Frank A. Peters
John F. McEntee	Henry Noll	Axel T. Peterson
Joseph J. McEvoy	Michael J. Normoyle	William J. Petit
James M. McFadden, Jr.	Frank J. O'Brien	Peter A. Pfeiffer
Harold A. McGee	John E. J. O'Brien	Edward Pfodenbauer

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

APPOINTMENTS—Continued

Patrolmen

Francis H. Pierce	Joseph J. Ruggles	Frederick D. Smith
Frank A. Plate	Thomas J. Ruppel	George J. Smith
Robert J. Port	Robert J. Rush	James T. Smith
Edmund J. Powers, Jr.	Edward P. Ryan	John B. Smith
Edward F. Powers	John J. Ryan	Russell E. Smith
Richard Powers	Joseph E. Ryan	Walter M. Smith
Jacob Prestel	Thomas J. V. Ryan	Joseph A. Smyth
Samuel Price	Timothy Ryan	Edward J. R. Snyder
Emil W. Probe	George S. Sahadi	Thomas F. Snipe
Hugh G. Quigley	John H. Samuelson, Jr.	Max Solerwitz
James F. Quinlan	Raphael F. Santori	Pasquale Somma
Francis X. Quinn	James V. Sapatella	Rocca A. Spota
Joseph F. Quirk	Frank Sasek	Ellsworth E. Springer
Robert Radlein	Edward A. Scanlon	George P. Stacey
George H. Rand	William H. Sciscente	Solly Stecker
Louis H. Rathyen	Louis J. Schaefer	John J. Stefaniak
William Rausch	Stephen L. Schaefer	Owen Stephens
Joseph G. Reardon	Paul Schmidt	Francis J. Stich
Edward J. Redden	Henry G. Schmits	George A. Stoever
Everett D. Reed	Henry Schneider	Edward J. Stoll
John J. Regan	John A. Schneider	Michael J. Straniero
Paul J. Reguci	Clarence D. Schultz	William P. Strauch
John P. Reidy	William J. Schwoebel	Alfred R. Streier
John G. Reilly	Chester W. Seery	William H. Stuhldreher
Thomas F. Reilly	John S. Seery	Edward J. Sullivan
Henry J. Reinhart	Otto D. Sehring	Daniel Sullivan
Bernard J. A. Renaghan	George V. Seibert	Frank J. Sullivan
Bernard F. Reynolds	Edward G. Seiss	Joseph T. Sullivan
James E. Reynolds	George R. Shaklee	Michael J. Sullivan
Harry H. Revoir	Bernard F. Shanley	Adolph A. Swartz
John H. Rich	Thomas S. Shanley	Angelo A. Tagliani
John Rizzo	William F. Shannon	Valentine E. Tallman
Onofrio B. Rizzo	Arthur J. Shea	John V. Tarsney
Martin St. J. Rhodes	George M. Shea	Frank Terranova
Victor P. Robbins	James J. Shea	Frederick Thomas
George D. Roberts	John Shea	Alexander G. Thompson
Preston A. Roberts	William J. Shea	Julius Thuma
James R. Robinson	Stephen L. Sheedy	Henry J. Tiedeman
Frederick F. Roehm	David A. Sheehan	Bernard J. Tiernan
Otto Roelich	Vincent McK. Sheehan	Benjamin Tobia
James Rogers	Daniel Sheehy	John R. Toomb
James F. Rogers	Owen Sheil	Michael Topf
Frank Rooney	Adam C. Shults	Daniel E. Torpey
James Rooney	Reuben F. Simonson	Alvin B. Touchette
John D. Rooney	Reginald Slaymaker	Andrew C. Touhey
George D. Roscher	Henry Sloan	Frank E. Treanor
Samuel Rosenblatt	Bryan J. Smith	Joseph A. Treanor
David M. Roth	Charles P. Smith	Charles Trester
George R. Ruck	Edward F. Smith	Bernard D. Tripp
Thomas W. Ruff	Ernest J. Smith	Leo F. Twohey

ANNUAL REPORT OF

APPOINTMENTS—Continued

Patrolmen

John J. Turley, Jr.	Thomas J. Walsh	Albert L. Williamson
Robert J. Turner	Arthur F. Walz	Robert V. Williamson
Edmund A. Unger	Francis W. Ward	Joseph F. Willmott
Otis H. Upham	John L. Ward	Fred L. Wilson
William H. Upton	Thomas J. Ward	William Wilson
Harry W. Urquhart	William Warner	Joseph F. Wind
Salvatore Valenti	James J. Warren	Harry Winant
Peter Vaughan	Thomas Warren	Neil C. Winberry
Charles T. Vernon	Sigmund Warschauer	Eckert H. Winchell
Joseph Venditto	Joseph G. Wartelsky	Benjamin Wirshup
Antonio Vitale	George E. Weber	Walter Wirth
Edward J. Vitale	Andrew A. Weber	Herman C. Witten
Louis F. Vitalo	Thaddeus L. Weber	John F. Wojtasiewicz
Charles W. Voelpel	Edward Weiss	Charles J. Wolf
Alfred H. Wabo	Theodore F. Werdanm	Paul A. W. Wolff
Louis Wachek	Walter Wheatley	Robert H. Wood
John D. Wafer	Patrick J. Whelan	Ernest C. Wortmann
George A. Wagner	William C. Whelan	Edward J. Wright
John Wagner	Virnack White	Charles A. Wund
Sidney B. Walker	Frank S. Wiacek	James J. Wynne
Daniel A. Walsh	Charles Wichern	John M. Youresko
Daniel J. Walsh	Thomas F. Wilkinson	John Zahn
Edward M. Walsh	Alfred J. Williams	Frank M. Zakezewski
Thomas Walsh	Melvin E. Williams	John J. Ziegelbauer
	Thomas J. J. Williams	

Policewomen

Margaret Fagan	Belinda S. Higgins	Katherine V. Powers
Emma M. Gross	Margaret L. Hoearey	Christine Schneider
	Emelini L. Palmer	

RE-APPOINTMENTS

Patrolmen

Edward F. Gildersleeve	Thomas J. Julia	James E. Maher
	George A. Liebman	

SUMMARY OF APPOINTMENTS AND RE-APPOINTMENTS

Appointments

Surgeons	2
Patrolmen	916
Policewomen	7
	<hr/> 925

Re-Appointments

Patrolmen	4
Total	<hr/> 929

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

REINSTATEMENTS

Patrolmen

Adolph Albinger	Ignatius J. Kane	Henry H. Munch
David Bailey	Frank Koenig	Pfeffer Bernard
Louis J. Barbieri	William L. Karbel	Frank Nemec
Andrew T. F. Browne	John J. Kuntz	Thomas J. Sullivan
Philip Clarkin	John H. McAlinden	Henry Storz
Michael J. Donohue	Francis A. A. McCloy	Michael Tauber
John F. Healy	Frank J. Magrino	Harry Wolf
	John J. Maher	

Reinstatements after resignation.....21

Reinstated after dismisal on rehearing..... 1

Total.....22

DIED

Captains

William J. Clark	William H. Nedwell	James F. Shaw
------------------	--------------------	---------------

Lieutenants

Nicholas C. Brindley	James M. Kane	Frank S. Price
Albert L. Duffy	Michael J. Mulhall	Charles Van Buskirk
	Otto P. Olive	

Sergeants

Herman R. Blohm	John McCullagh	Harry Stafford
Joseph T. Dermody	Peter McEntee	Gottlieb G. Vosatka
William F. Keating	Peter McIntyre	William Zink
	Peter T. Rehill	

Patrolmen

Edward H. Baird	Edward J. Fallon	John H. Kelly
Thomas P. H. Bennett	John E. J. Ferguson	Columb Kennedy
Charles Blaes	Abraham Fine	Henry A. Kennedy
Alfred Blass	Joseph J. Finnegan	John W. Kennedy
Henry K. Boch	Michael Flynn	James Kent
John J. Brangan	Frank L. Franzone	John F. Kerr
Frank C. Broger, Jr.	John T. Froberg	Edward Laukemann
Francis J. M. Buckley	Maurice H. Gescheidt	Arthur F. Loewe
Benjamin Burton	Joseph F. Golden	Francis J. Mace
Patrick J. J. Cavanagh	James Griffin	Francis E. Mackey
William S. Clark	John P. Hansen	Thomas B. Mahoney
John M. Coffey	William J. Harrigan	Pasquale Marino
George Connor	Douglas W. Hay	Patrick J. Meaney
William Cowley	Charles Hoffman	William A. Miller
John F. Curran	Oscar W. Johanson	Otto W. Motz
William Deans	Peter Karnes	Frank S. Mondo
John M. Doolin	Edward F. Kelly	Edward Moraghan

ANNUAL REPORT OF

DIED—Continued

Patrolmen

John J. Moriarty
James P. Murtaugh
James F. McArdle, Jr.
John A. McGeough
John H. McMail
Thomas F. O'Keeffe

John O'Neill
John Paynter
Henry L. Pohndorf
Christopher Schriefer
John J. Shea
Thomas J. Shine
William H. Shumway

Charles W. Thon
Ferdinand H. Topinka
John P. Truman
William J. Veale
Fred Wedinger
John G. Wolpert

Policewoman

Emma M. Fagan

RETIRED

Inspector

Alfred W. Thor

Marine Inspector

James W. Hallock

Captains

John J. Collins
Percy M. Du Bois

Edward Gallagher
Louis Kreuscher

Abraham L. Stewart

Lieutenants

Thomas J. Blunt
Henry J. Brown
Matthew K. Clarkin
Patrick Colleary
Alonzo P. Cooper
Peter T. Donovan
George E. Fisher
Frederick W. Gude
James J. Hart
Robert Kelly
Louis W. Keppel

James J. Lonergan
Thomas Martin
Joseph F. Meehan
William J. Morris
Jeremiah Murphy
William J. McGowan
John J. McMahon
Michael J. O'Grady
Charles G. Paulding
George H. Quackenbos
Peter Reilly

William F. Rodihan
Watson Schermerhorn
George D. Siffert
Robert W. Specht
William A. Stevens
John Walsh
Charles West
Edward Whalen
Andrew J. Wines
Charles A. Wixson

Sergeants

George Bolton
Frank F. Bosman
John D. Conneally
William H. Daly
John P. Day
Chauncey De Graff
Cornelius B. Doherty
John Ebert
George Ellis

Charles I. Fox
Nelson J. Greenison
Henning Heden
John F. Kane
John F. Kelly
David E. King
William C. Klepper
Nicholas Klute
George E. Kreutzer

Charles J. Leibold
John N. Leidner
Harry J. F. Leighley
Charles W. J. Mehrer
Nelson J. Merrill
James S. Minogue
Byron H. McCauley
Thomas M. McLaughlin
John J. McQueeney

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

RETIRED—Continued

Sergeants

John P. O'Connell
John J. O'Hare
Charles E. Pearce
Herbert M. Perigo
Harry Post

John J. Reid
James J. Rooney
Guy E. Sager
John W. Seaton
Andrew Sesselmann

Herman Schultz
John J. Smith
Burtis E. S. Thompson
John Tomany
John Twillman

Patrolmen

John J. Ackerman
Charles B. Anderson
Francis J. Andres
Wilber N. Bacon
Frank M. Becraft
William J. Barr
Simon Blumel
James F. Birmingham
Edward Bohmke
James T. Brady
Edward Braun
William R. Brennan
William H. C. Brown
Charles Brown
Albert Breunig
Warren E. Burr
Thomas J. Callanan
Patrick Cantwell
William F. Carey
Thomas W. Cassidy
George O. Clinchy
John H. Cook
William Cooke
Joseph Coots
Matthew Courtney
Edward Crosby
Thomas E. Crosby
Gustav R. Damm
Daniel G. Davine
Frank E. Deishly
Edward J. Delahanty
Michael Delaney
William F. Devlin
Patrick Doherty
William J. Doherty
James A. Dougherty
John J. Dowling
Martin Downs
Patrick A. Duffy
William P. Dunn
Samuel F. Dunston
Archibald C. Eakins

Howard J. Eckweiler
James F. Egan
John W. Ellis
William Evans
Philip J. Feldmann
Gustavus Felleman
John H. Ferguson
Michael J. Fitzgerald
James C. Flood
Henry J. Foley
Michael Foley
Frederick J. Freese
Charles Fried
Thomas P. Garigan
Charles Geissler
James R. Gelling
Harold J. Gerhardt
Joseph F. Gibbons
Patrick A. Gibbons
Edmond Gibson, Jr.
James E. Ginna
George J. Glantz
Earl C. Gordon
Herbert Greene
Hugh Gribbin
Theodore Gutknecht
Patrick Hagan
Charles F. Faust
James Halley
Albert H. Hanft
George Hasenmiller
Thomas W. Hayden
William J. Hayes
Joseph Hellman
Harry J. Heron
John Horter
Peter F. Horan, Jr.
Michael F. Hynes
Matthew Jennings
Louis D. Jones
Patrick H. Jones
Henry F. Kain

George Kalb, Jr.
Joseph Kane
Martin J. Keife
Francis C. Kelly
Michael E. Kennedy
George J. Kettler
Henry G. Kilroy
Joseph E. Korody
Lawrence Klosset, Jr.
John Kraemer
Peter Larkin
Thomas J. Leonard
William Leschke
William T. Lintner
Francis W. Little
William J. Longuet
Albert Lurker
James J. Lyons
Richard E. A. Lyons
Harry J. Maddren
Thomas F. Magner
John J. Mahoney
John H. Main
Robert Malcolm
James A. Marley
John R. Martens
James Middlemiss
James M. Monaghan
John F. Monahan
Thomas J. Moore
Frank J. Mueller
John A. Mullane
John J. Murphy
Paul Murphy
Peter T. Murphy
Patrick J. Murray
Joseph L. Mury
George McCormack
John C. McCormack
John McCormick
Harry McCutcheon
James E. McDermott

ANNUAL REPORT OF

RETIRED—Continued

Patrolmen

Joseph P. McEntee
William E. McEvoy
Patrick McGovern
Michael J. McGrath
John McKnight
Patrick McMahon
Thomas J. McManus
William H. McNeil
Michael McPartland
John McShane
Patrick J. Neenan
Edward O'Brien
Patrick O'Brien
James O'Connor
William J. O'Connor
Daniel O'Kane
Cornelius O'Leary
Thomas F. O'Rourke
William O'Shaughnessey
Charles Palmer
Clayton E. Palmiter
Clinton C. Palmiter
James A. Partington
Joseph Paul
Arvid J. Paulson
John T. Peacock
William H. Pfeiffer
John F. H. Pickhardt
John T. Polske

Charles A. Praetorius
John Raab
John J. Rahill
John A. Rathgeber
George Reichhold
Frank J. Reilly
John S. Reilly
Thomas F. Reilly
Albert W. Rempe
George F. Ring
Walter E. Rininsland
James F. Rice
Homer P. Rockefeller
Edward J. Roe
William W. Rogers
Frank Rooney
Henry W. Rosenberg
George W. Rowlands
Simon F. Schafer
John H. Schappert
Henry L. Scharnikow
John Schultz
Julius F. Schulz
William G. Sexton
James Shea
Frank P. Sheridan
Joseph W. Shields
Richard F. Scheffler
Joseph Siess

Henry Smith
Theodore Snedeker
Henry J. Spiess
Franklin I. Stillwell
George H. Stover
George A. Stull
Frank Sullivan
Arthur Szerlip
Michael J. Toomey
William J. Tracy
George Trojan
James R. Tynan
John J. Tynan
Henry Upham
Frank Van Gelder
Richard Walker
Matthew J. Ward
Frederick Weber
Alexander J. Weddic
Edward F. Weigel
Julius Weinberg
William West
Henry Weyman
Frederick J. Wilday
George F. Wilmarth
Charles A. Witscher
Pierre A. Wood
William Zankl

Policewomen

Margaret C. Doyle

Henrietta Durie

Mary E. Murphy

Mary F. Phair

RESIGNED

Sergeant

Michael Kennedy

Patrolmen

Morris N. Alpert
Alexander T. Ausberg
George Bayer
John Browne
Charles F. Cahill
Alexander Cassidy
Bernard F. Clark
Philip Clarkin
William W. Corbett
Matthew J. Cushing
John P. Drake
Ernest H. Fimpel Jr.
Charles E. Fischer
Cornelius J. Fogarty
Thomas J. Foley
Edward S. Fricke

William L. Gill
Benjamin W. Greves
Morris Grossman
John C. Hart
Joseph Hersh
Edward W. Higgins
Samuel Hirsch
William J. Honan
Harry Jacobson
Roscoe Jenkins
Thomas F. Jenkins
Joseph Johnston
William A. Justy
John E. Kenney
Edward A. Kissick
Benjamin Knapp

John J. Kuntz
Thomas J. Lynch
James E. Maher
Harry H. Marks
Joseph Mason
Arthur Miller
James W. Moog
James J. Moran
Henry H. Munch
Thomas J. Murphy
Owen McGovern
Frank Nemecek
Cornelius S. J. O'Neill
Bernard Pfeffer
John Rogers
James Ruddy

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

RESIGNED—Continued

Patrolmen

Charles A. Schmitt
August Schreiber, Jr.
James J. Shea
William J. Shea
Edward A. Smith

Charles A. Stripp
Thomas J. Sullivan
William Vachuda
George T. Valentine
George W. Waldenberger

Francis W. Ward
Max Wilenchik
Mack D. Williams
Harry Wolf

Policewoman

Katharine V. Powers

DISMISSED

Sergeant

James H. Noziglia

Patrolmen

Walter L. Allen
Frank A. Baliuski
James M. Barry
George F. Bucuris
Percival J. W. Cassidy
Daniel J. Collins
Hugh M. Conlin
Daniel F. Culkin
John P. Cullen
Darby T. A. Dent
John D. Dolan
Michael E. Dougherty
William H. Doyle
John J. Gallery

John J. Gunson
Jeremiah J. Haggerty
George E. Hennessey
Robert Jones
Michael F. Judge
Thomas F. B. Kelly
William B. Kelly
Thomas P. Kiernan
Ernest O. Lawson
Michael J. Mahoney
Walter V. Metelski
George B. Mooney
William J. Moran, Jr.
John J. Moriarty

James F. Murtha
Edward J. McLaughlin
Daniel J. O'Connor
Francis J. O'Connor
Joseph J. O'Leary
David P. O'Neill
James J. Reidy
Thomas F. Robinson
Michael F. Russell
Timothy M. Ryan
John J. Scanlon
John P. Soden
George R. Taylor
Peter Vaughan

DROPPED FROM ROLLS

Patrolmen

Raymond W. Anderson
Godfrey E. Brojer
John J. Callahan
William Dinyes
John M. Dondero
William G. Dredger
Arthur J. Fay
Edward F. Geldersleeve
Samuel Goldman
John H. F. Hassett
Arthur Helwig

Simon Hough
Charles Hubeckey
George Joannides
Edwin F. Joyce
Thomas J. Julia
George A. Kelleher
Thomas F. Kelly
Otto O. Kriete
George A. Liebman
Caroline F. Longobardi
Michael M. Martin

John J. McGowan
Michael J. Normoyle
Martin O'Malley
Samuel J. Orr
Abraham Rosenstein
Arthur J. Shea
George P. Stacey
Adolph A. Swartz
Benjamin Tobia
James J. Warren

	Retired	Died	Resigned	Dismissed	Dropped from Rolls	Total
Inspector.....	1	..	..	..	..	1
Marine Inspector.....	1	..	..	..	..	1
Captains.....	5	3	..	..	..	8
Lieutenants.....	32	7	..	..	..	39
Sergeants.....	42	10	1	1	..	54
Patrolmen.....	212	70	62	42	32	418
Policewomen.....	4	1	1	..	..	6
Total.....	297	91	64	43	32	527

ANNUAL REPORT OF

SUSPENDED FROM DUTY

Captain

Frank Rohrig, 73d Precinct, suspended November 6, 1922, restored December 27, 1922.

Sergeant

James H. Noziglia, Shield No. 39, 70th Precinct, suspended October 14, 1922, restored October 27, 1922.

James H. Noziglia, Shield No. 39, 70th Precinct, resuspended November 15, 1922, dismissed December 26, 1922.

Acting Detective Sergeants

James E. Steel, Shield No. 81, Detective Division, suspended January 27, 1922, restored June 8, 1922.

Christian Wackerly, Shield No. 825, Detective Division, suspended June 19, 1922, restored October 18, 1922.

Patrolmen

Thomas E. Clune, Shield No. 8188, 26th Precinct, suspended January 3, 1922, restored January 27, 1922.

James J. Reidy, Shield No. 3479, 109th Precinct, suspended January 3, 1922, dismissed February 25, 1922.

Harry H. Marks, Shield No. 2979, 28th Precinct, suspended January 5, 1922, restored March 11, 1922.

John M. Carson, Shield No. 352, 23d Precinct, suspended January 7, 1922, restored February 16, 1922.

Raymond Anderson, Shield No. 9938, 120th Precinct, suspended January 8, 1922, dismissed February 1, 1922.

Joseph P. Halligan, Shield No. 9133, Health Squad, Headquarters Division, suspended January 10, 1922, restored July 21, 1922.

George J. Coffey, Shield No. 9989, 45th Precinct, suspended January 10, 1922, restored July 21, 1922.

Patrick J. Reid, Shield No. 173, 25th Precinct, suspended January 13, 1922, restored February 6, 1922.

Samuel F. Ianson, Shield No. 9331, 25th Precinct, suspended January 13, 1922, restored February 6, 1922.

Patrick O'Brien, Shield No. 1382, 25th Precinct, suspended January 13, 1922, restored February 6, 1922.

Edward A. Manley, Shield No. 4050, 5th Precinct, suspended January 15, 1922, restored April 24, 1922.

James J. O'Connell, Shield No. 6662, 32d Precinct, suspended January 16, 1922, restored January 18, 1922.

John P. Soden, Shield No. 5932, 116th Precinct, suspended January 21, 1922, dismissed May 20, 1922.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

SUSPENDED FROM DUTY—PATROLMEN—*Continued*

Patrick Lennon, Shield No. 5060, 23d Precinct, suspended January 21, 1922, pending December 31, 1922.

Daniel Mullen, Shield No. 10341, 89th Precinct, suspended January 24, 1922, restored June 2, 1922.

John D. Dolan, Shield No. 1443, 91st Precinct, suspended January 26, 1922, restored March 10, 1922.

William J. Dempsey, Shield No. 474, 21st Precinct, suspended January 27, 1922, restored June 8, 1922.

Edward Kennedy, Shield No. 6248, 39th Precinct, suspended February 1, 1922, restored March 6, 1922.

Michael E. Dougherty, Shield No. 10125, 47th Precinct, suspended February 6, 1922, restored February 23, 1922.

George E. Hennessey, Shield No. 3558, 6th Precinct, suspended February 10, 1922, dismissed June 28, 1922.

Arthur L. Goodwin, Shield No. 2689, 23d Precinct, suspended February 18, 1922, restored March 8, 1922.

Michael E. Dougherty, Shield No. 10125, 47th Precinct, suspended February 24, 1922, dismissed March 27, 1922.

David P. O'Neill, Shield No. 9631, 39th Precinct, suspended March 1, 1922, dismissed May 20, 1922.

Percival J. Cassidy, Shield No. 2335, 23d Precinct, suspended March 3, 1922, dismissed April 15, 1922.

Daniel J. Collins, Shield No. 5382, 23d Precinct, suspended March 3, 1922, dismissed April 15, 1922.

Hugh Conlin, Shield No. 9698, 23d Precinct, suspended March 3, 1922, dismissed April 15, 1922.

Joseph V. Hofstadt, Shield No. 9139, 105th Precinct, suspended March 6, 1922, restored April 7, 1922.

William S. Becker, Shield No. 988, 13th Precinct, suspended March 10, 1922, restored March 31, 1922.

George C. Weigold, Shield No. 7045, 56th Precinct, suspended March 11, 1922, restored April 8, 1922.

Charles Rall, Shield No. 4107, 116th Precinct, suspended March 14, 1922, restored May 5, 1922.

John J. Sullivan, Shield No. 6510, 3d Precinct, suspended March 14, 1922, restored May 5, 1922.

Darby Dent, Shield No. 1093, 91st Precinct, suspended April 2, 1922, dismissed November 29, 1922.

Michael M. Carroll, Shield No. 714, 43d Precinct, suspended April 16, 1922, restored May 18, 1922.

Thomas Robinson, Shield No. 3211, 38th Precinct, suspended April 21, 1922, dismissed June 17, 1922.

Patrick F. Masterson, Shield No. 8805, 109th Precinct, suspended April 21, 1922, restored May 8, 1922.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

SUSPENDED FROM DUTY—PATROLMEN—*Continued*

George A. Stoffers, Shield No. 9196, 42d Precinct, suspended April 25, 1922, restored July 3, 1922.

Thomas E. Clune, Shield No. 8188, 26th Precinct, suspended April 26, 1922, restored June 1, 1922.

Timothy McCarthy, Shield No. 7555, 42d Precinct, suspended April 30, 1922, restored May 19, 1922.

John W. Sutter, Shield No. 3806, 39th Precinct, suspended May 1, 1922, restored July 14, 1922.

Emil Pokorny, Shield No. 10318, 91st Precinct, suspended May 10, 1922, restored June 26, 1922.

Conrad W. Rauss, Shield No. 8853, 80th Precinct, suspended May 11, 1922, restored June 2, 1922.

Harold Lee, Shield No. 2143, 80th Precinct, suspended May 17, 1922, restored June 2, 1922.

David M. Healy, Shield No. 5164, 39th Precinct, suspended May 22, 1922, restored August 10, 1922.

Thomas P. Kiernan, Shield No. 2907, 31st Precinct, suspended May 29, 1922, dismissed August 26, 1922.

Paul Murphy, Shield No. 9355, 72d Precinct, suspended June 9, 1922, restored June 29, 1922.

Jeremiah J. McCarthy, Shield No. 8817, 72d Precinct, suspended June 9, 1922, restored June 29, 1922.

John J. McCauley, Shield No. 5128, 72d Precinct, suspended June 10, 1922, restored June 29, 1922.

Charles Holzmacher, Shield No. 9517, 46th Precinct, suspended June 14, 1922, restored August 7, 1922.

Richard Graham, Shield No. 5175, 31st Precinct, suspended June 14, 1922, restored August 7, 1922.

Edward A. Miller, Shield No. 9917, 25th Precinct, suspended June 15, 1922, restored August 7, 1922.

Joseph Hauger, Shield No. 1341, 72d Precinct, suspended June 16, 1922, restored June 29, 1922.

William J. Moran, Shield No. 10294, 26th Precinct, suspended June 18, 1922, dismissed July 7, 1922.

William A. Thompson, Shield No. 7387, 74th Precinct, suspended July 5, 1922, restored July 31, 1922.

George W. McGrath, Shield No. 5797, 32d Precinct, suspended July 8, 1922, pending December 31, 1922.

James McCabe, Shield No. 4346, 46th Precinct, suspended July 11, 1922, restored July 20, 1922.

William F. McCormack, Shield No. 10046, 14th Precinct, suspended July 13, 1922, restored September 15, 1922.

John F. Leahy, Shield No. 1919, 76th Precinct, suspended July 15, 1922, restored July 31, 1922.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

SUSPENDED FROM DUTY—PATROLMEN—*Continued*

Harry Schmidt, Shield No. 4204, 67th Precinct, suspended July 19, 1922, restored September 30, 1922.

John D. Fogarty, Shield No. 10156, 78th Precinct, suspended August 4, 1922, restored September 5, 1922.

David Owens, Shield No. 4616, 26th Precinct, suspended August 6, 1922, pending December 31, 1922.

George A. Taylor, Shield No. 8073, 13th Precinct, suspended August 8, 1922, dismissed September 11, 1922.

Henry P. Rado, Shield No. 1295, 23d Precinct, suspended August 8, 1922, restored September 1, 1922.

Walter Metelski, Shield No. 3100, 91st Precinct, suspended August 9, 1922, dismissed October 27, 1922.

Patrick E. Madigan, Shield No. 2118, 13th Precinct, suspended August 10, 1922, restored August 29, 1922.

James Gilooly, Shield No. 8209, 42d Precinct, suspended August 10, 1922, restored August 29, 1922.

John Hopkins, Shield No. 4378, 23d Precinct, suspended August 16, 1922, restored September 2, 1922.

Gerald Morrissey, Shield No. 10099, 38th Precinct, suspended August 18, 1922, restored September 13, 1922.

Edward J. Donnelly, Shield No. 2012, 93d Precinct, suspended August 19, 1922, restored October 10, 1922.

Bernard Murphy, Shield No. 10871, 28th Precinct, suspended August 21, 1922, restored November 4, 1922.

Ernest O. Lawson, Shield No. 2552, 45th Precinct, suspended August 21, 1922, dismissed August 22, 1922.

Daniel Tierney, Shield No. 8816, 23d Precinct, suspended August 26, 1922, restored September 22, 1922.

John Donnelly, Shield No. 10137, 46th Precinct, suspended August 28, 1922, restored September 13, 1922.

James Mannix, Shield No. 5686, 12th Inspection District, suspended September 2, 1922, pending December 31, 1922.

Lawrence F. Smith, Shield No. 9153, 89th Precinct, suspended September 2, 1922, restored October 26, 1922.

Frederick T. W. Ehlers, Shield No. 5874, 76th Precinct, suspended September 8, 1922, restored October 10, 1922.

Albert E. Helmerson, Shield No. 9876, 74th Precinct, suspended September 13, 1922, pending December 31, 1922.

William Reuge, Shield No. 8979, 85th Precinct, suspended September 17, 1922, restored November 10, 1922.

William B. Kelly, Shield No. 3468, 25th Precinct, suspended September 19, 1922, dismissed November 4, 1922.

Joseph J. Santamaria, Shield No. 4288, 80th Precinct, suspended September 19, 1922, restored November 3, 1922.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

SUSPENDED FROM DUTY—PATROLMEN—*Continued*

John Cummings, Shield No. 8052, 76th Precinct, suspended September 19, 1922, restored November 3, 1922.

William L. Curtin, Shield No. 2293, 83d Precinct, suspended September 19, 1922, restored November 3, 1922.

Francis J. O'Connor, Shield No. 10694, 4th Precinct, suspended September 17, 1922, dismissed October 21, 1922.

John J. Gallery, Shield No. 6268, 26th Precinct, suspended September 21, 1922, dismissed October 11, 1922.

Daniel J. Coyle, Shield No. 2721, 2d Precinct, suspended September 22, 1922, restored November 24, 1922.

Jeremiah Drew, Shield No. 3253, 21st Precinct, suspended September 14, 1922, restored October 11, 1922.

Charles F. Siefritz, Shield No. 4853, 85th Precinct, suspended September 26, 1922, restored December 23, 1922.

Francis A. A. McCloy, Shield No. 151, 85th Precinct, suspended September 26, 1922, restored December 23, 1922.

Richard M. McKenna, Shield No. 2310, 43d Precinct, suspended September 27, 1922, restored November 28, 1922.

John J. Scanlon, Shield No. 6979, 37th Precinct, suspended October 1, 1922, dismissed October 24, 1922.

James A. Kenney, Shield No. 5654, 82d Precinct, suspended October 4, 1922, restored November 10, 1922.

Grover Siefert, Shield No. 9477, 109th Precinct, suspended October 6, 1922, restored November 28, 1922.

Daniel J. Carroll, Shield No. 1163, 38th Precinct, suspended October 9, 1922, restored November 10, 1922.

Otto Holub, Shield No. 5733, 112th Precinct, suspended October 6, 1922, restored November 28, 1922.

Andrew Keane, Shield No. 4062, 23d Precinct, suspended October 11, 1922, restored November 10, 1922.

Bernard J. Kane, Shield No. 4611, 14th Precinct, suspended October 11, 1922, restored November 10, 1922.

Walter H. Askland, Shield No. 9784, 70th Precinct, suspended October 14, 1922, pending December 31, 1922.

Charles H. Seifried, Shield No. 2910, 70th Precinct, suspended October 14, 1922, pending December 31, 1922.

James F. Murtha, Shield No. 1100, 96th Precinct, suspended October 27, 1922, dismissed December 26, 1922.

Francis McAviney, Shield No. 4153, 29th Precinct, suspended November 1, 1922, restored December 22, 1922.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

SUSPENDED FROM DUTY—PATROLMEN—*Continued*

Cuthbert J. Behan, Shield No. 292, 80th Precinct, suspended November 4, 1922, pending December 31, 1922.

John F. Finn, Shield No. 7353, 97th Precinct, suspended November 4, 1922, restored December 20, 1922.

Henry Schachne, Shield No. 6355, 45th Precinct, suspended November 9, 1922, pending December 31, 1922.

James J. Hogan, Shield No. 3940, 31st Precinct, suspended November 12, 1922, restored December 20, 1922.

Thomas Walsh, Shield No. 9241, Traffic Precinct A, suspended November 13, 1922, restored December 20, 1922.

James S. Kent, Shield No. 7260, Traffic Precinct D, suspended November 14, 1922, restored November 24, 1922.

Christopher F. Huners, Shield No. 1696, 118th Precinct, suspended November 14, 1922, pending December 31, 1922.

Edward J. Kirwen, Shield No. 8585, 57th Precinct, suspended November 16, 1922, restored December 20, 1922.

Thomas Turtle, Shield No. 10191, 46th Precinct, suspended November 19, 1922, restored December 20, 1922.

Joseph P. Halligan, Shield No. 9133, Health Squad, Headquarters Division, suspended November 20, 1922, pending December 31, 1922.

Thomas J. Coyne, Shield No. 6024, 15th Precinct, suspended November 22, 1922, pending December 31, 1922.

Charles F. Casazza, Shield No. 3168, 89th Precinct, suspended November 25, 1922, pending December 31, 1922.

Walter J. Harrington, Shield No. 3845, 111th Precinct, suspended November 25, 1922, pending December 31, 1922.

William J. Casey, Shield No. 10429, 26th Precinct, suspended November 26, 1922, pending December 31, 1922.

John Dynan, Shield No. 6195, 26th Precinct, suspended November 26, 1922, pending December 31, 1922.

Edward S. L. Porter, Shield No. 9410, 47th Precinct, suspended November 26, 1922, restored December 22, 1922.

Charles Sussman, Shield No. 9600, 93d Precinct, suspended December 8, 1922, pending December 31, 1922.

David M. Healy, Shield No. 5164, 116th Precinct, suspended December 14, 1922, pending December 31, 1922.

John M. McCarthy, Shield No. 8243, 15th Precinct, suspended December 18, 1922, pending December 31, 1922.

Francis A. O'Neill, Shield No. 10699, 28th Precinct, suspended December 19, 1922, pending December 31, 1922.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

SUSPENDED FROM DUTY—PATROLMEN—*Continued*

Edward Downey, Shield No. 1195, 78th Precinct, suspended December 22, 1922, pending December 31, 1922.

Daniel J. Carroll, Shield No. 1163, 45th Precinct, suspended December 23, 1922, pending December 31, 1922.

Julius Staiger, Shield No. 9594, 46th Precinct, suspended December 24, 1922, pending December 31, 1922.

Charles W. Carr, Shield No. 10427, 93d Precinct, suspended December 26, 1922, pending December 31, 1922.

Francis J. Wall, Shield No. 5789, 13th Precinct, suspended December 29, 1922, pending December 31, 1922.

Probationary Patrolmen

Arthur Helwig, Shield No. 4014, 76th Precinct, suspended February 9, 1922, dismissed at end of probationary period, April 4, 1922.

Peter Vaughn, Shield No. 10856, Training School, Headquarters Division, suspended July 9, 1922, dismissed August 9, 1922.

Carmine Congro, Shield No. 10424, 60th Precinct, suspended August 15, 1922, restored November 3, 1922.

Thomas F. Kelly, Shield No. 3265, 31st Precinct, suspended September 5, 1922, dismissed at end of probationary period, September 26, 1922.

Edwin Joyce, Shield No. 10513, 91st Precinct, suspended September 17, 1922, dropped at end of probationary period, November 4, 1922.

Arthur Shea, Shield No. 10946, Training School, Headquarters Division, suspended October 1, 1922, restored November 4, 1922.

Thomas M. Kennedy, Shield No. 10912, Training School, Headquarters Division, suspended October 1, 1922, restored November 4, 1922.

William H. Doyle, Shield No. 10896, Training School, Headquarters Division, suspended October 1, 1922, dismissed November 3, 1922.

Thomas Mahoney, Shield No. 10921, Training School, Headquarters Division, suspended October 1, 1922, died October 3, 1922.

Daniel J. O'Connor, Shield No. 10693, 31st Precinct, suspended October 10, 1922, dismissed October 21, 1922.

George P. Stacey, Shield No. 10744, 70th Precinct, suspended October 14, 1922, dismissed November 4, 1922.

Joseph A. Hagen, Shield No. 3029, 89th Precinct, suspended October 27, 1922, restored December 20, 1922.

Arthur J. Shea, Shield No. 10946, 15th Precinct, suspended November 10, 1922, dropped by the Civil Service Commission November 15, 1922.

FIELD DAYS 1922



MAYOR HYLAN
POLICE-COMM.-ENRIGHT
AND
OPERA STARS
WHO ENTERTAINED



MAYOR HYLAN
ADDRESSING THE
THRONG



SECTION OF CROWD

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

PENSIONS AND RELIEF

To widows of members of force	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126
To orphan children of members of force	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
To parents of deceased members of force	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
To widowed mothers of deceased members of force	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
To dependent sisters of deceased members of force	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
To dependent daughters of deceased members of force	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
To active members of the force—									
Suffering from tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Suffering from cancer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Whose wives are tubercular	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Who for various other reasons are in financial difficulty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
									38
To retired members of the force	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
To the payment of hospital bills for men who were injured in discharge of duty									6
									208

REPORT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS OBTAINED FROM THE MEMBERS OF THIS DEPARTMENT FOR THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

Buttons received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10846	
Buttons sold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2857	
Buttons returned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7989	
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,396.85
Checks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	432.50
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,829.35
96th precinct forwarded direct to Red Cross	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.00
68th precinct forwarded direct to Red Cross	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.00
Grand total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,856.35

THE POLICE RESERVE

At present the membership of the Police Reserve is 3,090.

The desirable and active members were reënlisted for a period of two years, in compliance with Chapter 711 of the Laws of 1920, which specifies that the term of enlistment shall be for that period, most of the original enlistments having expired.

Membership and Enlistments

SERVICES RENDERED

FOOT PATROL by members of the Reserve in precincts during year, 26,177 tours. (Tours of Reserve members are four hours.)

This is an increase of 7,332 tours over the previous year. Twelve thousand six hundred and thirty-eight of these tours were during the intensive drive on the criminal element in the spring of the year, when all members of the regular Department were working extra hours.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

THE POLICE RESERVE—*Continued*

AUTOMOBILE UNIFORMED PATROL.

Patrol

One hundred and one 4-hour tours during the first half of May. These cars patrolled different zones of the city nightly and were furnished to the Department by members of the Police Reserve, Headquarters Division, which Division also furnished from four to six men and a chauffeur for each car and paid for the gasoline used. This Division is composed principally of business men, many of them prominent in their own lines.

CENTRAL PARK DETAIL.

As for the past two years, members of the Reserve from various precincts assisted the commanding officer of the Park Precinct to preserve order in Central Park on Saturdays, Sundays, holidays and on the nights of the summer band concerts.

AVIATION DIVISION

Aviation

In June, 1922, the City of New York Police Reserve Aviation Division became closely allied with the United States Naval Reserve Force, Class 6, New York, most of the members of our Aviation Division also joining the Fifth Division of Sixth Battalion, U. S. Naval Reserve, an aviation unit. For the past three years the Police Reserve Aviation Division has been operating two seaplanes loaned by the Navy. In addition to these two planes four more were added; also an adequate supply of mechanical tools, etc.

The present membership of this unit, officers and men, is 130.

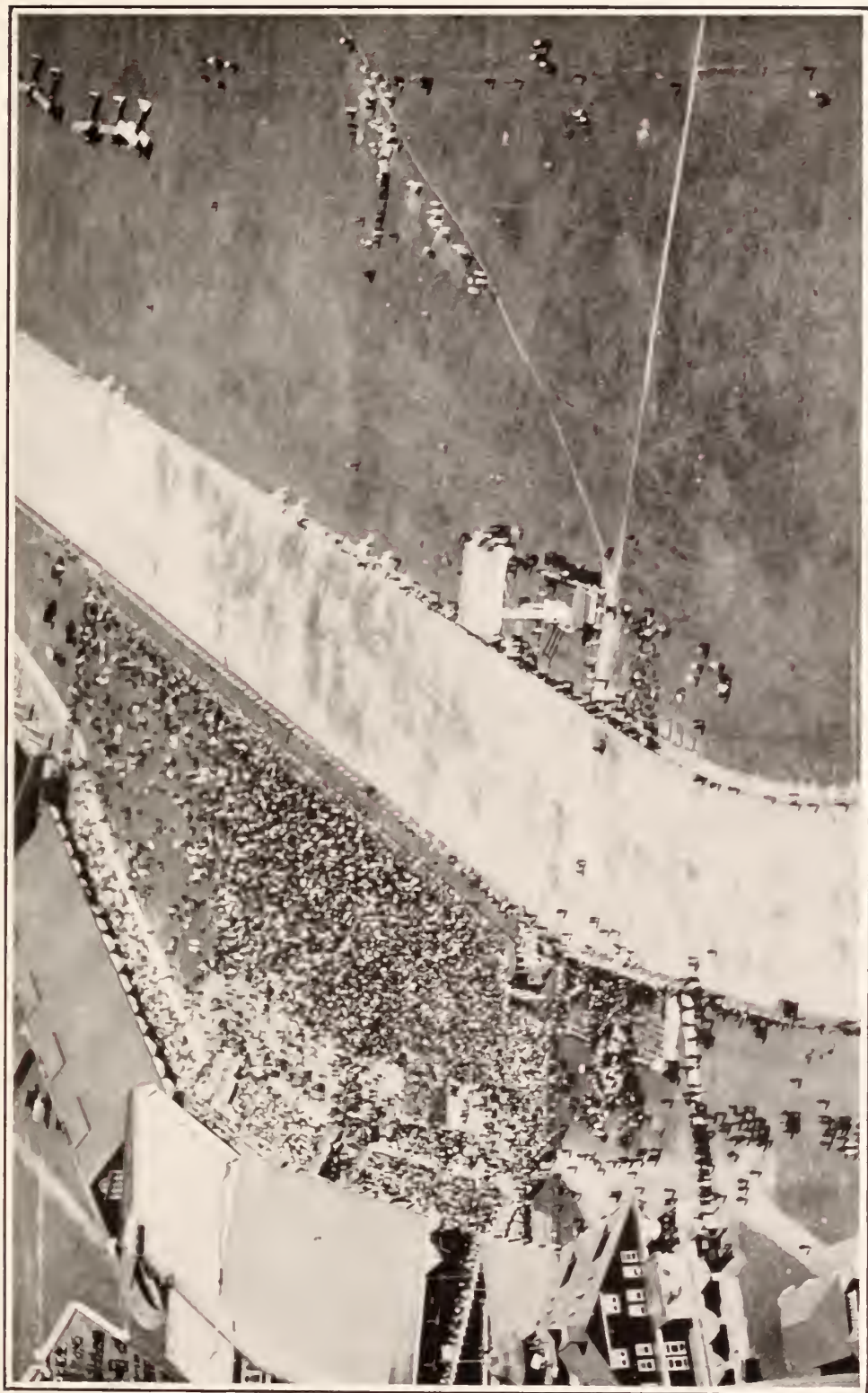
This Division has an enviable record. Throughout the five years of its existence the planes have been operated by Reserve pilots for a total of approximately 500 flying hours, and up to date there has been no accident and nobody injured.

FINANCIAL

The entire paid force of the Police Reserve organization consists of two sergeants and five patrolmen of the regular Police Department. The Police Administration loans the use of Police Reserve Headquarters at 156 Greenwich Street, Manhattan, the storehouse for uniforms and equipment at same address, and the Fort Hamilton Air Station on Shore Road Park Extension, adjacent to Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn. This, together with the cost of office supplies, and a few minor items, is the only expense to the City of the Police Reserve, most of the furniture and fittings of the Greenwich Street building having been donated.

MERITORIOUS RECOGNITION DURING YEAR

In May, 1922, 10 silver and 12 bronze medals were presented to members of the Reserve by the Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge for meritorious and efficient work.



FIELD DAYS—BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF CLUB HOUSE GROUNDS

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

POLICE FIELD DAY GAMES

The annual Police Field Day Games for 1922 were held at the Jamaica Race Track on Saturday, September 9th, and Saturday, September 16th. Police Departments of the Metropolitan District, and some of the larger cities in this country were invited to participate. The first day of the games was designated "Mayor's Day," in honor of the Mayor of the City of New York; the second, September 16th, was designated "National Police Conference Day," the latter having been held during the week beginning Monday, September 11th, and at its conclusion the visiting delegates attended the Police Field Day Games. Three highly distinguished grand opera stars, Miss Anna Fitziu, Miss Dorothy Jardon, and Tamaki Miura, Japanese Soprano, volunteered their artistic service toward the cause of the Field Days. Musical selections were rendered by the Police Department and Fire Department Bands, the Keith's Boys' Band, and the Police Glee Club. **The Program**

The opening of the games was proclaimed by a fascinating pyrotechnical display. During the singing, by the assemblage while saluting the flag, huge bombs containing large silk paper flags of the United States, and all foreign countries represented at the National Police Conference, attached to tri-colored parachutes, were sent one thousand feet into the sky, the flags floating along through space.

Fifty members of the Police Department, dressed in costumes, burlesqued circus acts, and excellent vaudeville numbers followed.

Boxing exhibitions, training stunts, etc., were performed by the champion pugilists of all classes.

A splendid aero program was provided, which proved of great interest. **Aviation**
A squadron of United States Army Air Service planes gave demonstrations of army work, and observation practice, in the air; five air planes of the U. S. Air Mail, Eastern Division, gave an exhibition of flying, and a demonstration of the delivery and loading of mail. An exhibition flight, in a messenger plane, was given by an officer of the Police Reserve, who dropped messages, while in flight, for the Police Commissioner by parachutes. Numerous other exceptionally daring and "trick" flights were made by distinguished aviators, among the latter being several members of the Police Reserve. Captain Peter Paul Devlin, Police Reserve, who served as a Captain in the Third Balloon Squadron, 5th Division, British Army, in the World War, and who holds the 1921 world's record of 22,800 feet parachute drop, made a parachute drop of 3,000 feet, carrying a message from the air to the Police Commissioner.

There were various athletic field events, in which members of the New York Police Department, and entrants from Police Departments of other cities contested. Chief among them were: Throwing the discus, throwing **Field Events**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

56-lb. weight, tug of war, running high jump, 100-yard dash (open to New York Police Department—15 years in service or over), 300-yard run, 120-yard low hurdle race, 75-yard shoe race, one-mile relay race (four-man team), 880-yard run handicap, one-half mile walk handicap, 100-yard (three-legged) race, running hop, step and jump, putting 16-lb. shot, throwing 16-lb. hammer, etc. An exhibition by the Rifle Battalion of the School of Recruits, under direction of the military captain in command, made an excellent showing.

Equestrian Feats

The Equestrian Exhibition, performed by daring rough riders of the New York Police Department, inspired great interest. Among the feats were: Cossack riding, pick-up riding, trick riding, quarter-mile running race, rescue race, novelty race, mounted relay race, pyramid riding, halter race, two-horse Roman race, stopping wild horses, three-horse Roman race, one-half mile running race (Police Department horses), rescue of woman rider, four-horse Roman race, mounted melée.

First, second, and third prizes were awarded by the Department for each event.

Disposition of Proceeds

The proceeds realized from the sale of tickets for the Field Days, as in former years, went to the benefit of the Police Relief Fund, which fund provides relief to the widows and orphans of deceased Policemen who have served less than ten years on the force, for whom the provisions of the Pension Fund does not provide. A striking illustration of the need of this relief comes to mind. In the month of October, 1918, the time of the influenza epidemic, fifty-three members of the force died, all but a very few having served less than the ten years. The Police Department, out of the Police Relief Fund, endowed and maintained by the Police Field Day Games, gives a pension to their widows and orphans. This Fund is not yet self-sustaining, but the aim is to make it so.

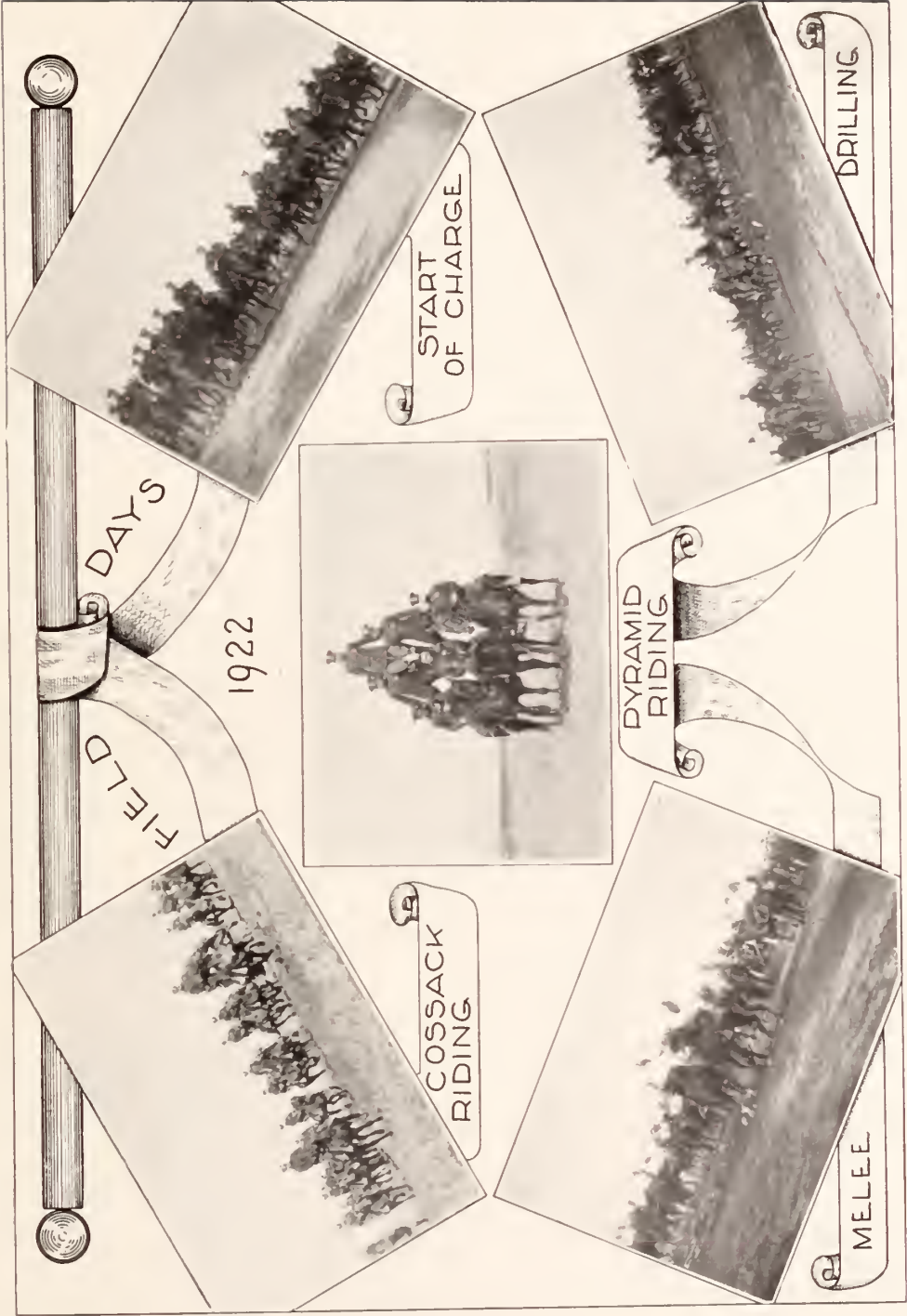
The Games were splendidly patronized by the public, and their popularity is attested by the fact that not only were the grounds taxed to their capacity, but a large number of those present are regular attendants at the Games every year.

PUBLIC RECEPTIONS AND PARADES

RECEPTIONS

MARSHAL JOFFRE

On April 24, Marshal Joffre arrived at the Pennsylvania Terminal, and was accompanied by a mounted and motorcycle escort to City Hall, where the freedom of the city was tendered him by his Honor, the Mayor. The Marshal remained in the city until April 29, 1922, when he embarked for



FIELD DAYS

1922

FIELD

START
OF CHARGE

DRILLING

DIAMOND
RIDING

COSSACK
RIDING

MELEE

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

France. The police arrangements in connection with his visit were worked out with minutest detail, and nothing untoward occurred.

EX-PREMIER GEORGES CLEMENCEAU

On November 18, Ex-Premier Georges Clemenceau of France arrived at Pier "A," North River. He was escorted by a motorcycle and mounted detail to City Hall Plaza. A reception was tendered him in the Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, after which the Ex-Premier proceeded to a private residence in which accommodations were provided for him. No difficulty was experienced in handling the great crowd that turned out to pay homage to him.

PARADES

During the year the following large processions were supervised:

On March 17, the parade of the United Irish Societies was held, 35,000 people participating. It started at 2 P. M. from 26th Street and Fifth Avenue, marched north on Fifth Avenue to 110th Street and disbanded. It required a detail of 8 Inspectors, 26 Captains, 264 Sergeants, and 2,370 Patrolmen to police this parade. A suitable mounted escort, and rear guard, were furnished, together with a motorcycle escort for the purpose of clearing traffic along the route. **St. Patrick's Day**

On April 2, a parade for the Reception and Disposition of Bodies of American Soldiers was held. It assembled at 1.30 P. M., in Brooklyn, on streets east and west of Fort Hamilton Parkway, from 38th to 41st Streets, and marched through Fort Hamilton Parkway to 60th Street, to Sixth Avenue, to 58th Street, to the Army Base, foot of 58th Street, where military services were held. It was estimated that 10,000 persons were in line. It required a police detail of 1 Deputy Chief Inspector, 1 Inspector, 5 Captains, 20 Sergeants, and 200 Patrolmen to police the route.

On April 19, the parade of the Barnum and Bailey Circus was held. It formed at 9 A. M., in the vicinity of Madison Square Garden, proceeded up Madison Avenue to 57th Street, to Fifth Avenue, to 26th Street, to Madison Square Garden. It was estimated that 1,000 persons and animals participated in the parade. It required a detail of 4 Inspectors, 8 Captains, 48 Sergeants, and 480 Patrolmen to police it.

On April 26, a parade of the National Guard was held. It formed at 2.30 P. M., on the side streets east and west of Madison Avenue, 24th to 26th Streets, and marched up Fifth Avenue to 59th Street, to Eighth Avenue, and disbanded. It was estimated that 13,000 persons participated. It required a detail of 4 Inspectors, 9 Captains, 70 Sergeants, and 700 Patrolmen to police this parade.

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Police Parade

On May 13, the Annual Police Parade was held. It formed at 11.15 A. M., at Bowling Green and Broadway, marched up Broadway to 11th Street, to Seventh Avenue, to 40th Street, to Fifth Avenue, to 23d Street, and disbanded. The reviewing stand was situated at Worth Monument, 23d Street and Fifth Avenue. The parade was headed by his Honor, the Mayor, followed by the Police Commissioner, Deputy and Special Deputy Police Commissioners. The Honor Battalion, eight Regiments of Infantry, Mounted Regiment, Motorcycle, Bicycle and Marine Divisions, Police Reserves, Police Departments from out of the city, all went to make up the parade. It required a detail of 5 Inspectors, 3 Deputy Inspectors, 21 Captains, 46 Lieutenants, 168 Sergeants, and 1,800 Patrolmen to police the route. The Mayor's Foot Guard did duty at the reviewing stand.

G. A. R.

On May 30, the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic was held. It formed on the streets east and west of West End Avenue, from 67th to 82d Streets, at 9 A. M., marching either up or down West End Avenue, to 72d Street, to Riverside Drive, to 92d Street, to Broadway, and disbanded. It was estimated that 36,000 persons participated. It required a detail of 2 Inspectors, 8 Captains, 60 Sergeants, and 595 Patrolmen to police the route. The Mayor's Foot Guard was on duty at the reviewing stand.

On October 9th and 11th, the Safety Institute of America held parades. They formed on the side streets, east and west of Fifth Avenue, from 43d Street north, marched up Fifth Avenue, to 72d Street, to Central Park, to the Sheepfold Meadow. It started at 10 A. M. on the 9th and noon on the 11th. It was estimated that 15,000 people participated in each of these parades. A detail of 3 Inspectors, 5 Captains, 7 Lieutenants, 35 Sergeants, and 370 Patrolmen were required to police this parade; in addition to that a suitable detail from the 14th Inspection District policed Central Park and the Meadow.

Holy Name

On October 15, a parade in honor of the Golden Anniversary of the Holy Name Society, Diocese of Brooklyn, was held. It formed at 1 P. M., on streets north and south of Lafayette Avenue and Schermerhorn Street, from South Elliott Place to Nevins Street, between DeKalb Avenue and Atlantic Avenue. The route was from Lafayette Avenue, to Washington Avenue, to Lincoln Road, to the Music Stand in Prospect Park. It was estimated that 50,000 persons participated. It required a detail of 1 Deputy Chief Inspector, 3 Inspectors, 16 Captains, 32 Sergeants, and 320 Patrolmen to police this parade.

Besides the details mentioned, with each of these processions a mounted advance and rear guard was furnished, together with a motorcycle squad for the purpose of diverting traffic and clearing the line of march, generally.



POLICE BAND

1ST REGIMENT



RIOT BATTALION



CHIEF INSPECTOR ^{AND} STAFF

PASSING IN REVIEW



OFFICIAL REVIEWING PARTY



HONOR BATTALION

AT SALUTE

POLICE
PARADE
1922

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

II.

DETECTIVE DIVISION

Following is a review of the work performed by this Division for the current year compared with 1921. Under the present system, detectives are assigned to each precinct station house, instead of being located in a handful of "branch bureaus," out of touch with the Uniformed Force. As has been previously pointed out, not only does this make every station house—and there are some 77 of them—a "branch bureau," but it brings members of the Detective Division in unbroken contact with the Uniformed Force and makes possible a unity of action that has never existed before.

The Uniformed Force, in the pursuance of their duties, covering as they do every inch, so to speak, of their posts while on patrol, are in a position to bring conditions and crimes, which are beyond their powers to handle, to the attention of the precinct detectives, without a moment's loss of time. This ensures prompt action and prevents the possible escape of criminals, or the chance of evidence growing "cold." It is of the highest importance that members of the Detective Division should reach the scene of certain classes of crimes—usually those not within the scope of the Uniformed Force—with the utmost speed, a fact that must be apparent to anyone. The present arrangement reduces, to the narrowest possible margin, the interval between the commission of a crime and the arrival of the precinct detectives on the scene. Whenever possible, of course, the Uniformed Force takes suitable police action, but I refer to cases which call for the attention of trained specialists in crime.

The vast majority of crimes, in this city, are capable of quick classification. When the classification of a crime has been decided, detective specialists in that class take it over at once and proceed to identify the perpetrator, should he have a criminal record, by the characteristics of crime.

The most active sub-divisions of the Detective Division are some dozen or so "squads," as they have come to be called. They are made up of men who have made records in the detection of criminals who, for the most part, specialize in the commission of certain crimes.

Members of the Detective Division are called upon to render considerable assistance to other branches of the government, and perform other duties besides those of routine. These demands add greatly to the burdens of a force already too small, as all of them are of a character to require skilled, personal service and an indeterminate length of time, such, for example, as locating and apprehending persons wanted for Violation of Parole; locating friends and relatives of persons in their charge by the Public Welfare Department; executing warrants for bastardy; investigating

ANNUAL REPORT OF

suspicious fires and false alarms for the Fire Department ; investigating abortions and suspicious deaths for Health Department ; locating witnesses, executing bench warrants and criminal investigations for the District Attorney ; furnishing the Department of Licenses with criminal records of persons applying for hack licenses ; investigating and reporting on persons applying for pool table licenses ; furnishing the Civil Service Commission any record on file of applicants seeking positions through Civil Service.

I.

HOMICIDE SQUAD

The Homicide Squad was formed for the purpose of investigating all murders, or cases in which there are suspicious circumstances to the cause of death, or in which the cause of death is not readily determined. The function of this squad is also to coöperate with other authorities who communicate with this Department relative to cases of a similar nature that have occurred in their respective jurisdictions.

Procedure

This squad proceeds at once to the scene of such crime, having in mind the safeguarding of evidence and the procuring and interviewing of material and other necessary witnesses. In order that they may be at once available, members alternate in continuous "office duty," day and night.

Photographs are taken of the body as it was found, and of the scene of the crime, and other details, such as rooms in disorder caused by a struggle, etc. Finger prints are taken whenever it is considered they will be of value as evidence, or serve any police purpose ; in many cases the finger prints of the deceased are taken for the purpose of assisting in or making an identification and also to disclose the criminal record if it exists.

There are thirteen Italian speaking officers in this squad, all of whom are familiar with the methods and schemes peculiar to the Italian criminal. These men, in connection with their other work, patrol the Italian sections of the city, acquainting themselves with the people and the places they frequent in the district ; they visit resorts such as coffee houses, pool rooms, saloons and basement restaurants and search those they believe may be in possession of concealed weapons.

Conclusive Evidence

During the year the members of this squad investigated 309 cases ; each case presents a different problem, and much time and persistence is required to find the motive, or develop *evidence* sufficient to *convict*, even though the perpetrator was arrested on the spot. The District Attorney, in order to properly present his case in Court, looks to this Department to furnish material with which to obtain a conviction. The gathering of this material in homicide cases requires painstaking attention to details, and continuous effort.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

AUTOMOBILE SQUAD

This squad is working a system whereby all transfers of automobile licenses are checked up, the automobiles located and examined, which has resulted in an increase of recoveries of stolen cars. The thieves transfer the licenses immediately to the new owners to whom they sell cars. **Auto-License Transfers**

A careful survey has been made of all suspects, garages and any other place where automobiles might be stored or kept. Proper action has been taken in each case.

It is suggested that owners of public garages and owners of private garages (who let same to others), report transients to their precincts with a view to locating stolen cars or cars that have been used in the commission of crime.

Too much cannot be said regarding the licensing of criminals by the Tax Commissioner's Office. It is still an easy matter to obtain plates and give a fictitious address without any investigation being made.

ACTIVITIES OF AUTO SQUAD DURING YEAR 1922, COMPARED WITH YEAR 1921

	1922	1921
Arrests	244	303
Convictions	82	83
Discharged	61	88
Cases pending	101	132
Investigations for other authorities.....	172	158
Automobiles recovered	1044	852
Value of automobiles recovered.....	\$2,189,563	\$1,737,195

ACTIVITY REPORT ON STOLEN AUTOMOBILES

ENTIRE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Comparative figures for 1921 and 1922 are:

Year	Reported Stolen	Estimated Valuation	Number Recovered	Per Cent	Estimated Valuation	Per Cent
1922	7,101	\$7,867,908	3370	47	\$5,297,256	67
1921	6,806	\$8,772,934	3451	51	\$6,145,251	70

In connection with the foregoing figures, attention is called to the following facts:

Many automobiles "Reported Stolen" were ostensibly lost through burglary, grand larceny and "joy-riding."

A larger number of automobiles was stolen during 1922 than in the preceding year. This was due to the law of averages, there being an increased registration in 1922, over 1921, of 26%. **Automobile Thefts**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Cheap or medium priced cars are usually hard to recover, as there are large numbers of them and they do not have pronounced distinguishing marks. The more expensive cars, on the other hand, are difficult to sell—for the thief—and possess more individuality, which of itself is a species of protection. They are more readily recovered.

The entire subject of lost and stolen automobiles is one which, from the statistical side, has received insufficient attention. To some extent this may be attributed to the fact that automobiles have only comparatively recently begun to be a large, even dominating, factor in every day life. Periodically, a terrific hue and cry is raised in the press about stolen automobiles, but as usual only fragments are given to the public about the real state of affairs, the publicity given to the subject being for the sole purpose of providing a vehicle for further abusing the Police Department. Some facts about the alleged theft of automobiles, viewed from all sides, will not therefore be out of place, because I know that if they are not published here they will certainly not be published in the press.

Joy-Riding Phase

A great many alleged thefts of automobiles are due to "joy-riding;" that is, the automobile is taken out of the garage by someone who has free access to it, but without the owner's permission. This act, under the statute, constitutes technical grand larceny. There is evidence, however, to show that in some cases in which the owner makes such a charge, he, himself, has carelessly given the permission but, subsequently, for one reason or another, has repented of his generosity, especially should the borrower of the car damage it or keep it longer than the owner thinks he should. The police are not mind-readers. They can only act upon the facts as presented, and when the owner makes such a charge, and it appears to be borne out by the facts, the case is entered on the records of the Police Department as a grand larceny, and the action warranted by the facts is then taken. The case goes to swell the total grand larcenies, although the police could not, by the widest stretch of the imagination, be held in any way accountable for the crime.

Questionable Insurance

Virtually all automobiles are insured, and many are bought on the installment plan. Purchasers are often unable, or unwilling, to continue their time payments. Finding that they can get no relief from their obligation by selling the car, they leave it on the street, in the hope that it may be stolen, or take some more positive action to destroy it, with the object of collecting the insurance, which usually amounts to the full value of the car, new. In some cases, I am informed, cars have been insured by some chicanery or other means, for far more than their value, new. The destruction of automobiles for the purpose of collecting the insurance has gotten to be quite a common form of criminal enterprise, although many otherwise respectable persons are often accessories. One form, rather popular, is to run them into a deep point in a river, and as a corollary of this practice, "automobile graveyards" in the bottom of rivers, are discovered, periodically.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

BOMB SQUAD

The Bomb Squad during the past year has been actively engaged in curbing and keeping under surveillance the various radical organizations, i. e., The Communist Party, Communist Labor Party, United Communist Party, Union of Russian Workers of the United States and Canada and their subsidiary groups. **Watching the Radicals**

These organizations make it a practice to edit, publish and distribute numerous newspapers, periodicals and pamphlets containing attacks on the Federal, State and City officials and aimed at the overthrow of all organized government by force and violence. Members of this Squad arrested five of their leaders, for the crime of Criminal Anarchy, and they are now awaiting trial.

Hundreds of communications relative to radicals, and their meetings, have been investigated during the year.

STATISTICS

	1922	1921
Investigations	725	715
Bomb explosions	5	.....
Arrests	339	132
Convicted	126	32
Discharged	56	19
Delivered to other authorities.....	103	23
Pending	54	58
Value of stolen property recovered.....	\$118,256	\$180,338

SAFE AND LOFT SQUAD

The following figures show the number of loft burglaries in the city for the year 1922 compared with the year 1921. This class of crime has steadily decreased for the past five years: **Warehouse Burglaries**

1922.....	115
1921.....	199

The present administration established a system of patrol in the sections of the city, in which loft buildings predominate, which has caused a steady decrease in this class of crime since 1917.

In 1917 there were	569	loft burglaries
" 1918	427	" "
" 1919	355	" "
" 1920	287	" "

This squad has recovered \$89,725 worth of stolen property during the year 1922.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

PICKPOCKET SQUAD

Pickpockets

This squad is composed of men thoroughly familiar with the methods employed by pickpockets. During the rush hours they cover trolleys, subway and elevated trains, stations, etc. During the day they frequent different crowded sections of the city, such as the shopping districts, etc.; they also frequent theatre lobbies, Grand Central and Pennsylvania Terminals, and different transfer points in the city. Numerous package thieves, confidence men, etc., are constantly being arrested by these men.

During the year 1922 there were 373 arrests made by members of the Pickpocket Squad, with 290 convictions up to date. Property valued at \$2,648 was recovered.

TRUCK SQUAD

The men assigned to this squad are familiar with the thieves, and methods used by them, who make a specialty of stealing trucks and wagons laden with merchandise. They are constantly on duty in the mercantile districts, railroad terminals, steamship and railroad piers and streets adjacent thereto.

The following figures show a comparison of the years 1922 and 1921 :

	1922	1921
Arrests	125	64
Convicted	28	9
Discharged	51	27
Pending	42	24
For other authorities	4	4
Value of property recovered.....	\$87,437	\$77,275

INDUSTRIAL SQUAD

Strikes

Detectives assigned to this squad specialize on work resulting from labor disputes. They advise employers and employees alike of their rights, according to law, and are thoroughly familiar with the laws governing strikes. These men, knowing the methods employed by both sides to attain their ends, go from place to place where strikes are going on, warning both employer and strikers against the use of gangsters—an illegal auxiliary often employed by either side—and taking police action when necessary. These men attend tough dances, pool and billiard parlors, etc., for the purpose of getting acquainted with professional pickets and gangsters, who work with unions and employers, when there is a strike in progress.

The squad is used for the purpose of preventing violence to persons and property, rather than making arrests.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

GANGSTER SQUAD

This squad assists in suppressing gangs and gangsters in all parts of the city, also assists at strikes, parades, etc. It is the duty of these men to visit places at which questionable characters, such as gangsters and thieves, are known to congregate, at various times of the day and night. On these visits, search is made for concealed weapons, carried in violation of the law.

**Gangsters and
Gunmen**

This squad has often made arrests of men wanted for various crimes while visiting poolrooms, dance halls, etc., and assists other squads and precinct detectives as the occasion demands.

They go from place to place in automobiles, and the rough element in the city is in constant fear of a visit from the squad men, which helps materially in the reduction of crime and in the breaking up of organized gangs throughout the city.

NARCOTIC SQUAD

The outstanding feature of the narcotic arrest statistics for the year 1922 is the increase in arrests for opium smoking.

79 for the year 1921—2.5% of total arrests—3086

510 for the year 1922—16% of total arrests—3168

Opium smoking indulged in by the Chinese is regarded too lightly and in order to stamp out this practice in New York City, this subject, with its many ramifications and sequels, must be viewed in a serious light, as a grave potential danger to the general community.

The courts have generally displayed a tendency to consider opium-smoking less serious and harmful than other forms of narcotic addiction, and the percentage of convictions in these cases has been materially less, as follows:

Conviction, 86½%.

The smaller percentage of convictions in these 510 cases has materially lowered the percentage of total convictions, which though exceptionally high, would have been much higher.

Percentage of convictions on total narcotic violation arrests, 93½%. As a matter of pressing duty, an energetic protest was made to the courts, but with what result remains to be seen.

While every opium smoker is inchoately a narcotic drug addict, only a very small percentage of the morphine content of opium is absorbed by the smoker and it requires greater frequency or a longer period of use to acquire a strong "habit." But, when opium smokers are given a cure, it

**Smokers Should
Be Given
Different "Cure"
Treatment**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

often happens that they receive the same curative treatment as those addicted to the morphine habit; that is, gradual reduction by hypodermic injections of morphine to assuage their opium craving. This usually forces into their systems an unwonted amount of morphine besides acquainting them with the technique of the needle. In fact there have been a number of instances called to my attention where Chinamen sent away for a cure of opium smoking habit, have developed a liking for morphine and more powerful opium derivatives. Opium smokers should be separated from the other class of addicts or treated by the immediate withdrawal method, or, if by gradual reduction, only opium and no derivative should be substituted.

Cocaine Users

Those who use only cocaine need no reduction of any kind. Cocaine is not habit-forming in the sense that its withdrawal will occasion the addict unbearable torture. After a drug addict has been cured of his morphine or heroine habit, however, he will often resort to cocaine, believing himself able to stop there and not go back to his other drugs, but under the influence of cocaine his viewpoint changes and he soon loses these good resolutions.

Fewer Beginners

The great value of the work done by the narcotic division in this city is illustrated by the fewer arrests of new users. Whereas, in 1921, 65% show previous records, those arrested during the last half of 1922 show 80% with previous records. This larger percentage may be attributed in part to the increase in the criminal identification of these individuals through the Intercity Narcotic Criminal Identification Bureau established by the Police Department. There were, however, a large number of addicts arrested in 1921, and who relapsed after their cure in various correctional institutions in this city and were rearrested in 1922. The problem therefore that confronts this division is to prevent the creation of new users. The chronic addict presents a difficult problem which will only be solved by viewing these cases from the standpoint of a psychiatrist, as there is reason to believe that many of them relapse because they are mental defectives or "psychical inferiors," either before becoming drug addicts or as the result of it. These chronic offenders obviously incur a tremendous burden upon the police and judiciary, the various correctional institutions and the community in general. They are a menace that cannot be coped with or cured by the usual methods.

Cannabis Indica

By strict surveillance of the localities frequented by Spaniards and Mexicans, suspected of introducing Cannabis Indica, under the name of Marahuanna cigarettes, it has been possible to keep down the spread of this dangerous drug. Reports from the southwestern sections of the United States show that the use of it has secured a foothold there.

The effects of police activity against illicit narcotic peddlers, is to make it increasingly difficult for the narcotic user to obtain his drug. The logical

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

sequence to this is that the addicts resort to other drugs, which they are able to obtain in drug stores without a prescription. In order to get the full effect of these substitutes, it is necessary to take, in some instances, tremendous doses. Death therefore has been a frequent finis. One of these substitutes was found to be the coal tar derivative, veronal. Some idea of the rapid spread of the use of veronal may be gained from the statistics of Bellevue Hospital. During the first *six months* of 1922, 30 persons were brought to that institution suffering from overdoses, compared to only 17 for the preceding *twelve months*. These are the figures for this one institution, and of course do not include other institutions, nor those treated by private physicians. To restrict the sale of these deadly potions, the following amendment to the Sanitary Code was passed October 11, 1922:

The Menace
of Veronal

"Section 126. Sale regulated.—No Veronal (Diethyl-barbituric acid), Veronal Sodium (Sodium Dimethyl barbiturate), Luminal (Phenyl-ethyl-barbituric Acid), Luminal Sodium (the sodium sale of Luminal), Sulphonal (Diethyl-sulphon-dimethyl-methane), Trional (Diethyl-sulphone-methyl-ethyl-methane), or Tretonal (Diethyl-sulphone-diethyl-methane), shall be sold at retail to any person in the City of New York, except upon the written prescription of a duly licensed physician.

"The provisions of this Section shall apply to the sale at retail of any of the above mentioned drugs whatever may be the name under or by which the same may be called or known."

In July, 1922, an arrangement was made with the Commissioner of Public Welfare, stopping the promiscuous practice of accepting drug addicts applying at the Metropolitan Hospital for cure. It had been found that this institution was being used as a sanctuary by criminal addicts, who went there either to avoid arrest or whenever they were unable to purchase their drugs, either from lack of funds or because of the arrest of the street trafficker from whom they had been buying. A rule was established whereby any addict applying to the Department of Public Welfare, or any of their hospitals for treatment, was to be passed upon by this office in order to determine whether the individual was out on bail, or parole, or was wanted for some crime, or had a criminal record, or had previously received a cure at a correctional institution or hospital.

Segregation of the
Non-Criminal
Addicts

Following this plan, out of a total of 244 individuals who applied to this office in four months since the inception of this rule, for treatment at the Metropolitan Hospital, the following table shows the disposition that was made:

Metropolitan Hospital	Workhouse Hospital	Kings County Hospital	Bedford
37	147	53	7

These figures demonstrate that approximately 85% of those applying for relief at the Metropolitan Hospital had a criminal record, or had a previous cure.

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The causes that underlie drug addiction are to some extent disclosed by the fact that 98% of the drug addicts arrested owe their condition to vice, vicious environment and criminal association. In the 510 arrests for opium smoking, 100% are traceable solely to these causes and no other.

The Narcotic Criminal Inter- City Identification Bureau

Established last year, the Narcotic Criminal Intercity Identification Bureau has become the only narcotic criminal clearing house in the world, and has now the endorsement and coöperation of practically every city of importance in the United States, Dominion of Canada, Scotland Yard in Great Britain, the Governments of France, Belgium, Germany and Austria, and the principal seaports of other European countries, Mexico, the West Indies, South America and Australia. The assistance in this work of the wardens and superintendents of the penal and correctional institutions and the sheriffs of counties in many of the different states has also been secured. Instead of relying upon fanciful and unreliable estimates, statistics are in preparation based on reports of actual cases. With this information it will be possible to map out the extent and spread of narcoticism, and allocate the centers of supply and distribution.

Identification of Narcotic Addicts

The duties in order of importance of the Intercity Identification Bureau, may be given in the following order:

- a. To identify addict if wanted elsewhere.
- b. To amplify the record of his convictions.
- c. To prevent the defeat of justice and a suitable penalty if convicted.
- d. To prevent his migrations and depredations.
- e. To warn authorities as to the habits and danger in their midst, of a criminal with a record.
- f. To force addict to take a cure.
- g. To prevent crime and enable authorities to exercise vigilance.

The Narcotic Criminal Intercity Identification Bureau system has made it possible, in many instances, to fasten upon those arrested in New York, criminal records on file in other cities where none previously existed here. If this be true of New York, the coöperative effects of this system must obviously be of greater value to other cities where no such elaborate criminal record repository exists as we have in the Criminal Identification Bureau of the New York Police Department.

Addicts' Fingerprints

During the past year we have received many thousands of fingerprints and records of criminal drug addicts and there is good reason to believe that when all the patch work of records are assorted and suitably tabulated, many crimes all over the country will be directly traceable to drug addicts, and these individuals will be identified, located and apprehended.

The intensive efforts of the New York Police Department Narcotic Squad scattered a number of New York's addicts, who used this city as a

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mecca, over the country. Having found life here too difficult, they have gone where it is easier. Wherever they go they spread the habit like a pestilence.

One of the revelations of this work has been that conditions prevalent in New York also exist elsewhere, which is a sort of sorry comfort to us. That the whole country is affected is a tragic circumstance, but there is this hopeful outlook, that methods which have been proved successful here can be used elsewhere.

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION

This Bureau is practically a clearing house for criminal intelligence and identification data, and is at the disposal of all duly established and recognized Police Departments. There are more than 500,000 fingerprints in the criminal files, which is the largest collection in the United States. **Fingerprints**

All the penal institutions of the States of New York and New Jersey contribute to these files. In addition, various Police Departments throughout the world forward fingerprints for comparison and identification, which are indexed and filed with the permanent records.

The Modus Operandi, a system of classifying criminals by the method which characterize the commission of their crimes, has proven to be a wonderful asset in criminal identification. Photographs are filed and grouped, according to their criminal specialty, manner of operation, and finally by their height. New groups are constantly being formed to meet the crime conditions peculiar to this city. Perpetrators of crime are daily identified at this Bureau by means of the Modus Operandi System. **Photographs**

The Photograph Gallery is equipped with the most approved apparatus and is prepared to handle any situation requiring the reproduction of evidence, photographs and fingerprints. Photographs of all persons who have been convicted of crime in the various Courts of Record are taken at the Photograph Gallery, the Sheriff stopping for that purpose en route to the various Penal Institutions of this State.

The scene of a crime and evidence of any character is photographed, including fingerprints, which often forms a very important exhibit in Court proceedings.

Full coöperation is had with the courts through the medium of the criminal records of those arrested. Whenever necessary they are furnished to the Magistrates' Courts, to each of the District Attorneys of the five counties comprising New York, or in cases in which the Daily Court Calendar bears the name of a person possessing a record in this Bureau. Fingerprint records have been of the highest service in securing the indictments of

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second offenders who would otherwise be treated as without criminal record. In connection with this and similar work, members of this Bureau are daily subpoenaed to appear with such records before the Grand Jury and Courts of Record.

The Department of Licenses forwards to this Bureau fingerprints of all applicants for licenses and renewals, to operate taxicabs, hacks, coaches, etc. During the year 9,032 such fingerprints were checked, resulting in 723 identifications of undesirable persons.

All applicants for pistol permits are treated in the same way, and, as a consequence, many were rejected.

Newspaper Clippings

Daily newspapers are scanned and all matters concerning arrests, criminal information and procedure, and all forms of police activities are clipped from these periodicals and finally indexed and filed for future reference as part of the permanent records.

"Distant Identification"

After the termination of the last International Police Conference, members of the Danish police delegation remained and gave instruction and demonstrations of a new method of criminal identification, known as "Distant Identification." The Danish police are expert in this method and in order to spread a working knowledge of it as widely as possible, representatives of many neighboring Police Departments were invited to attend the lectures at Police Headquarters.

"Distant Identification," in part, may be said to be an intensification of the fingerprint system of identification. The individual fingerprint is carefully analyzed and the characteristics and patterns are classified in detail and designated by number. There are about fifty numbers to such a classification. With this system in general operation it would be possible to make identifications by any means of communication, as a complete draft of the fingerprint of a suspect could be made by the transmission of the fifty numbers.

RECORD OF FINGER PRINTS PLACED ON FILE

							Files Increased		Identifications	
							1922	1921	1922	1921
New York City Arrests	-	-	-	-	-	-	24926	23273	7120	7923
General and Special Sessions Courts	-	-	-	-	-	-	12090	9836	8049	6784
Magistrates' Courts	-	-	-	-	-	-	11850	8900	4732	2928
Outside Police Departments	-	-	-	-	-	-	6053	5094	1292	1162
Various Penal Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	2308	2613	769	670
Correction Department (Central Bureau Identification)	-	-	-	-	-	-	780	-	260	-
Narcotic Division (out of town Addicts)	-	-	-	-	-	-	8552	1218	1917	540
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	66559	50934	24139	20007

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INVESTIGATIONS (NOT ADDED TO FILES)

Finger Prints Received, Classified, and Compared

	Investigations		Identifications	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
Post Office Department (employees) - - -	13644	-	584	-
Department of Licenses (hack license applicants) -	9032	6929	723	534
Probation Officers (investigations) - - -	1295	987	216	232
Unidentified Dead - - - - -	171	206	42	49
Total - - - - -	24142	8122	1565	815
Grand Total of Finger Prints Classified and Compared - - - - -				
	90701	59056	25704	20822

PHOTOGRAPHIC DIVISION

	1922	1921
Studio Photographic Negatives of Criminals - - - - -	4702	4218
Separate Criminal Groups, photographed - - - - -	139	253
Photograph copies of finger prints, photographs, and miscellaneous subjects - - - - -	8037	5862
Reproductions of finger prints and photographs of Drug Addicts (Narcotic Division) - - - - -	5943	1615
Photograph copies of outside work, such as homicide cases, finger print investigations, scenes of crime, automobile evidence, morgue photos, and miscellaneous - - - - -	4388	4129

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

This Bureau is established by law and is under the supervision of the **Scope** Commanding Officer of the Detective Division. It is open day and night, Sundays and holidays included. All inquiries over the telephone about persons missing, arrested, injured, sick or absent from home for a short period, are referred to this Bureau. Summonses issued by members of the Department for violations of traffic regulations, motor vehicle law and highway law are telephoned to this Bureau for the purpose of comparison and to obtain evidence of previous convictions for presentation to the Magistrate having jurisdiction. Verifications of owners' list of automobiles, chauffeurs or operators, are referred to this Bureau, and in this way assistance is rendered in locating owners of automobiles found abandoned, in possession of thieves or otherwise recovered. A complete record of the names and addresses of owners of automobiles, their license numbers, make, type of car, etc., is maintained in numerical order and covers the entire State of New York. This data is received from the Automobile Bureau of the State Tax Department and includes pleasure vehicles, commercial, omnibus, taxicab, trailers, dealers and motorcycles.

During the year 1922 this Bureau verified summonses in 72,200 cases of violations of the Motor Vehicle Law, as compared with 43,976 cases in 1921, and 47,230 in 1920. There were records of 303,451 arrests during the current year as compared with 272,751 for 1921, and 256,749 for 1920. Highway accident cards were filed in 36,643 cases in 1922, against 32,656 in 1921, and 27,559 in 1920.

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This Bureau coöperates with the Municipal Civil Service Commission by furnishing evidence of previous arrests or convictions of applicants seeking positions under the Civil Service. During 1922 such service was rendered in 745 cases.

Similar coöperation is had with the Bureau of Licenses on applications for auctioneers', dance hall, pool table, etc., licenses, and during the year 1922 such service was rendered in 11,631 cases.

The Bureau maintains records of calamities disasters, unusual occurrences and information of general public interest which is supplied to citizens on application.

A report is submitted weekly to the Tenement House Department, Manhattan and Brooklyn, showing arrests by name, and dispositions, for violations of the Tenement House Act. This report embraces location of premises wherein arrested, floor occupied, etc.

Communications in foreign languages are translated by this Bureau.

BUREAU OF LOST PROPERTY

Lost Property— Pawnbrokers

Pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers are required, by ordinance, to furnish the Police Department with a description of property received by them, on blank forms supplied by the Department, and their reports are delivered to the Bureau of Lost Property daily. The reports are classified according to the articles described and when similar property is reported to the police as lost or stolen, a comparison is made with the records on file and when descriptions correspond a "stop" is placed on the article. The detective investigating the case is advised, and in turn notifies the complainant and the identification is thus established. Similar procedure is followed in cases of valuable property with identification marks when found in the possession of known criminals or persons arrested charged with theft.

Reports of property lost or stolen outside of New York City are referred to this Bureau.

The detectives assigned to this Bureau check up the records kept by pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers, investigate persons pawning and selling valuable property under suspicious circumstances, and the pledger or seller whenever stolen property is located in pawnshops, etc. Persons suspected of purchasing and selling second-hand articles without a license are also investigated.

On December 31, 1922, the force assigned to this Bureau consisted of forty men.

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ACTIVITIES							1922	1921
Investigations	-	-	-	-	-	-	26481	25475
Articles recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	4447	3243
Automobiles recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	879	708
Value of autos recovered by Lost Property Bureau	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 163,232	\$ 22,525
Assisted Auto Squad and Precincts in recovery of autos valued at	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,629,331	1,476,007
Total value of autos recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,792,563	\$1,498,532
Total value of miscellaneous property recovered by Lost Property Bureau	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 232,203	\$ 158,189
Total value of recovered property	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,024,766	\$1,656,721

BUREAU OF MISSING PERSONS

Reference to the attached tabulated report will show that there has been a considerable increase in the total number of cases handled during 1922, as compared with the year previous. The increases specifically are as follows: 932 cases of local missing, 934 cases of local investigations and 54 cases of unidentified dead. On the other hand there has been a small falling off in the number of cases reported to this Bureau from out of town sources, amounting to 30 cases of persons missing and 28 cases of investigation. Scope

Cooperation with outside agencies has been invited and encouraged and, in almost all instances, willingly and freely accorded. This has been most helpful, particularly in the after care of juveniles, especially the wayward girl. In such cases, it is the policy of the administration to avoid arrest, for the reason that it is thought unwise to burden any girl with a criminal record, which might be instrumental in breaking down her self-respect, or making it possible for some one later on to use it to her detriment. This has been made possible through some of these organizations, extending to the Bureau the privilege of placing with them certain cases involving the necessity of a temporary detention, when otherwise an arrest would have been unavoidable.

Among others, the following extended valuable coöperation to the Bureau : Coöperating Agencies

Department of Public Welfare
 New York Probation and Protective Association
 The Florence Crittenden League
 The Travelers' Aid Society
 Young Women's Christian Association
 The Children's Aid Society
 Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children
 The Catholic Big Sisters and Big Brothers
 The Protestant Big Sisters and Big Brothers
 The Jewish Big Sisters and Big Brothers
 The Charities Organization Society
 Social Service Exchange
 The Church Mission of Help
 Seamen's Church Institute and several others.

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From time to time the commanding officer of this Bureau has been called upon to address church, social and other organizations for the purpose of enlightening them on the work of the Bureau, its purposes, etc., which, in many instances, has resulted in placing the Department in a new and more favorable light with such organizations. He also addresses classes of police recruits on their duties towards incorrigibles, juveniles coming within the purview of the Police Department, generally, and the necessary steps in the search for persons reported missing, the discovery of corpses, etc.

Educational

Many of the cases referred to this Bureau are the occasion of much correspondence which, for the year 1922, necessitated the sending out an aggregate of upward of 8,000 communications of various characters.

MISSING PERSONS REPORTED FROM NEW YORK CITY

				1922			1921		
				Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Reported	-	-	-	4553	2446	6999	3756	2311	6067
Located or returned home				3447	1843	5290	2926	1736	4662
Closed otherwise	-	-	-	1067	547	1614	773	533	1306
Pending	-	-	-	39	56	95	57	42	99

CASES REPORTED PREVIOUS YEARS AND DISPOSED OF IN 1922

				1919		1920		1921			
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
				1	-	5	4	50	42		
Investigations Reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1922		1921
									4791		3757
Investigations Closed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4757		3727

CASES REPORTED PREVIOUS YEARS AND DISPOSED OF IN 1922

1920	1921
2	28

UNIDENTIFIED DEAD

				1922			1921		
				Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Reported	-	-	-	546	74	620	484	82	566
Identified	-	-	-	458	66	524	399	78	477
Pending	-	-	-	88	8	96	85	4	89

CASES REPORTED PREVIOUS YEARS AND IDENTIFIED 1922

1918—Male	-	1	1921—Male	-	4
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PERCENTAGE OF REPORTED CASES DISPOSED OF

								Local	
								1922	1921
Missing Persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98.64 %	98.47 %
Investigations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99.29 %	99.20 %
Unidentified Dead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84.50 %	85.79 %

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OTHER CITIES

								1922	1921
Missing Persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92.77%	91.90%
Investigations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	99.33%

MISSING PERSONS REPORTED FROM OUTSIDE NEW YORK CITY

			1922			1921		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Reported	-	-	678	416	1094	652	472	1142
Located or returned home	-		520	327	847	503	392	895
Closed otherwise	-	-	99	69	168	96	42	138
Pending	-	-	59	20	79	53	38	91

CASES REPORTED PREVIOUS YEARS AND DISPOSED OF IN 1922

								1922	1921
	1921—Male	-	17		1921—Female	-	9		
Investigations Reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1457	1485
Investigations Closed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1457	1475
Investigations Pending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10

CASES REPORTED PREVIOUS YEARS AND DISPOSED OF IN 1922

1921 - - - 10

SUMMARY BY PERCENTAGES

Percentage of Increase or Decrease of Cases Reported for 1922, as Against the Year 1921:

LOCAL

MISSING PERSONS

Increase over 1921	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.36%
Decrease over 1921	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

INVESTIGATIONS

Increase over 1921	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.85%
Decrease over 1921	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

UNIDENTIFIED DEAD

Increase over 1921	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.54%
Decrease over 1921	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

OTHER CITIES

MISSING PERSONS

Increase over 1921	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease over 1921	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.66%

INVESTIGATIONS

Increase over 1921	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease over 1921	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.88%

MISCELLANEOUS FELONIES

Fines		Sentenced		Years		Months		Days	
1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
None	\$1,000	1	5	10	19	-	-	-	-

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MISCELLANEOUS MISDEMEANORS

Fines		Sentenced		Years		Months		Days	
1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
None	\$15	11	2	9	-	6	-	-	-

TOTAL ARRESTS, FELONIES, MISDEMEANORS AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

					Arrested		Convicted		Discharged		Pending			
					1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921		
Miscellaneous Felonies					-	-	23	27	2	10	16	17	5	-
Miscellaneous Misdemeanors					-	-	16	21	13	13	3	8	-	-
Juvenile Delinquency					-	-	29	32	13	23	11	9	5	-
Total					-	-	68	80	28	46	30	34	10	-

INVESTIGATIONS

	Reported		Closed		Pending	
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
Local	-	-	4791	3757	34	30
Other Authorities	-	-	1457	1485	-	10
Unidentified Dead	-	-	620	566	96	89
Total	-	-	6868	5808	130	129

UNUSUAL CASES

Among the many unusual cases that are constantly being handled by the Bureau, the following stand out prominently:

On April 8, 1922, Abraham Becker, of 819 East 150th Street, Bronx, reported his wife, Jennie Becker, missing. A detective attached to this Bureau who had been assigned to the case became suspicious of the good faith of Becker and, finally becoming convinced that Becker had been responsible for the disappearance of his wife, took the matter up with the District Attorney of Bronx County. Becker was then examined by an Assistant District Attorney and thus began the investigation which eventually led to the discovery of the body of Becker's wife in a vacant lot. Becker was convicted of first degree murder of his wife.

Identification of Californian

On August 5, 1922, an unknown white man was struck by a train and instantly killed while walking on the track of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company subway at Christopher and Greenwich Streets. There was nothing found on the dead man by which he could be identified, except a small photograph of himself and a small slip of paper on which was written the address, "517 Chestnut Street, Oakland, California." The photograph and address were sent to the Chief of Police of Oakland with a request that inquiry be made at the Chestnut Street address. Mrs. Benornino Digiorno, residing there, identified the photograph as that of her husband, Benornino Digiorno, who left home for the benefit of his health on July 29, 1922.

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On December 12, 1918, a man registered as S. T. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., was found dead in his room at a hotel in this city. At that time every means possible were employed to locate relatives or friends of the deceased. The aid of the Philadelphia Police was enlisted, news items containing the name and description of the dead man were carried in the New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia papers, but without results. A photograph and fingerprints of the deceased were taken and filed in the gallery of unidentified dead, maintained by this Bureau, for future reference.

On June 12, 1922, a letter was received by this Department from an attorney requesting information concerning the disappearance of one Henry C. H. Robinson, who was last seen at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., on September 1, 1918. Reference to the files for the year 1918 brought out the case of the man entered as S. T. Williams, who had died in December of that year. Further investigation developed the fact that the personal description of the deceased entered on our records as S. T. Williams, tallied with that of the missing man Robinson, whose wife, Mrs. Maude Robinson, upon being shown the photograph of the dead man from the files of this Bureau, identified it as that of her husband. Thus after three and one-half years the mystery as to the identity and friends of a man registered at a hotel under an assumed name, was cleared up as a result of the methods employed by this Bureau.

Identification of
Robinson, Alias
Williams

BUREAU OF CORRESPONDENCE AND RECORDS

The men assigned to this Bureau compile statistics of work performed by the entire Detective Division. Here complete record is kept of all cases handled by the Detective Division; they are classified according to crime for the purpose of obtaining statistics readily. They are also entered in Detective District books, and complete card index files kept concerning them.

The following comparative figures give a general idea of the enormous amount of work handled by the men in this Bureau during the years 1922 and 1921:

	1922	1921
Reports received - - - - -	80,723	84,897
Supplementary Reports - - - - -	121,084	127,345
Communications from other authorities - - - - -	32,120	29,204
Pool parlor applications - - - - -	2,200	2,114
Miscellaneous - - - - -	3,180	2,617

In addition to above, all necessary correspondence relative to the detectives' cases is compared and sent from this Bureau, and all correspondence received is recorded, classified and answered.

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WORK OF THE DETECTIVE DIVISION RECAPITULATION AND FINAL DISPOSITIONS

	Cases Reported		Arrests		Convicted		Discharged		For Other Authorities		Pending	
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
Homicide (Murder)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Felonious Assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault and Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand and Petit Larcenies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted and Miscellaneous Felonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Simple Assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Misdemeanors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Juvenile Delinquency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Larceny	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petty Larceny	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Does not include the Shelburne restaurant arsenic poisoning case, also subject to change upon receipt of December report from the Chief Medical Examiner.

NOTE—If allowed more time, the dispositions on arrests would be more favorable.

The following is a tabulation showing all classes of crime reported to the Detective Division :

	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
Homicide (Murder)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Felonious Assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault and Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, Residence, Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, Residence, Night	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, Store, Etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larcenies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted and Miscellaneous Felonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Simple Assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Misdemeanors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investigations (Local)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investigations (for other authorities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Does not include the Shelburne restaurant arsenic poisoning case, also subject to change upon receipt of December report from the Chief Medical Examiner.

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INSTANCES OF UNWARRANTED LENIENCY

THE EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF JOSEPH ELIAS AND HIS LESS FORTUNATE COMPANION, HARRY HARRIS

On June 24, 1922, Joseph Elias, 2555 Grand Concourse, this city, was arrested at a private garage located at 187th Street and Broadway, Manhattan, in company with Harry Harris, of 242 West 49th Street, New York City, while in the act of altering motor numbers on a stolen Ford automobile.

Elias was indicted as a second offender for receiving stolen goods, in the first degree, and released on \$2,000 bail. While out on bail, he was twice arrested in the Bronx, and was again released on bail, the total now being \$27,500. Elias pleaded guilty in November, 1922, to attempting to receive stolen goods, in the second degree, and bail of \$2,000 was continued until March 5, 1923, when he was sentenced to the penitentiary. Elias has been serving his sentence in the Tombs, instead of in the penitentiary, as called for by his sentence.

Harry Harris, Elias's companion in the first instance, with no previous record, pleaded guilty on January 12, 1923, and was sentenced to two and one-half to five years in State Prison.

THE CASE OF FRANK MUSCO

On June 24, 1920, an automobile bearing license 144-550 Mass., after colliding with a commercial automobile at Fourth Street and Second Avenue, ran upon the sidewalk and injured Israel Broadman, 1358 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, and Timothy Meighen, 33 St. Marks Place, the last named person being removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died at 5 P. M., the same day. The driver of the automobile bearing the Massachusetts license abandoned the car and disappeared, but it was learned that the owner and operator was Frank Musco, 18 Wigel Street, Boston, Mass. He was indicted by the Grand Jury for manslaughter, second degree, on April 13, 1921, and was arrested in Chicago and returned to this city on May 8, 1921. On May 11, 1921, he was held for trial without bail, but later admitted to bail and released on a \$2,500 bond. On October 17, 1921, he was called for trial, failed to appear and forfeited his bail, a bench warrant being issued. On February 18, 1922, he was again arrested at Lawrence, Mass., and returned to this city on April 25, 1922. The prisoner was allowed to plead guilty to violation of the Highway Law, and sentenced to the Penitentiary on April 25, 1922. This man was arrested in 1916, charged with homicide in Massachusetts and convicted and sentenced for that crime in that State.

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THE CASE OF THOMAS MICELLI

On February 14, 1922, Thomas Micelli, 432 East 13th Street, was arrested, charged with acting in concert with an unknown man and striking Alexander Karpy, 93 Henry Street, knocking him to the ground and stealing from his pocket a watch and chain valued at \$99. He was identified and duly indicted. On April 27, 1922, he was allowed to plead guilty to criminally receiving stolen goods and received a suspended sentence.

THE CASE OF CHARLES CLARK

On July 18, 1922, Charles Clark, alias Stuyvesant, alias Williams, was arrested, charged with attempted grand larceny, felonious assault and violation Section 1897, Penal Law. This man attempted to steal an automobile, and when intercepted by the owner of the car, Louis Soloway, shot him through the hand and jumped on a passing automobile. He was pursued and arrested by Patrolman Joseph Crawley, 39th Precinct, and Patrolman James Tooher, 38th Precinct, after shooting Patrolman Crawley in the knee and being shot in the eye by Patrolman Tooher. After committing these crimes, the prisoner was permitted to plead guilty to felonious assault and sentenced to two and one-half to five years.

OTHER CASES

David Burke, alias Burns, Rogue's Gallery No. 44219, arrested December 8, 1922, on a charge of grand larceny. Convicted, and received a suspended sentence in Criminal Term of the Supreme Court. Burke's record extends back to 1917, when he was committed to the Penitentiary, and in 1919 to Elmira Reformatory.

There are two "Wanted Cards" filed with Burke's record at the Bureau of Criminal Records, for robberies, committed since the above suspended sentence.

On July 7, 1922, Charles Markowitz and Abraham Zipperwitz were arrested, charged with the larceny of filbert nuts, valued at \$15,000, from a pier at the foot of 31st Street, Brooklyn. The property was recovered. Both prisoners received a suspended sentence.

On August 14, 1922, John Harty and Peter Matrangelo were arrested and charged with stealing from the pockets of James O'Keefe while he was asleep on a bench in the subway station at Fourth Avenue and 36th Street, Brooklyn, jewelry valued at \$55. Sentence was suspended on Peter Matrangelo on June 13, and on John Harty, July 23, 1923.

On December 19, 1923, Salvatore Forri was arrested, charged with forcing a lock on a tool house, at Sheepshead Bay Road and Avenue W, and stealing carpenters' tools valued at \$75. The tools were found in

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his possession, as were also tools valued at \$100 which were stolen from a shed at East 23d Street and Avenue Q. Forri had two previous convictions against him. He pleaded guilty to petit larceny in the above cases and sentence was suspended.

On January 3, 1922, Anthony Frevola was arrested, charged with a residential burglary, the worst form of a crime. On February 7, 1922, he was permitted to plead guilty to unlawful entry—a minor degree of burglary—and was sentenced to 60 days in the city prison.

Charles Roberts, of 1729 St. Marks Avenue, was arrested, charged with stabbing Clarice Middleton, his common-law wife, in left breast with a pen knife. She was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, where she died on January 8, 1923. Roberts was tried and convicted of manslaughter, first degree. He was sentenced to serve one year in Sing Sing, and then to be placed on parole for the balance of his sentence.

On February 1, 1922, Irving Ellender, of 1549 Eastern Parkway, was arrested, charged with possession of burglars' tools. He was on parole at the time from Sing Sing for burglary.

On March 15, 1922, Casel Ivanoff, of 342 East 52d Street, was arrested, charged with acting in concert with Tony Rabinovich, in connection with the murder of Patrolman John H. McMail. Ivanoff was out on \$3,000 bail at the time for the possession of chloral, often called "knock-out drops."

On April 15, 1922, Ciro Abdabdo, of 125 Third Street, Brooklyn, was arrested, charged with assault and robbery. At the time of arrest he was out on \$1,500 bail for the unlawful possession of a revolver.

On January 17, 1922, Peter J. Funk, of 246 St. Nicholas Avenue, was arrested, charged with the crime of rape. He was released on bail, and while at liberty was arrested, charged with breaking into the storehouse of the 13th Regiment Armory, Sumner and Jefferson Avenues, and stealing a .45 caliber revolver, which was found in his home. On October 23, 1923, said prisoner was sentenced to 60 days in the City Prison.

On January 17, 1922, Abe Cohen, 706 Saratoga Avenue, was arrested, charged with grand larceny. He was released on bail, and while at liberty was arrested, charged with stealing cans of milk from in front of stores. His case is now pending.

The following were arrested for conspiracy—disposing of their cars with intent to defraud insurance companies. All received suspended sentences after pleas of guilty:

March 15, 1922, Max E. Cohen, 49 Bond Street, New York, cap manufacturer. Sentence suspended April 24, 1922.

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April 6, 1922, Joseph Leventhal, 1 Northern Avenue, New York, dress manufacturer. Sentence suspended June 2, 1922.

April 6, 1922, Jesse Olenick, 1874 75th Street, Brooklyn, acting in concert with Leventhal. Sentence suspended June 2, 1922.

April 20, 1922, Cyrus Brin, 179 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, New York City, broker. Sentence suspended June 2, 1922.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS

Robbery of A. R. Shattuck

On April 2, 1922, the home of Mr. A. R. Shattuck, at 19 Washington Square North, Manhattan, was entered by four unknown men who, at the point of revolvers, forced the complainant, his wife and eight servants into the wine vault in the cellar which they locked, stole cash and jewelry to the amount of \$75,000. One of the thieves, Eugene Diaset, was arrested while running away from the scene of the crime and when searched, part of the jewelry stolen was found in his possession. He was questioned but refused to give any information regarding himself or to divulge the identity of his accomplices.

After a thorough investigation by the officers and detectives assigned, it was learned that the robbery was planned and committed by Henri Boilat (formerly in the employ of Mr. Shattuck), Maurice Bagnoli, Eugene Diaset and Petit Francois, alias "The Jockey," who met in a restaurant at 331 Eighth Avenue, New York City. Boilat being familiar with the premises, directed Diaset to force the coal scuttle leading from the sidewalk to the cellar, at 4 A. M., April 2d, which he did and unfastened chain on grating leading to ash pit, which gave access to the other three men. They all secreted themselves in the cellar of the house and at 1 P. M., when the family were about to dine, they were attacked by the thieves, who were masked, and, with revolvers forced the occupants into the wine vault in the cellar, the wine vault having no ventilation.

During the time the Shattuck family and servants were locked in this vault, the thieves ransacked the house and stole the property. Mr. Shattuck being familiar with the mechanism of the lock on the vault door, succeeded in opening it.

Diaset, after his arrest, steadfastly refused to aid the authorities in identifying any of his confederates. Eugene Diaset was found guilty of the crime of robbery and was sentenced to not less than forty (40) nor more than sixty (60) years in Sing Sing Prison by Judge Rosalsky, Part 1, Court of General Sessions, New York County.

After the identity of the perpetrators was established, a constant and vigilant surveillance was kept over their friends, relatives and associates. Confidential information was received that some of the fugitives had fled this city and had taken refuge in Plainfield, N. J. On April 13, 1922,

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Lieutenant James J. Gegan, Acting Detective Sergeants, First Grade, Michael Fiasehetti and Sylvio Repetto; Acting Detective Sergeants, Second Grade, George Gilbert and John Petrizzo, left New York for Plainfield and visited the Mountain House Hotel, while Acting Detective Sergeants, First Grade, Irving A. O'Hara and James F. McCoy kept the premises at 233 West 18th Street under surveillance, this being the home of Rossi, one of the friends of the fugitives whom the police believed was harboring some of the men sought. On the arrival of the detectives at the Mountain House in Plainfield, they found Maurice Bagnoli hiding in the attic, armed with a .38 caliber Smith & Wesson revolver, fully loaded. Bagnoli was placed under arrest and finally taken to New York City, placed on trial and pleaded guilty, when he made a statement verifying the names of the other men concerned in the crime.

As a result of Bagnoli's arrest, it was established that one Francois Rossi, alias Martin, 233 West 18th Street, a friend of Bagnoli, had knowledge of this crime and knew Bagnoli was being sought by the police. He harbored Bagnoli, aided him in evading arrest and took him to the State of New Jersey, where he was, from time to time, informing him of the developments in the case. Rossi was arrested charged with aiding and abetting the felon to escape, was tried and convicted and sentenced to an indeterminate sentence in the Penitentiary. Information led Detectives O'Hara and McCoy to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara and other cities along the coast, where it was alleged that the fugitives were in hiding. In the course of the investigation, Alga Monett, a former sweetheart of Boilat, was located residing in San Francisco, and in her possession was found jewelry valued at \$1,500, which was part of the proceeds of the larceny of the home of Mr. Shattuck in 1917. This jewelry was recovered and returned to Mr. Shattuck.

The identity of Boilat was established after a canvas of the French restaurants throughout Greater New York. It developed the fact that a man known as Boilat was arrested in San Francisco for a hold-up in a restaurant in 1921, giving the location as 801 Kearney Street, San Francisco, Cal. On submitting this information to the San Francisco Police Department, they verified same and forwarded the fingerprints and photographs of one Alphonse Sanchez. The picture, on being shown to the complainant, was identified as that of Henri Boilat, the former butler. Fingerprints and photographs were sent to the French Police requesting Boilat's arrest for robbery. They sent the French criminal history of Boilat and his true identity was established, his name being Gabriel Alphonse Mouray; it indicated that he was a dangerous criminal and an escaped convict from Devil's Island, France.

Circulars containing photos and fingerprints of Mouray and a description of the "Jockey" were sent throughout the world requesting their apprehension. All information ascertained here relative to Mouray and the

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"Jockey" was forwarded to the French Police. During the month of September, 1922, Inspector Riboulet of the Police Department of Paris, France, visited New York, enroute to Washington, D. C., on a diplomatic mission, and was requested to visit Eugene Diaset and Maurice Bagnoli at Clinton Prison, Dannemora, N. Y., for the purpose of obtaining such information as they had, first hand, with a view to apprehending Mouray and "The Jockey;" Lieutenant Dietsch and Detective McCoy accompanied him. Subsequently Mouray was arrested by the French police in the district of Seine et Marne, France, and now awaits trial there. Mouray being a French subject, the French Government refused to consent to his extradition to this country. When the case is tried in France a representative from the District Attorney's office will be present to assist in the prosecution.

On November 18, 1922, a cablegram was sent to the Police Department at Marseilles, France, informing them of the fact that the man known as "The Jockey," was arrested there in 1911 for a hotel theft. All information with reference to "The Jockey" resulting from investigations made here was submitted to the French police with a view to causing his identity to be established and to effect his arrest. On December 4, 1923, Circulars containing photographs and fingerprints of one Cammilliera, alias Petit Francois, alias "The Jockey," were sent to the Chiefs of Police throughout the United States and Police Departments of Europe and South America, and on December 20, 1923, information was received that "The Jockey" had been arrested by the French police at Marseilles, France, and is now awaiting extradition to the United States, he being a British subject.

Through the efforts of this department, Mouray has been positively identified as Henri Neukerman who, while employed as a butler in the home of Mrs. Charles A. Carlisle at South Bend, Ind., in 1920, stole a quantity of jewelry valued at \$75,000 and disappeared.

On April 28, 1922, Bagnoli was found guilty of the crime of robbery and sentenced to not less than forty nor more than sixty years in Sing Sing Prison, by Judge Rosalsky, Part 1, General Sessions.

OTHER IMPORTANT ARRESTS

FIRST DETECTIVE DISTRICT:

During the month of January, 1922, the Detective Division received a number of complaints of chauffeurs being held up by their fares. On January 9, 1922, Herman Feldman of 12 Orchard Street was arrested. He and two others held up Nathan Oster, taxicab driver, of 8659 Eighteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, and stole \$32 cash. The two others were later arrested and identified as Abraham Goldstein, alias "Abie the Sailor," and Harry Morgenstein, alias "Little Morgie." Feldman pleaded guilty; sentenced to 6 years. Goldstein and Morgenstein were convicted and sentenced to from 10 to 20 years.

Assault and
Robbery

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Dimosthenis Santosthenis, Jeweler, was shot and killed on February 23, 1922, at his place of business, 27 Madison Street, New York. Louis Gardella, 17 years, of 9 Henry Street, was arrested. Confessed this crime as well as two other robberies ; convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment. **Murder**

On March 27, 1922, two members of the Detective Division while on patrol, became suspicious of two men who were coming towards them. The detectives started to search them, and while extracting a blackjack from the pocket of one man, the other man started to walk away. One of the detectives checking him, the man drew a revolver and fired a shot at the former and fled. During the pursuit shots were exchanged, until the fugitive arrived in front of 336 East 6th Street, where he stopped suddenly, shot and killed himself. He was identified as Joseph Butinsky. The second man, John Schulko, was arrested and sentenced to prison. **Concealed Weapons
Felonious Assault
and Suicide of
One of Fugitives**

On June 9, 1922, Salvatore Pirone was shot and killed in hallway of 187 Forsyth Street. Raffele and Dominick De Rafelli was arrested, one of whom subsequently was discharged and the other sentenced to from 8 to 20 years in State's prison. **Murder**

On August 7, 1922, How Jim Go, a Chinaman, of 18 Pell Street, president of the Hip Sing Tong Society, was shot and killed in front of 24 Pell Street. Tom Yee and James Chuck were arrested at 53 Oxford Street, Brooklyn. When searched, both had loaded revolvers in their possession. Later identified as the assailants. Case pending. **Murder**

On June 30, 1922, Tom Yee, 53 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, and Elmer Hamilton, 137 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, were shot while in front of 17 Doyer Street. Bow Sing, arrested at 9 Bowery, had in his possession at the time a fully loaded revolver. He was identified, indicted, and is now awaiting trial. **Felonious Assault**

On August 13, 1922, William Weisner of 100 Norfolk Street, was stabbed while in a restaurant at 93 Eldridge Street, later dying. He refused to name his assailant. The detectives, however, after persistent efforts, arrested Harry Diamond, of 407 West 18th Street. He was convicted and sentenced to State's prison. **Murder**

On October 30, 1922, Sidney Glassman, of 136 Essex Street, jeweler, who also has his place of business at this address, was held up by three men. Bernard Caffaro and Abe Cohen, alias Metzger, were arrested. Both were convicted, one sentenced to seven years in State's prison and the other awaiting sentence. The third man is still being sought. **Robbery**

SECOND DETECTIVE DISTRICT:

On October 11, 1922, Haceg Kapralian, of 724 Washington Street, who conducted a grocery store at that address, was held up by two men, receiving **Murder**

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gunshot wound from which he later died. Later, two men giving the names of Martin Tierney, 714 Greenwich Street, and James McCann, 227 West 16th Street, were arrested. They were indicted for the shooting of Kapralian and are at present awaiting trial.

Murder

On March 4, 1922, Robert Penn, elevator operator, residing at 161 West 132d Street, was shot in front of 8 West 14th Street, subsequently dying. Clem Williams, of 118 West 137th Street, was arrested after a struggle, he attempting to use a revolver against the officer. He was identified, pleaded guilty to manslaughter and sentenced to from 9 to 20 years in State's Prison.

Assault and Robbery

On July 12, 1922, Apostales Paletes, of 19 Leroy Street, was held up by three men at Washington and 12th Streets. Two men were seen coming from premises at 351 West 12th Street and when told by detectives to stop, fled. They were pursued and one of the men who was later identified as Hugh Cox, of 120 Christopher Street, upon arriving at Jane and Greenwich Streets, boarded an auto truck. The detective then commandeered an automobile and, giving chase, overtook the truck, leaped aboard it and grappled with the fugitive. They struggled, both rolling over the front of the truck to the street. The detective was seriously injured, necessitating his removal to the hospital with concussion of brain and other injuries. He held his prisoner, however, until the arrival of assistance. Hugh Cox, the prisoner, was convicted.

Robbery

On August 30, 1922, three men entered the restaurant of Joseph Capodinas, 234 Eighth Avenue, holding up the proprietor and another man named George Hrenis, and stealing \$75 cash. On September 2, 1922, detectives were patrolling in department automobile when their attention was attracted to a large car going east on 39th Street. They pursued and overtook the car. After resistance, revolvers being found on floor of car, the occupants were arrested and gave the following names: Michael Lawlor, 504 Eleventh Avenue; Albert Branting, 826 Ninth Avenue; Alexander Fyfe, 607 West 46th Street; Leo Martin, 6 West 103d Street, and Martin Kiffer, 503 West 37th Street. Lawlor, Fyfe and Martin were identified as perpetrators of this crime, two of whom were sentenced to from 10 to 20 years in State's Prison. Lawlor and Fyfe were also identified as perpetrators of another hold-up at 23 Columbus Avenue.

THIRD DETECTIVE DISTRICT:

Assault and Robbery

On March 8, 1922, a detective while investigating a larceny at 106 West 137th Street, was held up with revolvers by two colored men who were later identified as Frank Jackson, of 11 East 131st Street, and Herbert Joseph, of 3 West 137th Street. The detective shot them both, Jackson later dying. Joseph pleaded guilty to attempted robbery and assault, first degree, and sentenced to 10 years in State's Prison.

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On May 7, 1922, four men held up Albert Bernol and Edward Shapiro, clerks in the Beck-Hazzard shoe store at 1923 Third Avenue, and stole \$150 cash. Benjamin Edelman, 1159 Intervale Avenue; Max Berger, 150 Rivington Street; Max and Harry Schulman of 209 East 99th Street, were arrested in Baltimore, Md., extradited to New York, admitted this hold up as well as hold up of another Beck-Hazzard shoe store at 186 Bowery. They were convicted, Edelman, Berger and Harry Schulman being sentenced to State's prison for from three and one-half to seven years, and Max Schulman to Elmira Reformatory.

Assault and Robbery

On October 24, 1922, Edward McIvor, no home, was arrested, charged by Mrs. Henry Daubert, of 2500 Grand Concourse, with representing himself on October 23, 1922, as a revenue officer and extorting \$50 for an alleged violation of the Volstead Act. He was arraigned in court and held in \$5,000 bail for examination. Failed to appear and bond was forfeited. He is also wanted on charge of grand larceny and at present a fugitive.

Extortion (Bait Case)

EIGHTH DETECTIVE DISTRICT:

On May 4, 1922, Rose Smith, a maid employed by Alexander Katz, 8787 Bay Parkway, was stabbed to death by her husband, Keyo Pendelton Smith. Smith was a very light colored man who had three or four living wives, all white. He escaped and later apprehended in City Hall Park. Convicted and sentenced to electrocution.

Murder

At different periods during the year 1922, complaints were being received at the Detective Division that a middle aged woman posing as a buyer of real estate, would enter a house advertised for sale and, under the pretense that she was going to purchase the property, would measure the same and observe any valuables that might be in evidence. She would then give a worthless check, feign sickness, and request permission to visit the toilet, and while doing so would steal whatever she could. She always left a hammer or other weapon behind her.

Grand Larceny

After diligent efforts Katharine Flynn, 42 years, wife of a letter carrier who resided at 128 West 85th Street, New York, was arrested. She was identified by fourteen complainants. She then pleaded guilty and was sentenced to ten years in Auburn Prison.

TENTH DETECTIVE DISTRICT:

On February 23, 1922, Paul Gilman, druggist, was found dead in the rear of his drug store at 162 Court Street, Brooklyn. William and Frank Evans, Stephen Collins and John Keough were arrested. William Evans was convicted of murder, first degree; Frank Evans pleaded guilty to murder, second degree, and Stephen Collins to manslaughter, first degree.

Assault and Robbery as Well as the Clearance of a Number of Other Assaults, Burglaries, and Robberies

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The following men, members of the "Evans Gang," also arrested, were charged with other robberies, where revolvers were used, and sentenced as follows: Frank Lentino, 20 years; Peter Puzyn, 15 years; Felix Santino, 15 years; Alexander Barwick, Penitentiary; Thomas McLaughlin, Penitentiary; Pelligrino Mucci, 20 years.

Burglary

On May 3, 1922, while detectives of this Division were patrolling, their attention was attracted to an automobile on which was a quantity of women's dresses, furs, etc., valued at about \$20,000. The detectives questioned the men in charge of the vehicle, who could not give a satisfactory explanation as to how they came in possession of it. It developed that on the night of May 1, 1922, the ladies' tailor and fur shop of H. Dranbov on Maple Street, Holyoke, Mass., was burglarized and the above goods stolen. The men who gave the names of Cosmo Carbone, Joseph Yanelli and Tony Speedonyir, were arrested, turned over to the Massachusetts authorities, convicted and sentenced to long prison terms.

HOMICIDE SQUAD:

Manslaughter

On the night of March 21, 1922, an unknown Japanese came into the cigar store at No. 10 Chatham Square, uttered a few words and fell to the floor, where he died. An examination showed that he had a bullet wound in the abdomen. It was disclosed that the deceased was a Japanese gambler named Ishi Maru. Further inquiries developed the information that there was a Japanese restaurant on the third floor of the same building and it was suspected that the shooting had been committed there. Matsutaki Sakai, the proprietor, was questioned, but he denied that the deceased was shot in his place. It was learned through Japanese sources that the deceased was shot in Sakai's restaurant and that he (Sakai) was in the restaurant when the crime was committed; also that Maru had been shot by a Japanese gambler named Toraichi Soejima, and in looking up this man's history it was found that in July, 1919, he killed a man named Vladimer Zuraksnoski in this city; for which crime he was tried and acquitted. This brought out the information that Soejima was a sailor and thousands of war zone passes on file in the office of the surveyor of the Port of New York were examined. On the fourth day of the search his photograph was found; copies were made and sent to the police of different cities and Soejima was arrested in Denver, Colo. He was extradicted to this State, pleaded guilty to manslaughter and was sentenced to not less than 10 years or more than 20 years in State's Prison. The District Attorney, in a letter to the Police Commissioner, commended the officers for the excellent work done in this case.

Robbery

Patrolman Daniel Neville was shot and killed in a lot on 39th Street between 10th and 11th Avenues, on August 27, 1921. Subsequent investigation developed that a John Bentham was supposed to have been present

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at the time of the shooting. Bentham was found on January 15, 1922, and questioned; he denied any complicity in the Patrolman Neville case, but the detectives learned that on the night of October 15, 1921, Max Heittleman, of 2154 63d Street, Brooklyn, engaged in the bottling business, while driving through 41st Street between 10th and 11th Avenues, was held up by two men at the point of a revolver and robbed of \$150. Bentham was identified by the complainant as one of the men who held him up, and Bentham implicated a Leo Kane, who was also arrested and identified. Kane was convicted of robbery, first degree, and sentenced to State's Prison for not less than eight years nor more than sixteen years. Bentham pleaded guilty and was sentenced to State's Prison for eight years.

BOMB SQUAD:

On January 14, 1922, William Phillips was arrested, charged with forging endorsemments on checks of the American Railway Express Company to the amount of \$10,000, appropriating same to his own use. Sentenced to State's Prison.

Forgery

On April 13, 1922, Moise Bagnoli was arrested, acting in concert with others in holding up and robbing Albert A. Shattuck, 19 Washington Square North, April 2, 1922, and stealing jewelry and money valued at \$75,000. Tried, convicted and sentenced to from 40 to 60 years in State's Prison.

Assault and Robbery

On May 23, 1922, Francois Rossi was arrested, charged with aiding Moise Bagnoli to escape after holding up and robbing Albert A. Shattuck of money and jewelry valued at \$75,000, on April 2, 1922. Convicted and sentenced to Penitentiary.

Aiding a Fugitive to Escape

On April 22, 1922, Isaac E. Ferguson and Charles E. Ruthenberg, and on April 26, 1922, Benjamin Gitlow, were arrested on a charge of criminal anarchy, advocating the overthrow of the United States government by force and violence. Pending.

Anarchy

On May 13, 1922, Luman J. Beede was arrested, charged with stealing a bag containing jewelry valued at \$100,000 from Mrs. Mitchell Harrison, of Noakeville, Tenn., a passenger on the Pennsylvania Railroad train leaving Washington, D. C., at 1.05 P. M., April 30, 1922. Property recovered. Tried, convicted and sentenced to State's Prison.

Grand Larceny

On December 27, 1922, Floyd Nolen and Lewis Austin were arrested at Pennsylvania Railroad Statiton, charged with having blown the safe of the Royal Bank of Canada at Mount Forrest, Ontario, Canada, on December 15, 1922, and stealing securities valued at \$30,000. There was found in possession of Austin, securities valued at \$6,700 and \$4,600 cash. Pending.

Safe Blowers

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SERVICES RENDERED BY MEMBERS OF DETECTIVE DIVISION IN ARREST AND CONVICTION OF U. S. MAIL ROBBERS IN NEW YORK CITY

At about 10 p. m., October 24, 1921, Frank Haverack, chauffeur of United States mail automobile, reported to Acting Detective Sergeant, First Grade, Cavone, 4th Precinct, that while en route from City Hall Post Office to General Post Office, 33d Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City, he was held up at Broadway and Leonard Street. Three men, in an automobile, with drawn revolvers, ordered him to drive west on Leonard Street, a short distance from Broadway. Two of them boarded his machine and compelled him to unlock the rear door of automobile. Five pouches of registered mail, containing stocks, bonds, jewelry and currency, valued at \$2,400,000, were taken.

On March 3, 1922, Detectives O'Brien and Stepat arrested one Martha Fuller, alias Murray, in the department store of B. Altman & Company, on complaint alleging the passing of a stolen American Express Company traveler's check. The prisoner had in her possession five other similar checks, which were identified as part of the proceeds of a robbery perpetrated on employees of the American Express Company at Niagara Falls, N. Y. Property valued at \$70,000 was stolen at that time. On March 7, 1922, the prisoner was returned to the police authorities of Niagara Falls.

From investigation it was learned that Martha Fuller resided at 524 West 145th Street, with one Charles Fischer, an ex-convict. Detective O'Brien, who had previously arrested Fischer in another case, ascertained the whereabouts of Fischer, who had left the 145th Street address, and with the assistance of Detective James Bresnan, Fischer was located in a furnished room on 116th Street near Lenox Avenue. Fischer informed the detectives that Martha Fuller had received the stolen checks from an ex-convict named Charles Loeber, whose whereabouts he did not know, but through Fischer's brother the detectives arranged an appointment to meet Loeber. The appointment was kept. When Loeber left he was kept under surveillance by Detective Kiley, who thus ascertained that Loeber resided at 862 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City. A picture of Loeber was obtained from the Rogues' Gallery and sent to the police authorities at Niagara Falls. In response the detectives received word that Loeber could not be identified as a participant in the robbery at that place. However, the detectives continued to keep Loeber under surveillance.

On or about June 20, 1922, Gordon T. McCarthy, Special Agent of the American Express Company at Buffalo, came to this city and communicated with the detectives, whose cooperation he requested. He was given all the information relative to the case, including Loeber's address. McCarthy then communicated with one "Teddy" Rhodes, an ex-convict,

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employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in New Jersey. McCarthy and Rhodes remained in the vicinity of Loeber's residence, and in due time a meeting with Loeber, accidental in appearance, took place. Rhodes instantly recognized Loeber as one who had served a term with him in Auburn Prison, and introduced McCarthy to Loeber as a "stick-up man" from the West.

Rhodes pretended to renew their former friendship. As a result, all three thereafter visited road-houses and cabarets, in company with three women, using Loeber's automobile, which was a Packard touring car, license No. 602,363, registered in the name of Charles Lambert, one of the fictitious names used by Loeber.

The detectives did not cease their vigilance. They saw Loeber meet two unknown men at 103d Street and Amsterdam Avenue. They were riding in a Pierce Arrow touring car, license No. 700,805 N. Y. They engaged Loeber in deep conversation for an hour. It was ascertained that this automobile was registered in the name of George P. Coldwell, Hotel Berkeley, 74th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The detectives kept the Hotel Berkeley under surveillance for a short period, and not having seen the automobile or the men, inquiry disclosed the fact that Coldwell no longer resided there, nor had he left a forwarding address. From the Post Office authorities it was learned that Coldwell had moved to 12 Gramercy Park.

Later, when at 103d Street and Amsterdam Avenue, the detectives saw these two men join Loeber and engage in conversation. Loeber entered this Pierce-Arrow car and drove it into a garage at 167th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Loeber remained in the garage for a short period, and then reëntering the Pierce-Arrow car, drove it to Dyckman Street.

The detectives continued to follow these two men while McCarthy and Rhodes were with Loeber. In order to be available on short notice, the detectives engaged rooms in a downtown hotel.

McCarthy, Rhodes and Loeber continued to visit road-houses with women, and eventually were taken into Loeber's confidence. McCarthy had told Loeber he had splendid connections in the West for the disposal of stolen property of any kind. After a few nights of persistent revelry, Loeber confided to McCarthy and Rhodes that he had some stolen securities he wished to dispose of, and if McCarthy could sell them he would pay him thirty per cent. of all sums realized. McCarthy agreed, and on June 30, 1922, Loeber gave McCarthy and Rhodes stock of the Mexican Petroleum and Packard Motor Company, valued at \$21,000, with the understanding that Rhodes would convey the same to Toledo, Ohio, for disposal.

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The same day McCarthy communicated with the New York offices of the American Express Company, and learned that these securities were not part of the proceeds of the robbery at Niagara Falls.

Rhodes then took the stock to the Postal authorities, and was informed that these stocks were part proceeds of the Leonard Street robbery. McCarthy then communicated this information to the detectives, which they verified by circular on file in the office of the 23d Precinct detectives.

Rhodes was instructed to remain at his hotel until the date he was due to return from Toledo.

This was the first knowledge gained by the postal authorities that detectives of the New York City Police Department had been working on the case, and had the suspects under constant surveillance.

On July 2, 1922, which was the date of Rhodes' supposed return from Toledo, McCarthy, Rhodes and Loeber visited a road-house. Rhodes informed Loeber that he had seen the man in Toledo, who was in charge of different estates and that he was in a position to substitute securities which he had charge of, but would not be interested in an undertaking of this kind unless the amount was at least \$50,000. Rhodes said he had left the securities in Toledo pending final decision. Loeber stated he would have to consult his partners in the matter.

At this time McCarthy noticed Loeber began to be evasive and insincere, and early the next morning told the detectives of his suspicions. The detectives then planned to make an immediate arrest, having learned that Loeber had an appointment with the two unknown men.

The detectives continued to observe 103d Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and saw one of the unknown men enter the home of Loeber. After leaving he visited several places in the immediate vicinity. He then returned to 103d Street and joined the second unknown in an automobile. After a short time Loeber joined them and all sat in the automobile and conversed. The detectives telephoned McCarthy and asked if he had learned anything further. He told them he had seen Loeber a short time before, and in his opinion Loeber seemed more suspicious of himself and Rhodes. The detectives then arrested the three men, and delivered them to the 23d Precinct. They gave the following names: Charles Loeber, alias Lambert, Edward Bruce, alias Gerald Chapman, alias the Count, alias Maxwell Winters, alias Geo. P. Coldwell, Charles P. Heines, alias Anderson, alias Dutch Anderson. Anderson and Chapman both gave out-of-town addresses. They were questioned by the detectives of the 32d Precinct, after which the detectives communicated with the Post Office officials, informing them of the arrest of the three men for the

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

U. S. Mail robbery in Leonard Street. The three prisoners were then brought before Post Office Inspectors Vick and Doran, and further questioned.

The detectives went to 12 Gramercy Park, and entered the apartment occupied by Chapman under the name of Charles P. Coldwell. In the apartment at the time was Mrs. Charles P. Coldwell, wife of the prisoner, and a woman friend. They searched the apartment and found a fully loaded .38 caliber Colt revolver and a locked trunk. The detectives communicated with the Post Office Inspectors, who brought the two women to their offices for questioning.

The detectives then went to 20 Gramercy Park, where Anderson occupied an apartment. Therein they found one .45 caliber, fully loaded, Colt revolver, several rounds of ammunition, one German Luger automatic pistol with silencer attached, a quantity of opium, steel dies to change serial numbers on bonds, ink of different colors, eradicating fluid and two coupons from bonds of the Puget Sound Company, which were part of the proceeds of the Leonard Street robbery. This property was removed to the offices of Post Office inspectors, and accompanied by the latter, the detectives returned to 12 Gramercy Park and forced open the trunk in the apartment of Chapman. The trunk contained stocks and bonds valued at \$99,000, part of proceeds of the Leonard Street robbery, in addition to twelve fulminating caps used to blow open safes.

They returned to the Post Office inspector's office, and there questioned the three male prisoners. Finally Loeber broke down and made a complete confession of his part in the Leonard Street robbery, implicating the other two prisoners. He stated he was the one that drove the automobile used in the robbery, and Anderson and Chapman were the ones who stole the pouches of mail.

He further stated his portion of the proceeds was buried in the floor of a barn owned by his uncle at Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I. In company with Loeber and the Post Office inspectors, the detectives went to the barn. Loeber had buried his share of the spoils in a bread-box. This was unearthed and found to contain securities valued at about \$378,000, identified as part of the proceeds of the Leonard Street robbery, and some American Express money orders valued at \$3,500, part of the proceeds of the robbery at Niagara Falls.

Loeber further stated that one Jerry Seville, formerly employed in the City Hall Post Office, was the one that had kept them informed of the movement of the registered mail. He did not know where he could be located, but believed he operated a taxicab in the vicinity of the Pennsylvania Railroad Terminal. The detectives interviewed several chauffeurs there, and it was ascertained that Seville was running a cabaret

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known as the Sea Side Cabaret at Rockaway. There they arrested Seville and turned him over to the Post Office authorities.

Loeber also confessed that he, Chapman and Anderson had committed the American Express Company robbery at Niagara Falls, and the robbery of the Randolph Savings Bank, Boston, Mass. In the latter case they held up and wounded one of the bank employees, and stole cash and securities valued at \$148,000.

The three prisoners were identified in connection with these crimes.

Loeber also confessed to the blowing open of a safe in the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., and to the robbery of two jewelry stores at Binghamton and Niagara Falls, N. Y.

The evidence against Loeber, Anderson and Chapman was presented to the United States Grand Jury, and they were indicted for the Leonard Street robbery. Loeber pleaded guilty, and the others were tried and convicted, and on August 23, 1922, were sentenced to Atlanta, Ga., prison for 25 years. Loeber was sentenced on August 3, 1922, to a term of one year in Essex County Penitentiary. Jerry Seville is at liberty under \$10,000 bail, awaiting action of the Grand Jury.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

RECOMMENDATIONS

TRAFFIC

The following suggestions require amendments to existing ordinances and laws to materialize them. They would be of great assistance to the Police Department in bettering traffic conditions generally throughout the city, if they could be authorized.

Restricting the height, width, length, weight and carrying capacity of trucks and trailers using the streets of the City of New York.

Eliminating the word "wilfully" used in referring to blocking, or obstructing, traffic, by amending the ordinances relating to "Obstruction of Traffic."

Amending the ordinances relating to "Right of Way," so as to conform to the provisions of the State Highway Law, affording similar privileges to vehicles approaching from the right.

Amending the ordinance relating to the issuance of parade permits, so as to bar mercantile or business streets to public processions.

Amending the ordinances so as to require the use of a mirror, or reflecting device, on a motor truck, omnibus or commercial vehicle, to permit the operator to have a full and clear view of the road, and of vehicles approaching from the rear.

Amending the Greater New York Charter so as to vest in the Police Commissioner the same power and authority over pedestrian traffic that he now possesses over vehicular traffic.

Amending the Greater New York Charter so as to transfer to the Police Commissioner the licensing of public hacks and public hackmen, now under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of the Department of Licenses. Such a transfer should only be consummated by a law that would give the Police Commissioner complete authority—it should have no entangling restrictions, or thrust this great responsibility on the Police Commissioner or Police Department without absolute authority to handle its numerous and complex aspects.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

The nature of this body and its functions have been so thoroughly dealt with, in preceding Annual Reports, that it will not be necessary to recount them here. During the course of the year, its investigations and researches

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inspired the following suggestions designed for the betterment of the administration of the Police Department, and to enable it, consequently, to serve the public more efficiently.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY EXECUTIVE BOARD

That, in accordance with an opinion of the Corporation Counsel, the period of service of a patrolman be revised.

That a special committee be appointed to consider applications for full pay while on sick leave, and for reimbursement for uniforms and equipment damaged and destroyed.

That members of the force be requested to voluntarily contribute a sum, not in excess of twenty-five cents each, to provide a suitable testimonial for a citizen who assisted in apprehending the criminal who killed a policeman.

That the present style of leather cover and loose leaf memorandum book be discontinued, and a regular bound book of Regulations be used.

That the suggestions of a City Magistrate, now in possession of the Board, relative to improving traffic conditions, be printed in circular form for distribution.

That an application to delegate police powers to a large number of employees of a private patrol service be disapproved, but that applications for pistol permits be considered.

That a tribunal to be known as the Police Efficiency Forum, be organized, where citizens may be heard who have submitted suggestions for the improvement of the efficiency of the Department.

Two cases were investigated where civilians had been accidentally injured by policemen while in the performance of duty, and relief was recommended.

Three applications of members of the force for relief from obligations resulting from the performance of duty were considered and approved.

One application of a civilian employee for sick leave with pay was approved.

Nineteen applications for reconsideration of decisions in the matter of allowances for full pay while on sick report were investigated, and one was approved and eighteen were disapproved.

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Five applications for increases of pensions were reconsidered, and one was approved and four were disapproved.

One application for pension was disapproved on the ground of ineligibility.

MISSING PERSONS BUREAU

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT

(a) The recommendations submitted in the annual report of this Bureau for the year 1921 are again submitted, to wit: That an effort be made to secure the enactment by the Legislature of a measure permitting the establishment by this Department of a detention home, or shelter, for juveniles, particularly girls who have run away from home, pending a final disposition of their cases, thus obviating the necessity for an arrest record.

(b) That an effort be made to secure from the Legislature the enactment of a law requiring that all laundries in this city be licensed by the Police Department, thus making available certain data as to laundry marks, etc., which are frequently serviceable in identifying unknown dead or injured, who come into the hands of the police; also in the identification of criminals.

(c) That the Marine Division be directed to convey all dead human bodies found in the waters of the City, to the City Mortuary at the foot of East 29th Street, Manhattan, where this Bureau maintains on duty a detective experienced in handling such cases. This would facilitate the identification of these bodies and centralize data which at some future date might, and frequently does, prove valuable in making identification of bodies not immediately identified. For obvious reasons it is impossible to station a detective at each of the many private morgues utilized at present by the City in some of the other boroughs.

For further and more specific reasons for the adoption of above recommendation, reference may be made to the 1921 annual report of the Police Department.

DETECTIVE DIVISION

That the position of Chemist, Police Department, be created together with a fund for the maintenance of a Chemical Laboratory. Valuable time is lost in important cases where, for instance, stains are found upon clothing or weapons and it is necessary to determine whether they are blood, rust or some other substance. Especially in cases of homicide, rape, assault and supposed suicides. No Chemist will assist if he is required to testify in Court without compensation.

That members of the Police Department be required to carry flash lights when on duty at night, which would prevent fires where cellars, lofts, etc., are being searched, and for their own safety where it is necessary to look for criminals.

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That more high powered cars be obtained, which has greatly reduced crime, such as store robberies and hold-ups.

That more detectives be assigned to Bronx Precincts for patrol at night, plants and general detective duty.

That an Ordinance be enacted compelling proprietors of warehouses to report to this Department weekly all property taken into their places, advising quantity, material, quality, color, marks, etc.

SPECIAL SERVICE DIVISION

The standard of service in the Special Service Division could be raised by making a detail thereto an advancement. This could be accomplished by increasing the remuneration of members so detailed.

It is suggested that fifty members of the Special Service Division receive, in addition to their regular salary, an additional compensation of \$250 per annum. That no members of the force be permanently detailed to this Division until his ability has been determined by a period of temporary or probationary service. That his continuation in the division be dependent on his maintaining a high standard of efficiency.

This additional compensation would attract the best and most capable men in the department; some of whom, at the present time, are reluctant to seek such service, knowing that a member of the Special Service Division, in order to perform the most efficient service, is required to maintain a high standard of dress, and that he is required to make expenditures for information and keep in touch with police conditions by visiting places of public amusement and resorts, which under ordinary circumstances his resources would not permit.

This additional compensation would not only, as pointed out above, draw to the division the best material in the Department, but would also be a strong incentive to members attached to it to insure the continuance of their detail by giving in return therefor diligent, intelligent and honest service.

HACK SQUAD

It is recommended that the personnel of the Hack Squad be increased. There are presently six patrolmen attached to this squad; they cover the five boroughs. Many complaints are received regarding the irregularities of hack-drivers, and if this squad was larger, more attention could be given these complaints, and much could be done to alleviate violations of the hack ordinance at railroad stations and in the vicinity of ferries, etc.

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BOILER SQUAD

It is recommended that the following amendments be made to the Greater New York Charter, in so far as this Bureau is concerned:

Section 342. Steam Boilers; inspection of; not to be operated without certificate.

Every owner, agent or lessee of a steam boiler or boilers, AIR RECEIVER OR AIR RECEIVERS USED ON PORTABLE OR CONSTRUCTION WORK used in the City of New York shall annually, and at such (convenient) times, and in such manner and in such form as may by rules and regulations to be made therefor by the police commissioner be provided, report to said department the location of each steam boiler or boilers, AIR RECEIVER OR AIR RECEIVERS USED ON PORTABLE OR CONSTRUCTION WORK, and thereupon, and as soon thereafter as practicable, the (sanitary company) DIVISION OF STEAM BOILER INSPECTION AND ENGINEERS' BUREAU, or such member or members thereof as may be competent for the duty herein described, and may be detailed for such duty by the police commissioner, shall proceed to inspect such steam BOILER OR boilers, AIR RECEIVER OR AIR RECEIVERS USED ON PORTABLE OR CONSTRUCTION WORK, and all apparatus and appliances connected therewith; but no person shall be detailed for such duty except he be a practical engineer, and the strength and security of each boiler OR BOILERS, AIR RECEIVER OR AIR RECEIVERS USED ON PORTABLE OR CONSTRUCTION WORK, shall be tested by atmospheric and hydrostatic pressure, and the strength and security of each boiler or boilers, AIR RECEIVER OR AIR RECEIVERS USED ON PORTABLE OR CONSTRUCTION WORK so tested shall have, under the control of the said (sanitary company) DIVISION OF STEAM BOILER INSPECTION AND ENGINEERS' BUREAU, such attachments, apparatus and appliances as may be necessary for the limitation of pressure, locked and secured in like manner as may be from time to time adopted by the United States inspectors of steam boilers, or the secretary of the treasury, according to act of congress, passed July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and they shall limit the pressure of steam OR AIR to be applied to or upon such boiler OR AIR RECEIVER USED ON PORTABLE OR CONSTRUCTION WORK, certifying each inspection and such limit of pressure to the owner of the boiler OR AIR RECEIVER inspected, and also to the engineer in charge of same, and no greater amount of steam OR AIR pressure than that certified in the case of any boiler OR AIR RECEIVER shall be applied thereto. In limiting the amount of pressure, wherever the boiler OR AIR RECEIVER USED FOR CONSTRUCTION OR PORTABLE WORK under test will bear the same, the limit desired by the owner of the boiler OR AIR RECEIVER shall be the one certified. Every owner,

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agent or lessee of a steam boiler or boilers, AIR RECEIVER OR AIR RECEIVERS USED ON PORTABLE OR CONSTRUCTION WORK in the City of New York shall, for the inspection and testing of such or each of such boilers OR AIR RECEIVERS, provided for in this act, and upon receiving from the police department a certificate setting forth the location of the boiler OR AIR RECEIVER inspected, the date of such inspection, the person by whom the inspection was made, the limit of the steam OR AIR pressure which shall be applied to or on such boiler OR RECEIVER, on each of such boilers OR RECEIVERS, pay annually to the police commissioner for each boiler OR AIR RECEIVER, for the use of the police pension fund, the sum of (two) FIVE dollars, EXCEPT THAT WHERE A HAMMER TEST IS MADE, THE FEE SHALL BE TEN DOLLARS FOR EACH BOILER, such certificate to continue in force for one year from the granting thereof, when it shall expire, unless sooner revoked or suspended. Such certificate may be renewed upon the payment of a like sum and like conditions, to be applied to like purpose. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons, corporation or corporations, to have used or operated within the City of New York any steam boiler or boilers, AIR RECEIVER OR AIR RECEIVERS USED ON PORTABLE OR CONSTRUCTION WORK, except (for heating purposes and) for railway locomotives AND ENGINES OPERATING UNDER A FRANCHISE, AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES FOR GENERATING STEAM SOLELY FOR HEATING PURPOSES AND ANY STEAM BOILER, GENERATOR OR OTHER APPARATUS USED FOR GENERATING STEAM IN FLAT BUILDINGS OR APARTMENT BUILDINGS HAVING MORE THAN THREE FLATS OR APARTMENTS, SHALL BE SUBJECT TO INSPECTION AS HEREINAFTER PROVIDED, without having first had such boiler or boilers, AIR RECEIVER OR AIR RECEIVERS inspected or tested and procured for such boiler or AIR RECEIVER OR each of such boilers OR AIR RECEIVERS so used or operated the certificate herein provided for. (The superintendent and inspectors of boilers, in the employ of the police department in the City of Brooklyn, and the boiler inspectors in Long Island City, shall continue to discharge the duties heretofore devolved upon them, subject, however, to removal for cause or when they are no longer needed.) THE INSPECTORS OF BOILERS OF THE FORMER CITY OF BROOKLYN SHALL CONTINUE TO DISCHARGE THE DUTIES HERETOFORE DEVOLVED UPON THEM.

Section 343. No person to use, or act as engineer for, without certificate.

It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to operate or use any steam boiler to generate steam, OR AN AIR RECEIVER USED ON PORTABLE OR CONSTRUCTION WORK, except for railway LOCOMOTIVES AND ENGINES OPERATING UNDER A FRANCHISE (locomotive engines, and for heating purposes in private dwellings) AND

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PRIVATE RESIDENCES FOR GENERATING STEAM SOLELY FOR HEATING PURPOSES AND ANY STEAM BOILER, GENERATOR OR OTHER APPARATUS USED FOR GENERATING STEAM IN FLAT BUILDINGS OR APARTMENT BUILDINGS HAVING MORE THAN THREE FLATS OR APARMENTS SHALL BE SUBJECT TO INSPECTION AS HEREINAFTER PROVIDED, and boilers carrying not over ten pounds of steam and not over ten horsepower, or to act as engineer for such purposes in the City of New York without having a certificate of qualification therefor from practical engineers detailed as such by the police (department) COMMISSIONER, such certificate shall be (counter-signed) SIGNED by the officer in command of the (sanitary company) DIVISION OF STEAM BOILER INSPECTION AND ENGINEERS' BUREAU of the police department of the City of New York and to continue in force one year, unless sooner revoked or suspended. Such certificate may be revoked or suspended at any time by the police commissioner upon the report of any two practical engineers detailed as provided in this section, stating the grounds upon which such certificate should be revoked or suspended. Where such certificate shall have been revoked, as provided in this section, a like certificate shall not in any case be issued to the same person within six months from the date of revocation of the former certificate held by such person.

APPLICANTS, UPON THE RECEIPT OF THE FIRST ISSUE OF FIRST AND SECOND GRADE ENGINEERS' CERTIFICATE, EXCEPT MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, SHALL PAY THE SUM OF TWO DOLLARS, AND FIFTY CENTS FOR EACH RENEWAL THEREAFTER.

APPLICANTS, UPON THE RECEIPT OF THE FIRST ISSUE OF THE THIRD GRADE ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE, EXCEPT MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, SHALL PAY THE SUM OF FIVE DOLLARS, AND FIFTY CENTS FOR EACH RENEWAL THEREAFTER.

IN ORDER TO RECEIVE AN ENGINEER'S LICENSE FROM THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK THE APPLICANT MUST BE A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN ORDER TO OBTAIN A FIREMAN'S CERTIFICATE FROM THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK THE APPLICANT MUST BE A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES, AND UPON RECEIPT OF A FIRST ISSUE OF A FIREMAN'S CERTIFICATE HE SHALL PAY THE SUM OF TWO DOLLARS, AND FIFTY CENTS FOR EACH RENEWAL THEREAFTER.

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IN ORDER TO OBTAIN A CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION TO OPERATE AN ICE MACHINE THE APPLICANT MUST BE A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES, MUST HAVE SIX MONTHS' EXPERIENCE IN THE OPERATION OF AN ICE MACHINE OR REFRIGERATION PLANT AND MUST BE EXAMINED IN LIKE MANNER AS AN APPLICANT FOR AN ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE. IT MAY ALSO BE REVOKED IN LIKE MANNER AS AN ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE.

EXPLANATORY

In the foregoing the words enclosed in parenthesis () are to be eliminated, while the words to be inserted as new matter are written in CAPITALS.

A fee of Five Dollars for each boiler tested, instead of the present fee of Two Dollars per boiler, is recommended, as the present revenue does not cover operating expenses of this Bureau.

In the case of old boilers, where a hydrostatic test would not reveal the defects, a hammer test is required. A fee of Ten Dollars is recommended for this test, as it requires two inspectors about half a day to perform this work.

Railway locomotives, except those operating under a franchise, should come under the jurisdiction of this Bureau, as they are high-pressure boilers placed on temporary tracks and are generally operated by incompetent persons, which makes them dangerous to life and property.

It is recommended that applicants, upon the first issue of first and second grade engineer's certificate, shall pay the sum of Two Dollars, and Fifty Cents for each renewal thereafter. Applicants, upon receipt of the first issue of third grade engineer's certificate, shall pay the sum of Five Dollars, and Fifty Cents for each renewal thereafter.

Applicants, upon receipt of first issue of fireman's certificate, shall pay the sum of Two Dollars, and Fifty Cents for each renewal thereafter.

Applicants, upon receipt of a certificate of qualification to operate an ice machine, shall pay the sum of Five Dollars for the first issue, and Two Dollars for each renewal thereafter.

The title "Sanitary Company" should be changed. It is misleading, as there is a branch of the Health Department known as the "Sanitary Squad."

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PROPOSED FEES

For each boiler tested	\$5.00
First issue Third Grade Engineers' Certificate	5.00
“ “ First and Second Grade Engineers' Certificate	2.00
“ “ Firemans' Certificate	2.00
“ “ Ice Machine Operator's Certificate	5.00
Renewal of Engineers' Certificate (all grades) . . . . .	.50
“ “ Firemans' Certificate . . . . .	.50
“ “ Ice Machine Operator's Certificate . . . . .	.50

In the larger cities throughout the United States the fees charged are as per above schedule and upward.

It is recommended that Section 91, Paragraph two, second sentence, of the Boiler Code, contained in Bulletin No. 14 of the New York State Industrial Code, be amended as follows: Said cities shall enforce the boiler code as adopted by the commission, EXCEPT WHERE SAME CONFLICTS WITH THE LAWS AND ORDINANCES OF SUCH CITIES OR THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THEIR POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The part appearing in CAPITALS is new matter to be added.

The foregoing recommendations, with explanatory matter, were submitted to Legal Division of the Police Department, with a view of having the Greater New York Charter amended accordingly.

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APPENDIX A.

THE GLOBE, NEW YORK

Dear Mr. Enright:

February 2, 1923.

I enclose clippings of three recent articles from the New York Globe on which I am earnestly desirous of securing your opinion. Do you think the suggestions made here are sound? What, in your personal judgment, is the most immediately necessary and practicable method of relief for the city's appalling traffic congestion?

Sincerely,

BRUCE BLIVEN.

Commissioner Richard E. Enright,
240 Center St.,
New York, N. Y.

MR. BRUCE BLIVEN,

February 20, 1923.

The Globe and Commercial Advertiser,
73 Dey Street, New York City.

My dear Mr. Bliven:

Replying to your letter of the 2nd inst., enclosing copies of your articles published in The Globe and asking for my opinion, I beg to advise you as follows:

Traffic congestion in this city is beginning to get beyond the power and scope of police regulation, and definite improvements, which will give us more street room or restrict the number of motor vehicles, must have serious consideration, and no time should be lost if we are to adequately prepare to meet the rising tide of traffic in this city.

We believe the general use of buses instead of trolley cars would immeasurably improve the situation. They travel faster and would not retard traffic to the extent that it is now retarded by slow-moving surface cars. Furthermore, the buses would receive and discharge their passengers at the curb instead of in the center of the street, which would have a tendency to reduce accidents.

However desirable it may be to eliminate surface cars in this city, this cannot be done until the railway companies who hold these franchises either abandon the field or retire when they are satisfactorily compensated by the city. There is, apparently, much doubt as to the power or the desire of the city to take up these franchises, but until some arrangement is reached, the surface line companies will continue to operate these lines, at least so long as they can afford to do so.

We, of the Police Department, are in favor of the "Skip-Stop" idea, which we believe would speed up these conveyances and help to

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

relieve traffic congestion, but we have no power to enforce any such regulation without the consent of the companies concerned, and, of course, they will continue to operate along lines that will bring them the largest revenues.

I believe the elevated railroads in the Borough of Manhattan are archaic and should all be taken down and placed underground at the earliest possible date. This would relieve several broad avenues running north and south of impediments which prevent their full use for general traffic. At least the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroad and the Second Avenue Elevated Railroad should be taken down and placed underground without delay. In a few years the revenues received from the increased valuation of property along these thoroughfares would fully compensate the city for any expenditures which may be necessary in connection with this improvement. When these railroads are put underground four or six tracks can be provided instead of two, and this will help to relieve the crowded traffic on existing subway lines.

We need an elevated roadway from eighty to one hundred feet wide, along West Street and the Marginal Way, extending north from the Battery and carried on a viaduct over the Central Railroad tracks at 59th Street and connecting up Riverside Drive, West End Avenue, Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue at 72nd Street. This would take care of a great deal of traffic which is now using the over-crowded avenues in the center of the city and which would be better served if an adequate roadway was provided down the extreme West Side of the city. The heavy traffic going to the docks and to the lower part of the city would make full use of this thoroughfare.

The approaches to the four East River bridges on the Manhattan side are wretchedly inadequate and their immediate improvement is a matter of prime necessity. All these bridges could carry more traffic if the Manhattan approaches were improved.

There are many other details which, in our opinion, would relieve the traffic congestion in the Borough of Manhattan for several years to come, the details of which I need not refer to in this communication. The improvements which we propose are not prohibitive in cost. In fact, the city would be financially reimbursed by increased revenue upon increased valuations in a measurably short time, and, at the same time, the traffic congestion would be relieved, the city would be beautified, and the streets would be less hazardous to business and to the people who walk and drive.

Sincerely yours,
RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner.

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APPENDIX B.

May 4, 1922.

Mr. Clarence Mackay,
President, Postal Telegraph Company,
253 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

On April 22, 1922, newspapers published a report of charges made by a Mr. Wilson, of New Jersey, that telephone officials aid and abet poolroom gambling and quote him as saying:

"If the telephone officials did not blink at the law, if they acted on the level, poolroom gambling would be clamped down tight within an hour. They hold the key to the situation.

"I charge that certain telephone company officials not only tolerate, but actually aid and abet poolroom gambling.

"Certain girls are detailed at certain times of the day to hold special lines clear for poolrooms. Telephone company officials know what is going on. So do the girls. And so does everybody else for that matter."

I assume that this refers to intelligence wires between Jersey City and New York, which seems to be the source of information without which no poolroom gambler or handbook maker could ply his trade and without regard to the truth or falsity of the above charges.

May I call your attention to Section 552 of the Penal Law of the State of New York, which imposes the duty on any corporation or employee thereof to furnish any public officer whose duty it is to prosecute such offense at law, with any knowledge or information that a telegraphic or telephonic message is used to aid or carry on any unlawful business or traffic and when any unlawful business or traffic is being carried on or conducted in whole or in part by means of telephonic or telegraphic messages, to withhold such messages from delivery and furnish such officer with all information in their possession relating to such unlawful business or traffic and assist in identifying any person aiding in or conducting such unlawful business or traffic.

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The law imposes upon the Police Department the duty to prevent and suppress all gambling, bookmaking, pool selling and like offenses. Without regard to the accuracy of the published charges, may I urge a strict observance by your Company and its employees, of the law referred to, to the end that I may have your coöperation and assistance in the enforcement of the law and the suppression of gambling as well as the many vices that follow in the train of the professional gamblers.

Very truly yours,

RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Police Commissioner.

The above letter was also forwarded to the following officials of the New York Telephone Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company:

Mr. H. F. Thurber,

President, New York Telephone Company,

15 Dey Street, New York, N. Y.

Mr. Newcomb Carlton,

President, Western Union Telegraph Company,

195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

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CONSOLIDATED REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1922

CRIME GROUP	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1922, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
Offenses against:														
the person -	10137	9413	1050	1124	11187	10537	7506	6316	3	1	903	848	352	388
chastity -	2026	2489	2132	1919	4158	4408	1748	1842	-	2	217	240	509	466
family and chil- dren -	4491	4389	377	329	4868	4718	602	473	-	-	566	700	2638	2677
public health, etc	221549	191513	10540	9852	232089	201365	39112	30104	207	402	27177	22355	574	476
administration of government -	877	726	76	75	953	801	370	289	3	-	187	180	9	10
Offenses against														
Property rights:														
a. Miscellaneous	637	851	26	34	653	885	417	489	2	-	63	92	3	4
b. Unauthorized use of property	264	357	9	9	273	366	144	156	-	-	41	62	8	9
c. Destruction of property -	636	516	40	27	676	543	297	287	-	-	100	87	13	17
d. F r a u d s , swindles, and breaches of trust	2801	2790	302	289	3103	3079	1692	1434	-	1	418	398	58	26
e. Extortion -	166	232	12	42	178	274	114	138	-	-	12	14	7	25
f. Robbery -	1420	1403	25	25	1445	1428	1005	869	-	-	37	54	8	2
g. Larceny } from person by stealth	830	981	71	74	901	1055	434	415	-	-	47	42	9	14
h. Larceny } from high- way, ve- hicles, etc	1635	2118	30	27	1665	2145	1129	1042	-	-	223	311	35	36
i. Burglary -	1932	2631	38	29	1970	2660	1038	1103	-	-	293	457	47	40
j. Sneaks from buildings -	1646	2123	1046	1051	2692	3174	1067	1173	-	1	420	491	104	36
General criminality	28812	26879	2020	2155	30832	29034	12200	11727	57	216	5842	4987	719	725
Juvenile delin- quency -	5089	5435	562	579	5651	6014	1784	1867	43	85	1231	1279	1125	1197
Witnesses, luna- tics, etc. -	110	204	37	61	147	265	123	175	-	-	4	2	1	1
Total	285058	255050	18393	17701	303451	272751	70782	59899	315	708	37781	32599	6219	6149
Increase	30008		692	-	30700		10883	-	-	-	5182	-	70	-
Decrease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	593	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage	12	-	4	-	11	-	18	-	56	-	16	-	1	-

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

COMPARED WITH THE YEAR 1921

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1922, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
1259	1340	875	767	-	-	7	12	3399	3356	10	20	24	24	-	-	10939	9716
182	160	1438	1157	-	-	-	-	2346	2025	8	2	3	3	-	-	4105	3872
362	314	472	389	-	-	-	-	4038	4080	28	27	1	-	-	-	4669	4580
156578	137396	4818	4341	-	-	-	-	189354	164970	54	38	24	19	-	-	228544	195131
274	209	50	58	-	-	-	-	523	457	3	6	1	-	-	-	897	752
119	153	47	58	-	-	-	-	234	307	7	12	-	-	-	-	658	808
25	36	54	64	-	-	-	-	128	171	1	5	-	-	-	-	273	332
136	71	93	87	-	-	-	-	342	262	1	-	1	-	-	-	641	549
172	147	544	548	-	-	-	-	1192	1120	66	43	6	5	-	-	2956	2602
4	11	29	30	-	-	-	-	52	80	3	4	1	-	-	-	170	222
23	29	394	441	-	-	-	-	462	526	9	8	3	1	-	-	1479	1404
47	39	371	447	-	-	-	-	474	542	-	3	2	1	-	-	910	961
73	64	355	434	-	-	-	-	686	845	9	22	3	2	-	-	1827	1911
40	25	885	885	-	-	-	-	1265	1407	11	12	4	1	-	-	2318	2523
488	477	778	738	-	-	-	-	1790	1743	11	15	2	4	-	-	2870	2935
8295	7807	3585	2915	-	-	-	-	18498	16650	553	706	23	34	-	-	31274	29117
276	484	786	848	-	-	-	-	3461	3893	40	41	-	2	-	-	5285	5803
-	1	34	31	-	-	-	-	39	35	-	3	-	1	-	-	162	214
168353	148763	15608	14238	-	-	7	12	228283	202469	814	967	98	97	-	-	299977	268432
19590	-	1370	-	-	-	-	-	25814	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	36545	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	10	-	-	-	42	-	13	-	16	-	1	-	-	-	14	-

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON See also: Body found, cause of death unknown Suicide Accidental Homicide Accidental Injury Rape Abduction Robbery Offenses by Juveniles	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1922, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- mauded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
Homicide, unclassified -	60	62	13	8	73	70	45	43	-	-	1	-	-	-
Homicide by shooting -	184	156	7	10	191	166	96	103	-	-	2	1	-	-
Homicide, stabbing, cut- ting, etc. - - -	25	22	1	3	26	25	12	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide, abortion -	1	9	4	8	5	17	7	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide, rape - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide, criminal neg- ligence, (vehicles) -	455	406	8	4	463	410	411	354	-	-	3	4	-	-
Homicide, criminal neg- ligence (non-vehicular)	21	24	1	-	22	24	28	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Felonious Assault, un- classified - - -	1830	1648	138	117	1968	1765	1501	1112	1	-	135	117	37	29
Felonious Assault, at- tempted - - -	288	242	18	11	306	253	174	118	-	-	28	27	10	11
Felonious Assault, with firearms - - -	521	442	24	24	545	466	402	285	-	-	23	36	6	4
Felonious Assault, with knife, etc. - - -	861	814	79	76	940	890	682	578	-	-	62	46	6	9
Felonious Assault, with intent to commit rape	127	126	1	-	128	126	79	70	-	-	4	11	3	2
Felonious Assault by vehicles - - -	169	393	1	6	170	399	211	324	-	-	10	9	1	-
Maiming - - -	8	7	1	-	9	7	4	4	-	-	-	-	1	-
Abortion, unclassified -	3	4	34	31	37	35	35	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abortion, attempted -	1	1	-	4	1	5	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abortion, com't'd on self	-	-	8	30	8	30	14	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abortion, committed on patient by female -	-	-	33	36	33	36	42	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abortion, committed on patient by male -	25	26	-	-	25	26	12	25	-	-	1	-	-	-
Abortion, committed on other persons - -	3	2	1	1	4	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault, on males (See also assault on Officer)	3324	3205	217	210	3541	3415	2171	1890	1	1	331	327	78	118
Assault on females -	1821	1704	444	540	2265	2244	1277	1211	1	-	298	270	207	215
Assault, by vehicles -	382	99	12	5	394	104	284	57	-	-	5	-	3	-
Kidnapping, attempt -	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kidnapping, of male -	15	11	2	-	17	11	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kidnapping, of female -	13	6	2	-	15	6	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kidnapping of child by relative - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group Total	- 10137	9413	1050	1124	11187	10537	7506	6316	3	1	903	848	352	388

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1922, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
-	-	14	15	-	-	2	3	17	18	-	1	-	-	-	-	62	62
-	3	41	34	-	-	4	8	47	46	2	4	2	3	-	-	147	156
-	-	14	16	-	-	1	-	15	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
3	7	5	4	-	-	-	-	11	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	422	369
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	13
171	163	139	132	-	-	-	-	483	441	4	3	4	1	-	-	1992	1557
30	33	56	34	-	-	-	-	124	105	-	1	3	-	-	-	301	224
10	15	80	64	-	-	-	1	119	120	2	1	7	6	-	-	530	412
40	34	144	117	-	-	-	-	252	206	-	2	1	2	-	-	935	788
3	11	27	27	-	-	-	-	37	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	121
10	18	12	10	-	-	-	-	33	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	244	361
-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	39	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	14	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	42	34
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
735	768	179	158	-	-	-	-	1324	1372	-	6	-	1	-	-	3495	3269
228	280	153	151	-	-	-	-	887	916	2	2	1	-	-	-	2167	2129
27	6	7	2	-	-	-	-	42	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	327	65
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1259	1340	875	767	-	-	7	12	3399	3356	10	20	24	24	-	-	10939	9716

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST CHASTITY See also: Abortion, resulting in death Abortion, non-fatal Rape, resulting in death Assault, with intent to commit rape Bigamy Impairing morals of children Offenses by juveniles	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1922, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
							Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	Male		Female		Total		1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
Prostitution, unclassified Other than Tenement House	80	95	895	671	975	766	220	139	-	-	26	18	132	89
Prostitution, securing women for immoral purposes	98	65	20	16	118	81	37	37	-	-	10	5	5	5
Compulsory prostitution of wife	5	4	-	-	5	4	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compulsory prostitution of other females	11	13	1	14	12	27	9	11	-	-	-	-	-	1
Compulsory prostitution —Interstate traffic	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Disorderly house, keep- ing	160	127	166	129	326	256	181	131	-	-	14	11	22	11
Prostitution in tenement house	29	59	512	639	541	698	181	177	-	1	22	22	88	106
Living on proceeds of prostitution	9	4	1	-	10	4	6	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
Soliciting by males	28	23	-	-	28	23	4	7	-	-	-	2	-	-
“ “ females	-	-	396	352	396	352	98	89	-	-	8	14	46	32
Residing in house of prostitution, males	89	76	-	-	89	76	65	41	-	-	10	4	1	1
Residing in house of prostitution, females	-	-	83	58	83	58	46	34	-	-	3	-	10	5
Indecency—														
Indecent assault (to exclude "impairing morals of children," and "assault with intent to commit rape")	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	1
Indecent exposure	258	299	7	4	265	303	88	99	-	1	32	41	20	13
Indecent prints and articles	58	38	4	-	62	38	21	14	-	-	9	7	-	-
Indecent articles (Pe- nal Law, Sec. 1142)	4	4	-	-	4	4	1	3	-	-	1	2	-	-
Indecent performance	48	381	34	15	82	396	71	384	-	-	1	-	-	-

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1922, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dis- posi- tions	
1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
45	29	525	293	-	-	-	-	728	434	2	-	-	-	-	-	950	573
7	-	50	36	-	-	-	-	72	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	83
-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	13	13
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
19	11	76	80	-	-	-	-	131	113	1	-	1	-	-	-	314	244
25	26	269	266	-	-	-	-	404	421	-	-	1	-	-	-	586	598
-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	3
-	2	3	7	-	-	-	-	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	18
19	14	250	159	-	-	-	-	323	219	-	-	-	-	-	-	421	308
3	2	12	18	-	-	-	-	26	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	66
1	1	19	6	-	-	-	-	33	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	46
-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
27	48	65	91	-	-	-	-	144	194	-	1	-	-	-	-	232	294
26	12	11	2	-	-	-	-	46	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	35
-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8
2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	388

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST CHASTITY—Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1922, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
Rape— (See Attempted Rape.)														
Rape, age of female not reported - - -	94	111	-	1	94	112	60	46	-	-	8	8	-	3
Rape, 7 to 12 years -	19	30	-	-	19	30	19	11	-	-	1	2	-	1
“ 12 to 14 years -	33	55	-	-	33	55	18	26	-	-	3	11	1	-
“ 14 to 18 years -	381	425	3	4	384	429	292	283	-	-	37	59	6	5
“ over 18 years -	-	4	-	-	-	4	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Abduction, attempted -	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Abduction, females, 12 to 14 years - - -	7	7	-	1	7	8	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abduction, females, 14 to 18 years - - -	38	73	2	3	40	76	29	55	-	-	1	9	1	1
Abduction, females, over 18 years - - -	7	9	1	-	8	9	11	7	-	-	-	1	-	-
Bastardy - - -	398	403	1	-	399	403	182	134	-	-	14	6	176	189
Seduction of females over 18 years only (under that age, see Rape)	43	53	-	-	43	53	43	29	-	-	1	1	-	-
Adultery, by males -	3	10	-	-	3	10	3	11	-	-	1	-	-	-
“ “ females -	-	-	3	7	3	7	2	7	-	-	1	-	-	1
Depraved sexual crimes:														
Incest - - - (See Incestuous Rape.)	17	14	1	2	18	16	5	8	-	-	3	1	-	-
Incest, attempted -	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodomy, attempted -	11	16	-	1	11	17	3	5	-	-	2	5	-	1
“ by males -	95	76	-	-	95	76	37	33	-	-	7	5	-	1
“ “ females -	-	-	2	2	2	2	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
Group Total -	2026	2489	2132	1919	4158	4408	1748	1842	-	2	217	240	509	466

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1922, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
-	2	16	24	-	-	-	-	24	37	1	-	-	-	-	-	85	83
-	2	3	6	-	-	-	-	4	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	22
-	-	11	12	-	-	-	-	15	23	-	-	-	1	-	-	33	50
3	3	51	86	-	-	-	-	97	153	1	1	1	1	-	-	391	438
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
-	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	4	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	34	70
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	8
4	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	198	197	1	-	-	1	-	-	381	332
-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	34
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8
-	-	5	9	-	-	-	-	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	18
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	6	13	-	-	-	-	8	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	24
1	-	45	20	-	-	-	-	53	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	59
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
182	160	1438	1157	-	-	-	-	2346	2025	8	2	3	3	-	-	4105	3872

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST THE FAMILY AND CHILDREN	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1922, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
							Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	Male		Female		Total		1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
See also : Abortion Kidnapping Rape Adultery Incest	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
Abandonment of parents	39	39	7	5	46	44	5	3	-	-	-	12	38	25
Abandonment of wife	1340	1258	-	-	1340	1258	122	91	-	-	27	33	863	877
Abandonment of wife and child or children	1531	1734	-	-	1531	1734	64	63	-	-	32	145	1300	1379
Bigamy - - - -	78	96	17	20	95	116	31	33	-	-	24	29	1	1
Abandonment of child	550	438	45	23	595	461	55	55	-	-	46	51	373	332
Foundlings - - -	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of child	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Improper guardianship	3	1	2	2	5	3	2	3	-	-	2	-	-	-
Impairing or endanger- ing morals of children	206	188	29	27	235	215	139	106	-	-	23	33	16	8
Selling tobacco to child	4	2	1	-	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Employing child in vio- lation of Labor Law	17	19	1	2	18	21	6	9	-	-	7	6	-	-
Unlawfully exhibiting children - - -	2	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cruelty to children	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	6	-	-	1	1	-	-
Compulsory education law, violation of	513	487	204	211	717	698	34	44	-	-	366	364	44	55
Moving picture theatre, admitting child with- out guardian }	195	124	65	37	260	161	131	57	-	-	46	23	1	-
Dance hall, admitting minor - - - -	3	-	4	-	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pool and billiard parlors, admitting minor	9	1	1	-	10	1	8	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
Group Total	4491	4389	377	329	4868	4718	602	473	-	-	566	700	2638	2677

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1922, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	39	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	40
7	8	243	196	-	-	-	-	1140	1114	7	5	-	-	-	-	1269	1210
7	4	84	87	-	-	-	-	1423	1615	8	8	-	-	-	-	1495	1686
2	-	43	31	-	-	-	-	70	61	4	2	-	-	-	-	105	96
6	-	35	21	-	-	-	-	450	404	5	11	1	-	-	-	511	470
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
18	19	38	33	-	-	-	-	95	93	2	-	-	-	-	-	236	199
2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	19
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
228	211	25	18	-	-	-	-	663	648	2	1	-	-	-	-	699	693
73	66	2	3	-	-	-	-	122	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	253	149
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
9	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	2
362	314	472	389	-	-	-	-	4038	4080	28	27	1	-	-	-	4669	4580

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH, PUBLIC SAFETY AND PUBLIC POLICY See also General Crimi- nality	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES								DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1922, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
									CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled			
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
Public nuisance - -	3	12	-	1	3	13	28	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Sanitary code, violations of, unclassified - -	1490	1666	321	318	1811	1984	143	219	1	1	399	437	2	5	-	-
Expectorating in public places - - -	2327	440	-	1	2327	441	12	16	-	-	217	53	2	1	-	-
Medical law, violations of	16	16	1	3	17	19	7	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Dental law " "	14	24	1	1	15	25	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs, concerning nar- cotic violations, misc.	2695	2654	284	277	2979	2931	259	356	-	-	217	254	48	13	-	-
Food, miscellaneous vio- lations - - -	3	2	1	1	4	3	5	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-
Food, adulterations -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food, sale of exposed food stuff - - -	2536	3236	152	347	2688	3583	47	59	-	-	354	358	1	-	-	-
Failing to provide heat, water, etc. (landlord)	312	226	110	69	422	295	214	223	-	-	17	19	-	-	-	-
Compensation law -	17	26	1	-	18	26	24	1	-	-	7	2	4	-	-	-
Liquor, illegal sale of -	11301	9943	509	364	11810	10307	9229	5811	-	-	241	182	24	3	-	-
Liquor, sale without license - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Liquor saloons, violation of Sabbath - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liquor saloons, admis- sion of minors - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intoxication - - -	7555	5505	1023	732	8578	6237	527	440	4	6	4123	3083	105	118	-	-
Intoxication and disor- derly conduct - -	2118	1512	189	144	2307	1656	361	231	2	3	753	488	93	68	-	-
Safety, miscellaneous vio- lations - - - - (See also Fire, Explosions, Traffic, etc., below)	2	4	-	1	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1922, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	13
1212	1387	8	6	-	-	-	-	1622	1836	-	-	-	-	-	-	1765	2055
2143	380	-	-	-	-	-	-	2362	434	-	-	-	-	-	-	2374	450
6	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	11	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	16
11	10	-	2	-	-	-	-	11	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	17
247	137	1918	2019	-	-	-	-	2430	2423	29	15	7	5	-	-	2725	2799
2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2253	3200	9	6	-	-	-	-	2617	3564	-	-	-	-	-	-	2664	3623
14	20	2	2	-	-	-	-	33	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	247	264
5	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	17	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	41	12
1068	173	98	54	-	-	-	-	1431	412	16	5	9	3	-	-	10685	6231
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2745	1718	1129	635	-	-	-	-	8106	5560	2	14	5	7	-	-	8640	6021
723	648	303	169	-	-	-	-	1874	1376	-	3	1	-	-	-	2236	1610
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH, ETC.—Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1922, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
Violations, safety pro- visions, Tenement House Law	999	870	405	392	1404	1262	736	557	-	-	325	353	-	-
Violations of Laws and Ordinances concern- ing boilers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Interfering with railroad signals	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Violation of Navigation Laws	29	3	-	-	29	3	11	1	-	-	6	-	-	-
Fire (see also Arson, sus- suspicious fires)	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Fire prevention, vio- lations	1	14	-	-	1	14	-	2	-	-	1	3	-	-
Fire, false alarms	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Explosions, misc.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Explosives, unlawful pos- session of	95	37	5	3	100	40	35	9	-	-	56	16	1	-
Traffic—operating vehicle while intoxicated	514	273	3	3	517	276	227	126	1	-	88	26	9	1
Motor Vehicle Law, vio- lations of	6451	4614	36	24	6487	4638	154	106	-	-	842	470	2	1
Operating without a license	8230	5925	380	318	8610	6243	1088	886	-	1	1219	889	-	1
Smoking automobile	2255	2533	16	11	2271	2544	50	9	-	-	416	88	-	-
Traffic Regulations, vio- lations of G. O. 74	46495	42837	319	315	46814	43152	506	572	1	4	2580	2224	8	3
Speeding automobiles	30566	25291	464	359	31030	25650	197	168	-	-	2681	1910	3	-
Passing close to a stopped street car	3220	1808	40	26	3260	1834	114	76	-	1	201	124	-	1
Speeding around corner	309	224	1	1	310	225	2	4	-	-	24	7	1	-
Running away after acci- dent	96	178	2	1	98	179	78	159	-	-	6	16	-	1
Noise, unnecessary	396	583	2	3	398	586	16	13	-	-	54	27	-	-

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1922, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
265	358	1	-	-	-	-	-	591	711	-	-	-	-	-	-	1327	1268
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
5	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	14	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	27	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	9	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	25
107	73	97	56	-	-	-	-	302	156	1	-	-	-	-	-	530	282
5548	3952	35	10	-	-	-	-	6427	4433	1	-	-	-	-	-	6582	4539
6155	4290	46	34	-	-	-	-	7420	5215	-	-	-	-	-	-	8508	6101
2085	2386	-	2	-	-	-	-	2501	2476	-	-	-	-	-	-	2551	2485
43026	39867	98	156	-	-	-	-	45713	42254	-	-	-	1	-	-	46219	42827
27556	23103	384	481	-	-	-	-	30624	25494	-	-	-	-	-	-	30821	25662
2631	1502	65	79	-	-	-	-	2897	1707	-	-	-	-	-	-	3011	1783
265	190	4	23	-	-	-	-	294	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	296	224
31	32	4	6	-	-	-	-	41	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	214
323	535	1	2	-	-	-	-	378	564	-	-	-	-	-	-	394	577

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH, ETC.—Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1922, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
Dance hall law, miscel- laneous violations -	62	17	2	2	64	19	40	14	-	1	11	2	-	-
Dance hall law, disorderly (See Admitting Minors)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pool and billiard parlor violations -	15	5	-	-	15	5	2	-	-	-	8	2	-	-
Pool and billiard par- lor, disorderly - (See Admitting Minors)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theatres, miscellaneous violations -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Gambling, miscellaneous (crap shooting, etc.) -	24243	23310	43	51	24286	23361	18511	14176	191	324	1739	2561	18	13
Gambling, keeping gam- bling house -	599	457	9	20	608	477	543	386	3	9	20	8	1	-
Gambling, common gam- bler -	35	10	2	-	37	10	19	6	-	-	1	2	-	-
“ bookmaking -	2128	1770	9	10	2137	1780	1728	1316	-	2	49	68	2	3
“ lottery -	299	110	29	11	328	121	70	52	-	-	82	27	5	1
“ policy -	620	148	34	5	654	153	391	59	-	-	84	14	1	-
“ bucket shops	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
“ slot machines	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public policy, viola- tions not elsewhere provided for }	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporation Ordinances, violations, unclassified	21993	14377	510	519	22503	14896	1060	948	-	40	3715	2507	9	4
Sabbath Law -	3780	3351	222	227	4002	3578	178	357	-	-	893	887	1	-
Labor Law and Labor provisions of Facto- ry Law }	26	29	-	5	26	34	8	14	-	-	5	21	-	-
Profanity -	1531	1601	584	759	2115	2360	1291	1409	-	-	346	357	218	235
Cruelty to animals (See Cruelty to Children)	404	308	3	1	407	309	36	21	-	-	44	35	1	-
Slander and Libel -	1	7	-	1	1	8	2	5	-	-	-	-	1	-

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1922, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
3402	5898	17	42	-	-	-	-	5367	8838	-	-	-	-	-	-	23878	23014
20	32	9	4	-	-	-	-	53	53	3	-	-	-	-	-	599	439
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	8
15	11	124	165	-	-	-	-	190	249	-	-	2	3	-	-	1920	1568
125	16	-	5	-	-	-	-	212	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	282	101
20	2	11	6	-	-	-	-	116	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	507	81
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
17285	11177	114	84	-	-	-	-	21123	13812	-	-	-	-	-	-	22183	14760
2794	2398	4	1	-	-	-	-	3692	3286	-	-	-	-	-	-	3870	3643
11	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	52
199	251	91	90	-	-	-	-	854	933	-	-	-	-	-	-	2145	2342
292	221	5	8	-	-	-	-	342	264	-	-	-	-	-	-	378	285
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH, ETC.—Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES								DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1922, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
									CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted	Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled				
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921		1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921			
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921		
Factory Law, safety pro- visions - - -	47	22	7	2	54	24	10	16	-	-	41	7	-	-		
Violations of Park Or- dinances - - -	3425	4558	258	529	3683	5087	110	107	2	3	527	494	-	1		
Unmuzzled dogs - -	2782	2013	2883	2050	5665	4063	60	61	-	-	1124	803	2	-		
Garbage cans uncovered	566	659	623	744	1189	1403	25	15	-	-	249	346	4	-		
Garbage cans filled with- in 4 inches of top -	129	177	243	255	372	432	25	6	-	-	116	136	-	-		
Garbage and ashes mixed	134	169	134	208	268	377	4	18	-	-	40	75	-	-		
Garbage, no proper re- ceptacle - - -	200	291	100	231	300	522	8	8	-	-	67	141	-	-		
Disturbing contents of garbage or ash cans -	1	7	1	-	2	7	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-		
Dirt in street - -	1328	542	247	88	1575	630	42	31	-	2	275	101	-	-		
Snow and ice on sidewalk	332	156	70	28	403	184	17	12	-	-	123	89	-	-		
Peddling without a li- cense - - -	10758	11612	110	214	10868	11826	288	447	1	3	1489	1753	2	2		
Maintaining stand with- out a license - -	673	405	70	66	743	471	19	32	-	-	208	160	1	-		
Reckless driving - -	1941	1411	26	28	1967	1439	469	424	1	2	136	79	2	-		
No lights on automobile or wagon - - -	9607	12443	52	76	9659	12519	36	46	-	-	710	578	-	-		
Dazzling lights - -	888	233	4	3	892	236	5	18	-	-	39	14	-	-		
Failed to file taxi bond	11	-	-	-	11	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-		
No warning card -	15	-	-	-	15	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-		
Smoking in Subway -	2914	848	-	2	2914	850	29	32	-	-	200	43	-	-		
Conservation Law - -	4	9	-	-	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Viol. of air ordinance -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-		
Group Total - -	221549	191513	10540	9852	232089	201365	39112	30104	207	402	27177	22355	574	476		

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1922, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
5	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	46	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	34
2983	4149	2	9	-	-	-	-	3514	4656	-	-	-	-	-	-	3624	4763
4558	3539	-	1	-	-	-	-	5684	4343	-	-	-	-	-	-	5744	4404
944	1007	-	3	-	-	-	-	1197	1356	-	-	-	-	-	-	1222	1371
229	279	1	1	-	-	-	-	346	416	-	-	-	-	-	-	371	422
219	281	-	2	-	-	-	-	259	358	-	-	-	-	-	-	263	376
219	378	-	-	-	-	-	-	286	519	-	-	-	-	-	-	294	527
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
1250	495	3	1	-	-	-	-	1528	599	-	-	-	-	-	-	1570	630
263	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	386	179	-	-	-	-	-	-	403	191
8946	9519	133	89	-	-	-	-	10571	11366	-	-	-	-	-	-	10859	11813
463	275	-	1	-	-	-	-	672	436	-	-	-	-	-	-	691	468
1252	811	85	74	-	-	-	-	1476	966	-	-	-	-	-	-	1945	1390
9706	11566	6	9	-	-	-	-	10422	12153	-	-	-	-	-	-	10458	12199
263	196	-	-	-	-	-	-	302	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	307	228
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
2654	777	1	1	-	-	-	-	2855	821	-	-	-	-	-	-	2884	853
2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
156578	137396	4218	4341	-	-	-	-	189354	164970	54	38	24	19	-	-	228544	1951

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES								DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1922, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS								
									CONVICTIONS								
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted	Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled					
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921		1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921				
See also General Criminality.																	
Election Laws, viola- tions of	4	12	-	-	4	12	9	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Election Laws, false reg- istration	41	18	4	3	45	21	39	23	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Election Laws, hotels or boarding houses, violations by	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Election Laws, election officials, violations by	2	1	-	-	2	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bribery	11	29	1	4	12	33	7	25	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Bribery, accepting a bribe	4	2	-	-	4	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bribery, bribing	16	4	-	3	16	7	7	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury	29	24	9	1	38	25	16	24	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury, Subornation, accessory, etc.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful law practice	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intimidating a witness	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intimidating an officer	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Assaulting an officer	253	254	10	19	263	273	100	77	1	-	50	53	6	5	-	-	-
Interfering with an officer (See rescue of prisoner; Escape of prisoner; Permitt- ing escape of prisoner)	501	363	50	40	551	403	177	117	2	-	130	121	2	5	-	-	-
Complaints against public officers, malfeasance, etc.	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Complaints against police officers	1	6	-	-	1	6	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offenses against the National flag	4	3	-	-	4	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discriminating against uniform	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Immigration Law, vio- lations of	5	2	2	2	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Offenses against public records and documents	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group Total	- 877	726	76	75	953	801	370	289	3	-	187	180	9	10	-	-	-

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1922, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	3
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
2	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	11	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	10
2	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	31
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
65	80	28	34	-	-	-	-	150	172	-	-	1	-	-	-	251	249
202	125	17	14	-	-	-	-	353	265	-	-	-	-	-	-	530	382
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	4	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
274	209	50	58	-	-	-	-	523	457	3	6	1	-	-	-	897	752

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1922, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted	Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled		
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921		1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	
GROUP (A)—Miscella- neous														
Attempt at Grand Lar- ceny, miscellaneous -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving stolen goods, general, males -	223	276	-	-	223	276	167	206	-	-	10	24	-	2
Receiving stolen goods, general, females -	-	-	14	18	14	18	1	16	-	-	-	2	-	-
Receiving stolen goods, pawnbrokers -	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving stolen goods, second-hand dealers -	1	5	-	-	1	5	3	5	-	-	-	1	-	-
Receiving stolen goods, junk dealers -	13	10	-	-	13	10	9	7	-	-	1	-	2	-
Bringing stolen goods into the State -	6	17	-	-	6	17	6	7	-	-	2	-	-	-
Unable to account for possession of goods -	63	152	2	4	65	156	74	104	-	-	8	10	1	1
Secreting mortgaged property -	28	32	4	4	32	36	18	31	-	-	2	1	-	-
Secreting personal prop- erty -	-	4	1	-	1	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dishonest Trade, mis- cellaneous -	2	3	-	1	2	4	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Advertising Law, viola- tions -	6	4	-	-	6	4	4	3	-	-	-	1	-	-
Banking Law, violations	2	17	-	5	2	22	4	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bottle Law, "	24	8	1	-	25	8	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Insurance Law, "	-	13	-	2	-	15	5	1	-	-	-	3	-	-
Stock Corporation Law, violations -	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ticket Speculating Law, violations -	238	280	2	-	240	280	108	78	2	-	36	42	-	1
Trade Mark Law, viola- tions -	6	1	-	-	6	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Weights and Measures, false -	23	19	2	-	25	19	9	4	-	-	1	6	-	-
False Labels -	2	3	-	-	2	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Group Total	637	851	26	34	663	885	417	489	2	-	63	92	3	4

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1922, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
6	4	29	29	-	-	-	-	45	59	3	1	-	-	-	-	215	266
1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6
-	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	10
1	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	10	13
3	2	7	14	-	-	-	-	19	27	4	5	-	-	-	-	97	136
-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	34
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	20
18	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	7
1	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	2	-	-	-	-	6	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
76	123	-	1	-	-	-	-	114	167	-	1	-	-	-	-	222	246
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
11	8	3	2	-	-	-	-	15	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
119	153	47	58	-	-	-	-	234	307	7	12	-	-	-	-	658	808

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS —Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES								DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1922, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
									CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted	Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled				
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921		1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921			
1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921				
GROUP (B)—Unauthor- ized Use of Property																
Of motor vehicles (joy riding, etc.) - -	76	87	1	-	77	87	56	62	-	-	8	5	2	-		
Unlawful entry - -	149	179	8	9	157	188	85	94	-	-	15	19	6	9		
Advertisements, affixing to property of another	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Stealing rides on trains or cars - - -	39	91	-	-	39	91	2	-	-	-	18	38	-	-		
Group Total -	264	357	9	9	273	366	144	156	-	-	41	62	8	9		
GROUP (C)—Destruc- tion of Property																
Malicious mischief -	367	302	26	10	393	312	176	163	-	-	66	48	8	9		
Arson by person, un- known - - -	-	5	-	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Arson by owner - -	17	18	-	3	17	21	6	9	-	-	-	2	-	-		
Arson by others - -	21	15	1	3	22	18	9	4	-	-	1	2	-	-		
Arson, attempted - -	3	2	-	-	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Breaking windows -	228	150	13	2	241	152	102	85	-	-	33	30	4	7		
Defacing private prop- erty - - -	-	21	-	7	-	28	3	22	-	-	-	4	1	1		
Defacing public prop- erty - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Damage to R. R. prop- erty - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-		
Horse Poisoning - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Group Total -	636	516	40	27	676	543	297	287	-	-	100	87	13	17		
GROUP (D) — Frauds, Swindles and Breaches of Trust																
Miscellaneous - -	1	2	1	-	2	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Forgery - - -	4	20	-	-	4	20	6	8	-	-	1	4	1	-		
Forgery, checks - -	221	248	11	11	232	259	91	72	-	-	36	39	3	3		
Forgery, tickets, cards, etc. - - -	16	31	1	1	17	32	10	7	-	-	4	3	-	-		
Forgery, false book en- tries - - -	9	8	-	-	9	8	7	14	-	-	1	1	-	-		

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1922, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
2	1	11	3	-	-	-	-	23	9	-	4	-	-	-	-	79	75
15	14	31	34	-	-	-	-	67	76	1	1	-	-	-	-	153	171
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
8	21	12	27	-	-	-	-	38	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	86
25	36	54	64	-	-	-	-	128	171	1	5	-	-	-	-	273	332
86	48	52	40	-	-	-	-	212	145	1	-	1	-	-	-	390	308
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
1	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	17
1	-	5	7	-	-	-	-	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	13
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
48	21	34	25	-	-	-	-	119	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	221	168
-	2	1	5	-	-	-	-	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	34
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
136	71	93	87	-	-	-	-	342	262	1	-	1	-	-	-	641	549
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	7	1	5	-	1	-	-	11	21
8	4	77	80	-	-	-	-	124	126	10	6	-	-	-	-	225	204
1	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	9	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	20	14
-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	17

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS —Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES								DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1922, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
									CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled			
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
GROUP (D)—Continued																
Worthless checks - -	324	291	11	6	335	297	225	154	-	-	27	27	3	1		
Counterfeiting - -	18	18	2	1	20	19	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	-		
Counterfeit money— passing - -	53	17	10	2	63	19	17	10	-	-	-	-	-	1		
False pretense - -	250	230	15	13	265	243	140	125	-	-	22	22	4	-		
Fortune telling - -	7	11	45	21	52	32	5	10	-	-	21	5	7	-		
Failing to pay for meals and lodgings in Hotels, Restaurants, Boarding Houses, etc. }	48	71	1	5	49	76	18	29	-	-	18	14	-	-		
Confidence game - -	327	229	13	6	340	235	184	127	-	-	13	6	-	-		
Bogus Character - -	1	7	-	1	1	8	-	6	-	-	1	1	-	-		
Package Thief - -	37	43	-	-	37	43	18	16	-	-	3	4	3	-		
Dishonest Friend - -	132	154	49	66	181	220	138	151	-	-	9	18	1	-		
Dishonest Relative - -	6	16	4	6	10	22	7	14	-	-	5	3	-	-		
Dishonest Servant - -	12	8	72	45	84	53	54	24	-	-	5	11	2	-		
Dishonest Employees, other than servant (but not Forgery) }	1335	1360	67	104	1402	1464	763	650	-	1	249	237	34	21		
Dishonest Employee— short time - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Dishonest Trustee, Bailee, Attorney, etc. - -	-	25	-	1	-	26	4	13	-	-	2	3	-	-		
Group Total -	2801	2790	302	289	3103	3079	1692	1434	-	1	418	398	58	26		
GROUP (E)—Extortion																
Extortion - - -	70	68	5	3	75	71	38	29	-	-	2	2	-	-		
Attempted Extortion - -	58	37	-	2	58	39	33	19	-	-	2	3	1	-		
Illegal Fees - -	-	15	-	-	-	15	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Blackmail - - -	11	8	-	1	11	9	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Oral Threats - -	25	104	6	36	31	140	23	80	-	-	8	9	6	25		
Badger game - - -	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Group Total -	166	232	12	42	178	274	114	138	-	-	12	14	7	25		

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1922, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
12	4	54	44	-	-	-	-	96	76	10	6	-	-	-	-	331	236
-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	5	4	2	-	-	-	17	7
2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	16	2	-	-	-	-	37	13
15	6	48	38	-	-	-	-	89	66	2	3	-	2	-	-	231	196
16	14	-	3	-	-	-	-	44	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	32
10	9	8	14	-	-	-	-	36	37	1	-	-	-	-	-	55	66
18	14	39	31	-	-	-	-	70	51	1	1	-	-	-	-	255	179
-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11
1	-	16	20	-	-	-	-	23	24	-	-	-	1	-	-	41	41
3	1	19	21	-	-	-	-	32	40	1	-	-	1	-	-	171	192
-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	21
1	3	18	14	-	-	-	-	26	28	-	1	-	-	-	-	80	53
83	90	249	264	-	-	-	-	615	613	18	13	4	-	-	-	1400	1276
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	20
172	147	544	548	-	-	-	-	1192	1120	66	43	6	5	-	-	2956	2602
4	2	14	19	-	-	-	-	20	23	-	3	-	-	-	-	58	55
-	2	7	3	-	-	-	-	10	8	3	1	-	-	-	-	46	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	5
-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	8
-	7	3	5	-	-	-	-	17	46	-	-	1	-	-	-	41	126
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
4	11	29	30	-	-	-	-	52	80	3	4	1	-	-	-	170	222

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS —Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES								DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1922, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
									CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled			
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
GROUP (F)—Robbery																
Miscellaneous - - -	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted Robbery -	115	119	1	1	116	120	66	76	-	-	3	8	1	-	-	-
Robbery of Males, Gen- eral - - -	324	425	14	21	338	446	240	276	-	-	10	11	4	-	-	-
Robbery of Females, General - - -	1	5	-	1	1	6	2	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Robbery, gun hold-up -	561	377	10	2	571	379	352	190	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	-
Robbery with black-jack -	-	3	-	-	-	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery by several men	419	472	-	-	419	472	337	322	-	-	15	23	3	2	-	-
Group Total	- 1420	1403	25	25	1445	1428	1005	869	-	-	37	54	8	2	-	-
GROUP (G)—Larceny from Person by Stealth																
Miscellaneous - - -	6	1	1	-	7	1	4	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Attempted Pickpocket, jostling, etc. - - -	323	430	12	15	335	445	76	71	-	-	19	17	5	11	-	-
Pickp'k't, miscellaneous	-	3	-	2	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pickpocket, on streets (including bridges) -	217	243	25	21	242	264	160	157	-	-	11	7	1	-	-	-
Pickpocket, on street— meetings, parades, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pickpocket, in public halls, theatres, etc. -	76	19	13	4	89	23	55	10	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Pickpocket, in railroad stations, ferry termi- nals, etc. }	5	11	-	-	5	11	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pickpocket, in Subway and L. Stations, where payment is es- sential to admission }	66	93	2	1	68	94	38	43	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	-
Pickpocket, cars, trains, boats, etc. - - -	11	12	-	1	11	13	4	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Larceny from intoxicat- ed or sleeping person	52	60	6	7	58	67	32	53	-	-	5	3	-	2	-	-
Larceny by street women	-	-	-	14	-	14	2	13	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Snatching purses, etc. -	72	103	9	3	81	106	52	47	-	-	6	8	-	-	-	-
Pickpocket, in depart- ment stores, etc., except saloons }	2	6	3	6	5	12	5	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Group Total	- 830	981	71	74	901	1055	434	415	-	-	47	42	9	14	-	-

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1922, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
4	4	41	48	-	-	-	-	49	60	1	-	-	-	-	-	116	136
7	9	92	120	-	-	-	-	113	140	1	4	2	-	-	-	356	420
-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10
6	5	181	151	-	-	-	-	196	165	7	-	1	1	-	-	556	356
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1
6	11	77	117	-	-	-	-	101	153	-	4	-	-	-	-	438	479
23	29	394	441	-	-	-	-	462	526	9	8	3	1	-	-	1479	1404
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
23	25	208	291	-	-	-	-	255	344	-	-	1	1	-	-	332	416
-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
2	3	74	70	-	-	-	-	88	80	-	1	-	-	-	-	248	238
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
6	1	18	6	-	-	-	-	26	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	17
-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	7
3	7	27	35	-	-	-	-	34	43	-	1	-	-	-	-	72	87
1	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	14
9	-	11	10	-	-	-	-	25	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	68
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	17
3	3	20	22	-	-	-	-	29	33	-	1	-	-	-	-	81	81
-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	12
47	39	371	447	-	-	-	-	474	542	-	3	2	1	-	-	910	961

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS —Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES								DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1922, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
									CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled			
GROUP (H) - Larceny from the Highway, Vehicles, Etc.	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
General - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriating lost prop- erty - - - -	13	11	3	3	16	14	12	14	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Larceny from push-carts	2	6	-	-	2	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny from trucks, etc., unguarded -	19	60	-	-	19	60	12	29	-	-	5	10	-	5	-	-
Larceny from auto with merchandise - -	4	7	-	-	4	7	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny from trains, boats, etc. - -	16	59	2	-	18	59	14	27	-	-	8	17	-	1	-	-
Larceny from automob- iles - - - -	132	205	1	1	133	206	73	97	-	-	23	21	6	6	-	-
Larceny from automatic boxes - - - -	46	31	-	1	46	32	11	5	-	-	5	7	3	3	-	-
Larceny from automatic box by illicit operation	12	10	1	2	13	12	-	4	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
Larceny from mail boxes	1	9	-	-	1	9	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny from yards, roofs, clothes lines -	16	7	-	-	16	7	12	5	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Larceny from piers -	113	127	1	2	114	129	74	61	-	-	21	27	3	-	-	-
Larceny from sidewalks, goods on - - -	192	261	2	6	194	267	110	128	-	-	40	60	8	4	-	-
Larceny from sidewalks, show cases - -	16	12	-	-	16	12	7	3	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-
Larceny of articles, other than the following:	8	55	7	1	15	56	3	37	-	-	-	13	-	2	-	-
Larceny of automobiles	916	1061	8	7	924	1068	712	521	-	-	90	114	11	10	-	-
Larceny of horse and vehicle, empty - -	24	53	-	-	24	53	25	22	-	-	4	6	1	2	-	-
Larceny of horse and vehicle, loaded -	30	45	-	-	30	45	17	37	-	-	11	5	-	-	-	-
Larceny of other ani- mals and horses -	10	15	1	2	11	17	12	14	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Larceny of boats - -	23	20	-	1	23	21	9	10	-	-	1	4	-	1	-	-
Larceny of push-carts -	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny of baby carriages	3	5	3	1	6	6	5	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Larceny of bicycles -	36	55	1	-	37	55	15	16	-	-	6	15	2	2	-	-
Larceny of motorcycles	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group Total -	1635	2118	30	27	1665	2145	1129	1042	-	-	223	311	35	36	-	-

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1922, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victious		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	16
-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
-	4	14	21	-	-	-	-	19	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	69
-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10
1	5	4	16	-	-	-	-	13	39	-	1	-	-	-	-	27	67
6	2	41	56	-	-	-	-	76	85	1	-	-	-	-	-	150	182
3	1	12	13	-	-	-	-	23	24	-	-	1	-	-	-	35	29
7	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	12	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	11
-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9
1	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	9
8	17	43	42	-	-	-	-	75	86	-	2	-	-	-	-	149	149
10	19	51	67	-	-	-	-	109	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	219	278
-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	9
-	1	2	7	-	-	-	-	2	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	60
32	12	148	145	-	-	-	-	281	281	8	18	2	2	-	-	1003	822
-	-	8	12	-	-	-	-	13	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	42
-	1	5	11	-	-	-	-	16	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	54
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	18
3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3
1	-	13	17	-	-	-	-	22	34	-	1	-	-	-	-	37	51
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
73	64	355	434	-	-	-	-	686	845	9	22	3	2	-	-	1827	1911

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS — Continued		ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1922, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
								CONVICTIONS							
								Dis- charged or acquitted	Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled		
		Male		Female		Total			1922 1921		1922 1921		1922 1921		1922 1921
GROUP (I)—Burglary		1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
Burglary, attempted	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	1	3	-	-	-	3	-	-
Burglary, attempted, residence, day	-	31	41	-	-	31	41	11	11	-	-	3	4	-	-
Burglary, attempted, residence, night	-	38	46	-	-	38	46	20	14	-	-	6	8	2	3
Burglary, attempted, store or loft	-	123	104	-	-	123	104	79	59	-	-	17	16	8	1
Burglary attempted, safe		1	6	-	-	1	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
Burglary, flat, day	-	310	480	19	12	329	492	178	180	-	-	39	68	5	6
Burglary, flat, night	-	230	298	8	2	238	300	114	136	-	-	25	37	3	7
Burglary, private house, day	-	27	29	1	2	28	31	10	5	-	-	4	7	2	-
Burglary, private house, night	-	26	40	-	-	26	40	12	11	-	-	-	7	2	1
Burglary, other resi- dence, day, i. e. hotel, lodging house, etc.	}	5	18	-	-	5	18	4	8	-	-	-	1	-	-
Burglary, other res., night, i. e. hotel, lodging house, etc.		9	7	-	-	9	7	5	2	-	-	1	1	-	-
Burglary, cellars, base- ments, storerooms of flat houses	}	22	62	-	-	22	62	12	28	-	-	7	12	3	1
Burglary, business houses, miscellaneous		3	11	-	-	3	11	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Burglary, stores	-	840	1076	6	8	846	1084	411	466	-	-	136	214	12	15
Burglary, lofts	-	127	172	1	2	128	174	91	75	-	-	17	27	-	2
Burglary, boring jobs	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, safes forced, ripped or blown	-	16	14	1	-	17	14	14	18	-	-	-	1	-	-
Burglary, safe open or combination known	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, safe, forced other than blown	-	-	19	1	-	1	19	2	7	-	-	2	2	-	-
Burglary, auto stolen from garages	-	4	7	-	-	4	7	5	4	-	-	2	1	-	-
Burglary, stables and garages	-	48	54	1	2	49	56	25	23	-	-	10	12	4	1
Burglary, stands, tool- houses, out-houses	-	30	54	-	-	30	54	18	18	-	-	9	19	4	2
Burglary, unoccupied houses	-	2	5	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-
Burglary, public build- ings	-	17	31	-	1	17	32	9	9	-	-	1	5	1	-
Burglary, R. R. cars, vessels, etc.	-	23	43	-	-	23	43	16	23	-	-	8	9	1	-
Group Total	-	1932	2631	38	29	1970	2660	1038	1103	-	-	293	457	47	40

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1922, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
1	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9
-	1	11	24	-	-	-	-	14	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	40
2	5	14	6	-	-	-	-	24	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	36
6	1	32	38	-	-	-	-	63	56	-	-	1	-	-	-	143	115
-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
5	7	158	202	-	-	-	-	207	283	2	3	-	1	-	-	387	467
3	3	114	99	-	-	-	-	145	146	-	-	1	-	-	-	260	282
-	-	10	8	-	-	-	-	16	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	20
2	-	10	18	-	-	-	-	14	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	37
-	-	5	7	-	-	-	-	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	16
-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	8
-	-	9	16	-	-	-	-	19	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	57
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
10	4	416	320	-	-	-	-	574	553	5	7	2	-	-	-	992	1026
7	1	52	66	-	-	-	-	76	96	1	-	-	-	-	-	168	171
-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
-	1	4	3	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	23
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	11
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	6
2	2	15	10	-	-	-	-	31	25	-	1	-	-	-	-	56	49
-	-	10	16	-	-	-	-	23	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	55
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6
1	-	1	16	-	-	-	-	4	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	30
1	-	9	17	-	-	-	-	19	26	3	-	-	-	-	-	38	49
40	25	885	885	-	-	-	-	1265	1407	11	12	4	1	-	-	2318	2523

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS —Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1922, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
							Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	Male		Female		Total		1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
GROUP (J)—Sneaks from Buildings														
Miscellaneous sneaks -	56	91	3	2	59	93	34	38	-	-	9	11	-	-
From occupied flats and houses - - -	497	646	81	156	578	802	401	454	-	-	67	107	8	4
From vacant flats and houses - - -	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From hotels, clubs, baths, etc. - - -	9	20	3	3	12	23	23	13	-	-	2	4	-	1
From toilets and comfort stations - - -	1	7	-	-	1	7	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
From stores and lofts -	762	876	165	118	927	994	479	497	-	1	138	155	33	13
From stores—shop- lifters, male - - -	174	250	-	-	174	250	18	19	-	-	32	23	9	7
From stores—shop- lifters, female - - -	-	-	785	760	785	760	41	51	-	-	142	154	46	7
From stables and garages	23	19	-	-	23	19	10	13	-	-	2	3	-	-
From offices - - -	1	4	-	-	1	4	-	4	-	-	-	2	1	-
Overcoat thieves - -	51	122	2	8	53	130	31	42	-	-	14	14	4	4
Furnished room thieves	14	25	1	-	15	25	6	12	-	-	2	3	-	-
Lead pipes, etc., rugs from hallways - -	-	3	-	-	-	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
From stands, tool houses, etc. - - - - -	16	7	1	-	17	7	12	2	-	-	3	1	1	-
From public buildings -	42	52	5	3	47	55	8	23	-	-	9	14	2	-
Group Total -	1646	2123	1046	1051	2692	3174	1067	1173	-	1	420	491	104	36

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1922, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
3	1	11	14	-	-	-	-	23	26	2	5	-	-	-	-	59	69
8	12	152	147	-	-	-	-	235	270	4	6	1	-	-	-	641	730
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1	-	7	6	-	-	-	-	10	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	24
-	-	1	15	-	-	-	-	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	18
54	52	267	232	-	-	-	-	492	453	4	1	-	2	-	-	975	953
21	37	103	122	-	-	-	-	165	189	-	-	1	-	-	-	184	208
395	371	181	126	-	-	-	-	764	658	-	1	-	2	-	-	805	712
1	1	5	3	-	-	-	-	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	20
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7
1	1	23	38	-	-	-	-	42	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	99
-	-	5	8	-	-	-	-	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	23
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	7	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	19	6
3	2	19	22	-	-	-	-	33	38	1	1	-	-	-	-	42	62
488	477	778	738	-	-	-	-	1790	1743	11	15	2	4	-	-	2870	2935

ANNUAL REPORT OF

GENERAL CRIMINALITY	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES								DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1922, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
									CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis-charged or acquitted		Repri-manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled			
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
Miscellaneous - - -	15	-	-	-	15	-	1	9	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Treason - - -	4	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anarchy - - -	8	5	-	4	8	9	6	5	-	-	8	-	2	-	-	-
Riot, unlawful assembly -	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Explosives, placed in or near structures - -	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sullivan Law (carry) -	841	-	33	-	874	-	266	-	-	-	106	-	22	-	-	-
Sullivan Law (on premises) - - -	164	-	8	-	172	-	72	-	-	-	20	-	2	-	-	-
Weapons, dangerous -	294	1329	5	42	299	1371	186	525	-	1	100	284	9	18	-	-
Burglary tools - -	39	71	1	1	40	72	15	43	-	-	1	3	2	3	-	-
Habitual criminals -	1	2	-	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Fugitive from justice -	474	526	21	41	495	567	82	104	-	-	5	2	2	-	-	-
Escaped prisoner - -	24	19	2	1	26	20	-	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Aiding escape of prisoner	3	5	-	-	3	5	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescue of prisoner - -	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Violation of parole -	324	348	36	54	360	402	47	78	1	-	29	35	71	61	-	-
Deserter from Army and Navy - - -	45	124	-	-	45	124	3	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Vagrancy - - -	1119	1063	156	217	1305	1280	361	305	-	-	278	234	57	79	-	-
Mendicancy - - -	1490	1046	81	42	1571	1088	92	61	-	-	534	378	13	21	-	-
Disorderly person - -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suspicious persons and places - - -	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Impersonating an officer	47	37	1	-	48	37	18	12	-	-	9	2	-	-	-	-

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1922, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
-	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	2	10	2	-	-	-	-	25	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
96	-	178	-	-	-	-	-	402	-	3	-	16	-	-	-	687	-
20	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129	-
53	259	108	251	-	-	-	-	270	813	3	6	5	28	-	-	464	1372
1	1	22	36	-	-	-	-	26	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	86
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
2	2	37	38	-	-	-	-	46	42	340	360	-	-	-	-	468	506
-	-	6	5	-	-	-	-	8	7	13	11	-	-	-	-	21	20
-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6
-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
1	5	131	115	-	-	-	-	233	216	67	73	-	-	-	-	347	367
-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	39	134	-	-	-	-	46	143
49	34	568	544	-	-	-	-	952	891	7	6	1	1	-	-	1321	1203
78	40	813	524	-	-	-	-	1438	963	5	6	-	1	-	-	1535	1031
-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
4	4	10	9	-	-	-	-	23	15	2	1	-	-	-	-	43	28

ANNUAL REPORT OF

GENERAL CRIMINALITY—Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1922, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis-charged or acquitted		Reprimanded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
Impersonating another -	13	1	-	-	13	1	8	1	-	-	4	-	-	-
Violations of Draft Law	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Conspiracy - - -	70	25	1	5	71	30	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-
Criminal negligence -	1	4	-	-	1	4	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
Compounding a felony -	6	4	-	2	6	6	6	7	-	-	-	1	-	-
Accessory to a felony -	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compounding a misdemeanor - - -	5	4	-	-	5	4	-	3	-	-	1	2	-	-
Threatening letters (but not blackmail) - -	-	3	-	1	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-
Contempt of court -	643	530	73	94	716	624	336	343	-	-	362	231	7	6
Violation Federal Laws not elsewhere shown -	76	389	4	41	80	430	13	15	-	-	3	336	-	2
Disorderly conduct not elsewhere provided for	23011	20358	1207	1093	24218	21451	10454	9394	55	215	4339	3417	441	396
Forfeiture of bail - -	68	50	10	10	78	60	35	26	-	-	9	1	1	1
Surrendered bail - -	1	8	1	6	2	14	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Incorrigible female -	-	-	350	477	350	477	95	212	1	-	22	26	83	128
Incorrigible youths (male) - - -	41	36	-	-	41	36	7	2			1	6	6	8
State Anti-Loafing Law	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Miscellaneous violations by soldiers and sailors	-	3	-	-	-	3		1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selling liquor (Volstead Act)	-	859	-	21	-	880	87	554	-	-	6	11	-	2
Group Total	- 28812	26879	2020	2155	30832	29034	12200	11727	57	216	5842	4987	719	725

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1922, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	14	4
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	19	2	-	-	-	-	19	9
-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
19	32	11	12	-	-	-	-	399	281	1	4	-	-	-	-	736	628
3	5	22	24	-	-	-	-	28	367	34	25	-	1	-	-	75	408
7850	6959	1498	1143	-	-	-	-	14183	12130	7	8	-	1	-	-	24644	21533
8	3	9	22	-	-	-	-	27	27	4	9	-	-	-	-	66	62
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	4	4
8	175	126	113	-	-	-	-	240	442	3	2	1	-	-	-	339	656
-	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	9	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	4
94	267	10	55	-	-	-	-	110	335	5	52	-	2	-	-	202	943
8295	7807	3585	2915	-	-	-	-	18498	16650	553	706	23	34	-	-	31274	29117

ANNUAL REPORT OF

JUVENILE DELIN- QUENCY	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1922, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
							Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	Male		Female		Total		1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
See also Offenses Against Children.														
See also Improper Guard- ianship.														
Miscellaneous offenses -	-	10	-	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	3	9	1	2
Offenses against the per- son - - - -	202	177	2	6	204	183	110	82	1	1	30	41	38	32
Offenses against chastity	94	71	5	3	99	74	33	30	-	-	12	9	10	16
Offenses called J. D. by statute - - -	1	55	-	-	1	55	-	24	-	4	1	21	1	1
Offenses against public regulations - -	-	27	-	1	-	28	3	18	-	-	-	4	1	6
Offenses against adminis- tration of government	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offenses against property —destructive - -	99	125	1	1	100	126	39	53	-	-	27	35	39	23
Offenses against prop- erty — other } than burglary }	1122	1171	85	59	1207	1230	255	318	-	4	307	361	344	325
Offenses against property —burglary - - -	869	1090	4	4	873	1094	186	171	-	-	277	325	247	326
General criminality -	1326	1173	50	18	1376	1191	569	444	38	51	263	230	126	138
Prohibited acts - -	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-
Use of tobacco - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prohibited employments	317	457	13	10	330	467	150	168	3	20	99	42	28	24
Incorrigibility - -	474	509	165	247	639	756	226	276	1	3	104	102	124	150
Educational violations -	-	41	-	9	-	50	-	7	-	2	-	-	1	18
Vagrancy (Crime Code, Sec. 887, Sub. 8) - -	-	16	-	2	-	18	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	1
Violation of Parole Law -	321	316	66	64	387	380	54	75	-	-	79	77	82	84
Destitute children (P. L., Sec. 486) - - -	262	193	171	155	433	348	157	193	-	-	27	18	83	51
Group Total -	5089	5435	562	579	5651	6014	1784	1867	43	85	1231	1279	1125	1197
WITNESSES, LUNATICS, ETC.														
Insane and Aided person	21	18	13	18	34	36	4	8	-	-	-	1	-	-
Witnesses - - -	89	186	24	43	113	229	119	167	-	-	4	1	1	1
Group Total -	110	204	37	61	147	265	123	175	-	-	4	2	1	1

NOTE—In some of the total columns it will be noticed that the number of dispositions is in excess of the number of complaints or arrests for a given year. This apparent discrepancy is due to the fact that a number of cases of previous years were disposed of in the year in question, and consequently, included in the total for that year. For instance, a number of burglaries might have been committed in 1919, 1920 and 1921, which were not finally disposed of in the courts until 1922. The disposition of these cases, consequently, could not be included in the annual report for 1919, 1920 and 1921, but would appear in the total of the dispositions for the year 1922.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1922, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	12
3	5	9	9	-	-	-	-	81	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	170
1	4	11	7	-	-	-	-	34	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	66
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	50
1	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	33
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
6	20	8	8	-	-	-	-	80	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	139
17	41	178	175	-	-	-	-	846	906	4	4	-	1	-	-	1105	1229
11	13	154	203	-	-	-	-	689	867	1	1	-	-	-	-	876	1039
181	200	54	54	-	-	-	-	662	673	13	8	-	-	-	-	1244	1125
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
41	169	3	1	-	-	-	-	174	256	-	1	-	-	-	-	324	425
7	21	138	162	-	-	-	-	374	438	11	13	-	1	-	-	611	728
-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	24	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	35
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
7	3	174	161	-	-	-	-	342	325	1	4	-	-	-	-	397	404
1	3	55	63	-	-	-	-	166	135	10	5	-	-	-	-	333	333
276	484	786	848	-	-	-	-	3461	3893	40	41	-	2	-	-	5285	5803
-	-	28	20	-	-	-	-	28	21	-	1	-	-	-	-	32	30
-	1	6	11	-	-	-	-	11	14	-	2	-	1	-	-	130	184
-	1	34	31	-	-	-	-	39	35	-	3	-	1	-	-	162	214

The same applies to all offenses regardless of the nature of them. One of the greatest obstacles to make an annual report balance exactly is the frequency with which crimes have to be re-classified. What appears to be a simple assault finally has to be entered on the records as a homicide, due to the unexpected death of the victim. The same applies to all offenses, which often change their character and seriousness with the accumulation of pertinent evidence.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

A FEW OF THE LETTERS OF COMMENDATION RECEIVED BY THE POLICE COMMISSIONER DURING THE YEAR 1922

BROOKLYN LODGE NO. 22, B. P. O. ELKS

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT, Brooklyn, N. Y., January 11, 1922.
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

May I on behalf of the Christmas Basket Committee of Brooklyn Lodge No. 22, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, express to you our sincere thanks for the generous help rendered us by you and the members of your Department?

When I tell you we distributed over eight thousand baskets, twelve hundred pairs of shoes and stockings, cases of apples and candies, practically between the hours of 1 P. M. and 5 P. M. on December 24, without any confusion, you will realize our task.

In a special manner I desire to call your attention to the assistance rendered by Inspector Thomas McDonald, who, with the help of his immediate staff, materially aided us in investigating many cases recommended to our charity.

Captain Kauff, of the 79th Precinct, who had charge of the arrangements at the clubhouse, did yeoman work; and it is to the efforts put forth by him and his fellow officers that we were able to accomplish the results attained.

Wishing you a real happy and prosperous New Year, and again thanking you, I remain,

Sincerely,
JOHN J. DELANEY,
Chairman of the Christmas Basket Committee.

RODMAN WANAMAKER, SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT, New York, January 12, 1922.
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I respectfully report that on Tuesday, January 10, 1922, an officer and non-commissioned officer of the Police Reserve Aviation Division made a search of Jamaica Bay from an aeroplane in an attempt to discover the bodies of three men drowned or lost in Jamaica Bay, which bodies were supposed to be somewhere in the marsh meadows of these waters.

The aeroplane was in the air from 10 to 11 A. M., searching the entire locality where it was probable the bodies would be, but without result.

The relatives and friends of the drowned men thought that their bodies might be swept with a high tide in on the meadows, and the search was made to comfort and relieve the anxiety of these relatives and friends.

RODMAN WANAMAKER,
Special Deputy Police Commissioner.

UNITED DRESSED BEEF COMPANY

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT, New York, January 18, 1922.
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

For the past five weeks we have had a strike in our industry which is now over, and I want to take this opportunity of thanking the Police Department of the City for the excellent manner in which they handled the strike, and for the supervision and attention given.

Chief Inspector Lahey was quick to respond to our call, and we are certainly indebted to him for the promptness in which he handled our troubles.

I want to commend Captain Haerle of the 29th Precinct, and Captain Howe of the Motor Squad, for their efforts.

Yours very truly,
UNITED DRESSED BEEF COMPANY,
WALTER BLUMENTHAL, President.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

THE NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY

New York, January 20, 1922.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I do not want to let the opportunity go by without registering my deep personal appreciation, and at the same time the appreciation of the management, for the services rendered by your Marine Division during the phenomenal fog of yesterday.

Our freighter "Mohawk" drifted afoul of the dredge located at South Ferry while groping her way through the fog yesterday afternoon. The Master deemed it advisable not to attempt to free the vessel for fear of doing great damage on account of the strong current existing at the time and the low visibility. The "Mohawk" thereupon blew alarm whistles, and your boat "John F. Hylan" responded and stood by, ready to render any assistance needed.

Although our radio system was of great assistance to us in keeping us informed of the vessel's condition, I cannot let the opportunity pass without mentioning the valuable service rendered by your radio service, and especially the courtesy of Officer Ward, who secured for us from time to time the vessel's position and condition when it was otherwise impossible to do so.

Again assuring you of our great appreciation, and with renewed expressions of esteem, I beg to remain,

Very truly yours,

J. HOWLAND GARDNER,
Vice-President.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

New York, January 30, 1922.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I wish to take this opportunity to thank you personally for the splendid efforts and coöperation rendered to the Specially Denatured Alcohol Division of the Internal Revenue Service, in reference to the case of the Model Warehouse, 419 West 13th Street, New York.

The thoroughness and energy with which the Chief Inspector's Office acted is a tribute to the Department, and is greatly appreciated by this office.

Respectfully,

FRANK K. BOWERS.

NEW YORK MILK CONFERENCE BOARD, INC.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, January 30, 1922.

Dear Sir:

At a recent meeting of the committee of milk distributors of this city and vicinity, I was requested to express to you their appreciation of the excellent service rendered by your Department in assisting them to restore to normal their service which had been badly disrupted by reason of the strike of their employees.

We cannot commend too highly the assistance rendered in furthering the efforts of the distributors to efficiently serve the public under most trying circumstances. Chief Inspector Lahey and his subordinates cooperated splendidly in the matter, thereby minimizing very considerably the inconvenience to the public which naturally follows a disturbance of this kind, and we wish to assure you this coöperation is most deeply appreciated.

Very truly yours,

I. ELKIN NATHANS,
Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

CITY OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Fort Worth, February 7, 1922.

Dear Sir:

I cannot let a good opportunity pass to send a word of congratulation to you for the wonderfully efficient department you have and for the high caliber type of associates with which you have surrounded yourself. In this instance I refer particularly to Dr. Carleton Simon and his recent visit here.

For some time past we have realized the necessity of establishing a hospital for curing drug addicts in this city. The question was being agitated just at the time that my good friend, Dr. Simon, decided to run down for a brief stay. He made several addresses, drawing liberally from his vast store of knowledge on the narcotic problem, and Fort Worth found him extremely interesting and practical. He met with our local committee and offered numerous practical suggestions which I believe will soon be put into effect, thus helping in a very material way to stamp out this ever-increasing menace. I cannot express my appreciation of his visit at such an opportune time too forcefully. It is not too much to say that the credit for whatever is done along this line in Fort Worth will be in a very large measure his.

I shall not soon forget your cordial hospitality during my last visit to New York. At some time not too far in the future I hope again to have the pleasure of discussing with you our mutual interests. If the opportunity should present itself, please run down and look us over. I believe you would find many things of real interest to you.

With the warmest of personal regards, I am,

Cordially yours,

JOHN ALDERMAN,

Commissioner of Fire and Police.

77TH DIVISION ASSOCIATION, INC.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, February 8, 1922.

Dear Sir:

Permit me to thank you for the splendid service of the men of your Department assigned to the meeting of the 77th Division Association, held last night at the Town Hall.

As anticipated, we had a much larger attendance than could be accommodated, but the efficient and tactful handling of the crowd by the Police prevented any unpleasantness.

Kindly convey our appreciation to the officer in charge of the precinct.

Very truly yours,

SAMUEL FREEDMAN,

Chairman, Town Hall Meeting.

THE JEWELRY CRAFTS ASSOCIATION, INC.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, February 18, 1922.

Dear Sir:

At the direction of the Executive Committee of The Jewelry Crafts Association, I am requested to inform you how deeply the trade and this Association particularly appreciates the splendid work you have done in policing the jewelry district during the past year, through the agency of the special squad, working under the direction of Chief Inspector Lahey and in charge of Sergeant Bresnan.

The personnel of this squad and the efficient manner in which they have performed their work is very gratifying to this Association.

We can well appreciate the difficult task which you have in giving adequate protection to a city the size of New York, and so we feel that the results obtained by you are more than ever worthy of commendation.

Respectfully yours,

ROBERT S. TIPPING,

Secretary.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

New York, February 20, 1922.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Permit us to thank you for your prompt and hearty coöperation in the matter of the attempt to hold a so-called burlesque bull-fight at the Madison Square Garden, and which, no doubt largely due to the firm stand taken by your Department, has happily been abandoned.

May we take this opportunity to testify to the valuable assistance which the Police Department has rendered the Society and its officers on all occasions, and to assure you of our appreciation of the same?

Very truly yours,
F. K. STURGIS,
President.

CITY OF NEW YORK OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT, New York, February 28, 1922.
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

By the Mayor's direction, I send you, for your information and consideration, the enclosed letter dated February 25, from M. J. Sneudaira, 309 Broadway, commending the police and praising good work of Patrolmen Weckesser and Schenfeld in arresting thieves recently.

Very truly yours,
FRANCES W. ROKUS,
Assistant Secretary.

(Enclosure.)

M. J. SNEUDAIRA, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

HON. JOHN F. HYLAN, New York, February 25, 1922.
Mayor, New York City.

Dear Sir:

As a citizen of the City of New York, and for the past fifteen years a resident of Washington Heights, and being interested in civic and public endeavors and taking great pride in the development and growth of our city, and always adhering to the principle that good citizens should and do "boost" the city and its administration instead of continually knocking and untruthfully attacking the activities necessary to conduct the affairs of our great cosmopolitan population, it seems to me that every once in a while a certain group of individuals take great satisfaction in attacking one or more of the municipal departments, and lately have by their action in several instances shown their absolute disregard for law and order in acquitting certain criminals for the reasons stated that they did not believe some of the witnesses of the people, especially policemen.

I take this opportunity of stating that it has been my observation that at all times the Police have conducted themselves in a manner that has met with the approval of the great majority of our people. I desire to call Your Honor's attention to the exceptional service rendered by Patrolmen Weckesser and Schenfeld, who, a short time ago, pursued and arrested several robbers, thereby putting their own lives in jeopardy; at the time these robbers were brought before Magistrate Levine he commended the work of the policemen and stated, "It is a great pleasure to me to hear of such good work on the part of the policemen, especially in these times when so much abuse is hurled at them." The Magistrate held the accused in bail of \$50,000 each.

This is only one of a great many instances in which the police have displayed courageous and efficient public service.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

I think it is about time that the *good citizens*, those who have the interests of the city at heart, to get together and follow Your Honor's suggestion, made some time ago, to organize a "Boosters' Club" and show the "knockers" that they are in a very small minority in this great town, and in spite of their attitude this city under the present administration will keep on growing and become the largest city in the world, not only in population but in prosperity and wealth.

Sincerely yours,

M. J. SNEUDAIRA.

NEW YORK COMMITTEE FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESS IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

New York, February 28, 1922.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

The members of the United German Societies, the Steuben Society of America, and the New York Committee for the Relief of Distress in Germany and Austria, have directed me to extend to you their heartfelt thanks for every consideration and courtesy accorded them in connection with the reception of the S. S. "Scydlitz," on the 26th instant. We all deeply appreciate the use of the police boat "John F. Hylan" for this occasion, and the trip was enjoyable, indeed, because of the presence of Police Inspector James W. Hallock, whose cheerful manner and friendliness was very impressionable.

In deepest appreciation,

CHARLES A. OBERWAGER,
Executive Secretary.

H. SCHEMARIA BERLIN, COUNSELLOR AT LAW

March 21, 1922.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

As the attorney for the Williamsburgh Retail Druggists' Association I was instructed by a unanimous vote of the members at their last meeting, duly held on the 16th day of March, 1922, to express to you their keen appreciation for the devoted and praiseworthy services rendered by Captains John J. McCloskey, John J. Sullivan, and Detectives William J. Kenna, William L. Brosnan, Frederick Brickley and Owen Carney, in the apprehension and arrest of the murderers of the druggist, Paul Gillman, of 162 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

These officers have worked wonders. They overcame insuperable difficulties and insurmountable obstacles, and I, in the name of the Williamsburgh Retail Druggists' Association, thank you and the above named officers for their services and their achievement.

Respectfully yours,

H. SCHEMARIA BERLIN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

March 27, 1922.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

The published notice of a change in the command of the Marine Division of your Department prompts me to acknowledge the services of your men in coöperating with the Customs in the enforcement of the Revenue and Navigation Laws, and to say that the very effective assistance of the police was greatly appreciated on numerous occasions.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The rapidly increasing number of motor boats has made more difficult the enforcement of the revenue laws and the motor boat numbering act, and credit is given the Marine Precinct for aid in enforcing the law by reporting the movements of unnumbered boats and those run by unlicensed operators.

In requesting that the Department's coöperation be continued and that the new commander of the precinct be so advised, I am, Sir,

Respectfully yours,

E. DOOLING,

Collector.

METROPOLITAN FURNITURE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, April 8, 1922.

Dear Sir:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of this association, held yesterday, a motion was unanimously passed in which it was ordered that this association go on record as endorsing your administration of the Police Department.

We enclose a copy of the letter sent to His Honor, the Mayor.

Yours very truly,

METROPOLITAN FURNITURE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

(Enclosure.)

By H. NERGE, Business Manager.

METROPOLITAN FURNITURE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION

HON. JOHN F. HVLAN,
Mayor, City of New York.

New York, April 8, 1922.

Dear Sir:

In view of the very unfair attacks on Police Commissioner Enright by several organizations, we desire to express this association's appreciation of the excellent and efficient work performed by the Police Department under Commissioner Enright.

We sincerely hope that Your Honor will carefully investigate the motives in back of the attack upon the Commissioner, and that you will use your influence with Commissioner Enright so that he will retain his office and continue to give the citizens of this city the best possible police protection.

Respectfully yours,

METROPOLITAN FURNITURE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

H. NERGE, Business Manager.

ROBERT REIS & CO.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, April 8, 1922.

Dear Sir:

It is with great regret that I note the attacks made by various interests upon your administration of the Police Department of New York City.

As a resident of New York City throughout my entire life, I can only say that the Police Department, including those directing its activities, is today as efficient an organization as it has ever been. I feel that the attacks made upon you are entirely unjust and unwarranted, inasmuch as proper consideration has not been given to world conditions brought about as a result of the recent war.

I want to assure you of my hearty coöperation at all times, and remain,

Yours very truly,

LESLIE R. REIS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

CLYDE A. COPSON

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, April 8, 1922.

Dear Sir:

It was mighty good to read in the newspapers your very helpful "Don't" suggestions. If the public will pay heed to your advice I am quite sure there will be fewer robberies and other losses which are brought about through the carelessness of the public in general. But, will they mend their careless ways or will they continue in the future as they have done in the past? It is an old saying, "Some people will be purified only through suffering," and perhaps that will be the case in this city.

Although there appears to be considerable crime here, I sincerely believe the greater part of it is "inside work." I also believe that there are many "so-called robberies" that are faked for advertising purposes; this is an old game with the theatrical profession. People who report such robberies and give the story to the press should be prosecuted by the city. This class do considerable more harm than good and should be made to pay the penalty.

Cheer up and remember that there was only one perfect man; even He had his cross to carry.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am,

Yours, very truly,
CLYDE A. COPSON.

THE TAXI WORLD

New York, April 13, 1922

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I have this day read an article in "The New York Times" in which the Citizens Union advocates your removal from office. One of their accusations is based upon a claim that the morale of the rank and file in the Department has been destroyed during the course of your administration.

This assertion, in my opinion, is not based on facts and was probably made for the purpose of assisting the already very much prejudiced press in their political propaganda to discredit the present city administration.

It affords me great pleasure, sir, to inform you that it is my privilege to come in daily contact with various members of the force, and I have, in each instance, found that the man who pounds the sidewalk as well as the man who regulates traffic has the greatest respect for his superior and abundant confidence in the ability of the head of the Police Department.

It must indeed prove a source of satisfaction to you, sir, to receive an expression of confidence, such as this, from a citizen who, like hundreds of thousands of others in this great city, has the courage of his conviction and refuses to be swayed or poisoned by the unfair attacks of the press.

I believe that if the gentlemen of the press would write their reports of robberies in a manner which would not make it appear as if it were an easy matter to commit a crime in this city, many young men would not be tempted to try their hand at that game.

It is, however, quite evident that the press, with one or possibly two exceptions, has no desire to coöperate with your Department, but, to the contrary, uses all the power at its command in its anxiety to prove an obstacle in your administration of law and order.

Respectfully yours,
THE TAXI WORLD,
James Wolff, Editor.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

NEW YORK INDEMNITY COMPANY

New York, April 13, 1922.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

While it is true that there is a great prevalence of crime at this time, it is likewise true that there are a great many unscrupulous and dishonest persons taking advantage of the present situation. Of course, these people have only one object in view, that is to collect under policies of insurance. Insurance companies understand that no matter how carefully business may be selected, fraudulent claims will be presented from time to time. At the present time there are a great number of these cases, due to the period of depression we have been passing through, coupled with the unusual crime conditions. In fact, these cases have become so numerous that they play no small part in the so-called crime wave, and for this reason I write to you.

For instance, a few days ago the papers carried a sensational story of a hold-up, where it was reported that over \$50,000 worth of merchandise was taken. It is only a matter of passing interest to the public, but, of course, of continued interest to the insurance companies. As a matter of fact, the company having the policy on this particular risk, finds the figure to be somewhere in the neighborhood of \$10,000, and the circumstances surrounding the alleged hold-up showing all the earmarks of a "fake." So in the last analysis this "sensational and daring robbery" may amount to nothing more than an attempt to fraudulently collect insurance.

I believe a great deal of good can be accomplished through the cooperation of the burglary insurance companies, Police Department and the office of the District Attorney. It is certainly harmful from every point of view that these "fake" burglaries and hold-ups be exploited in the public press, and supposedly responsible and respectable persons go unpunished. If an example was made of some of these people, it would have a salutary effect, and if the cooperation of which I speak could be brought about, I am satisfied it would not be difficult to expose and convict some of these people.

Please do not be under the impression that I have in mind any plan to use the Police Department as an investigation bureau for the burglary insurance companies, because as a rule they are well able to take care of themselves; but in my opinion it has come to the point where the evil has become so widespread that steps should be taken to remedy it.

Very truly yours,

JOHN A. KENNY,
Vice-President and General Manager.

DR. GEORGE FICHLANDER

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, April 13, 1922.

Dear Sir:

As a public-spirited citizen I am very indignant at the abuse, humiliation and slanderous criticism which is heaped upon you by the newspapers and cranks of an envious type who inhabit this city.

I, as an individual, having the general welfare of the city at heart, and being an admirer of our Police Department, express to you my heartiest confidence in your ability, and my indorsement of your methods in coping with the present Police Administration.

You are to be commended and not publicly ridiculed for appointing men of the highest type as your Deputy Commissioners. Men who have undertaken duties assigned to them unsalaried, and have also sacrificed their time, and are spending their own money, with an altruistic motive, to better the conditions of our city, that is, to stamp out crime, and making it a place worth while living in.

Assuring you of the cooperation of every fair-minded citizen and volunteering my professional services to your Department, I am,

Truly yours,

DR. GEORGE FICHLANDER.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

SAFETY INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

New York, April 13, 1922.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

It has been a pleasure to me to read the report of your recent address at the Globe luncheon. I hope that the Safety Institute may be permitted to do its share in the work and to this end I hope that you will keep us in mind in the role of willing and enthusiastic servants.

Very truly yours,

L. V. COLEMAN, Director.

JOS. J. FARBER

New York, April 15, 1922.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Believing in fair play, we cannot help but feel that the criticisms of your administration, and the Police Department in general, are not justified.

While it is true that our great city is not entirely free from crime, it is not nearly as bad as your critics have attempted to picture it, taking into consideration present-day conditions and other situations beyond the control of your department.

As president of the 180th Street Merchants' Association, I want to take this occasion to compliment instead of to "knock" the services rendered by members of the police force in our district. Though handicapped by the fact that they are obliged to cover altogether too large a territory, they have performed and are performing their duty creditably.

If the citizens of New York, particularly those who are in a position to influence the vast majority, would do more coöperating instead of fault finding, we might then be able to reduce crime. Be that as it may, New York is still a decent and safe city to live and do business in—has been and always will be.

Very truly yours,

J. J. FARBER, President,
180th St. Merchants' Association.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN

New York, April 16, 1922.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

As I have always been more or less interested in city government, having just retired as Art Commissioner, I want to tell you, though you may not care a d—, that I do not believe any man, mortal or superman, could, under existing conditions, do better than you are doing at present in keeping order and reducing crime. Your "don'ts" are all right, but until our Judges instruct the juries that a policeman's word is better than a crook's, the former often feels that he is being made the guilty party and the morale of the whole force is weakened. Another aid to crime is the willingness of some of our so-called reputable lawyers who try, by any "dodge" or technicality, to release the worst type of criminal, knowing them to be guilty, taking their promise to pay for legal services, and turning them loose to raise the money by the commission of another crime, perhaps murder. It would also be advisable to have the papers drop the titles "Brigands" and "Bandits" and use the words "thugs" and "common thieves." The checking of the wholesale bonding business will without doubt do some good, but a judicious use of the "night stick" is a more deterrent influence.

Sincerely yours,

HARRY W. WATROUS.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

New York, April 17, 1922.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Ordinarily I do not read the *New York World*, but I happened to pick one up a few days ago, and to say that I was astonished to read the statements contained therein against your administration is putting it mild.

Since then I have bought the paper to watch the trend of their vituperation, and when sizing up the news items and editorials of other papers, which have been more or less antagonistic as a matter of course for several years, it occurs to me that they are so ashamed of what the *World* is doing that it is going to tend greatly to keep them out of the slough of misstatements of which they have been guilty in the past.

The people of this great city know your capabilities and your integrity, and you need have no fear.

Very truly yours,

G. H. WILSON.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, ALBANY

New York, April 22, 1922.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Allow me to take this opportunity to commend you and your Department for the wonderful work you have been doing in stamping out crime in New York City during these abnormal times.

It seems to me that the severe criticisms hurled at you will become boomerangs. The people of our great city are watching the Police Department as they never have before. The result is sure to be that they will realize and appreciate the monumental task it is to keep crime down in New York City, let alone diminish it such as you and your men have.

The public temporarily have lost sight of the fact that the world is passing through a severe reconstruction era. During the war people made enormous sums of money and spent it. Today these same people, due to the depression of business, are without employment and funds. They feel the world owes them a living, and they are out to get it. The result has been a large increase in the number of people criminally intent. It is a sociological fact that unemployment, or idleness and poverty, breeds crime.

It is to be regretted that all the people of New York City did not receive the Report of the Police Department, such as was sent to the members of the Legislature. The majority of people do not know just how much crime is prevented by the Police, to say nothing of the amount of arrests, etc., made daily. The report of your Department would have enlightened them on the great work of your force. Do the people know that your men, besides doing the routine police duties, are educating the people, saving thousands of lives, yea, even feeding thousands annually?

Do the critics realize the task it is to catch a criminal who has had hours or, as in many cases, days' start, and the difficulties encountered in securing a conviction? If so, then they are hypocrites or are knocking for personal gains.

Do not be misled by the comments of the few self-appointed guardians of the welfare of our city. The majority of the people have confidence in you and your men, and in time they will become aroused, and then the scandalizers had better watch their step.

Assuring you of every confidence and support,

Very truly yours,

THOS. F. BURCHILL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

New York, April 25, 1922.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I desire to express the appreciation of this office for the valuable aid rendered by your representatives, Arthur J. Farley and Edward Lamaree, in the investigation of the practices of one Charles G. Boden, a clerk in this office who, it appears, has been conducting bookmaking on the races.

Representatives of the office of the Special Agents of the Treasury Department were unable to conduct this investigation on account of the fact that they were known to the employees of the building, and your response to the Special Agent's request to assist has made it possible to discover and prove the facts alleged with regard to this man.

Please convey to them the Collector's appreciation of the excellent work done by them.

Very truly yours,

H. C. STUART,
Special Deputy Collector.

NEW YORK PHILANTHROPIC LEAGUE

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, April 27, 1922.

Dear Sir:

We feel it would be amiss if we did not call your attention to the wonderful assistance which was furnished us on Monday, April 24, at Madison Square Garden.

We had 386 crippled children to the Circus, and the following men (of which we have no names) gave us this wonderful assistance: Sergeants Nos. 276 and 83, and Officers Nos. 2095, 3985, 9417, 6637, 5119, 8410, and 5202, all of Traffic A.

We take this opportunity of thanking and congratulating you for the coöperation which we received.

Very truly yours,

NEW YORK PHILANTHROPIC LEAGUE.
MRS. MAURICE BLOG,
Chairman of Automobiles.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB OF AMERICA

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, May 2, 1922.

Dear Sir:

Permit me to thank you and the members of the Department for the kind coöperation rendered to the Army and Navy Club of America during the receptions to Marshal Foch, General Jaques, General Diaz, and recently Marshal Joffre.

The officials of the Club were most pleased with the handling of the vast crowds by the Police Department.

Yours very truly,

B. F. JOLLEY, Manager.

FEDERATION OF FRENCH VETERANS OF THE GREAT WAR, INC.

New York, May 3, 1922.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

In behalf of the Committee of the Federation of French Veterans of the Great War, I wish to express to you my most sincere thanks for the part you took in helping our Society organize the reception of Marshal Joffre at the Seventh Regiment Armory last week.

This reception was quite a success, and enabled many of the members of the French colony of this city to see and greet our distinguished compatriot.

Again thanking you, I wish to remain,

Very truly yours,

EUGENE AMIOT, President.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

SAFETY FIRST CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

New York, May 5, 1922.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

It is often very true that, in the busy whirl of money-making and living in this city, people do not stop to think that, were it not for the efficiency of the guiding officers, there might not be such easy sailing. I feel, however, that instead of secretly holding my opinion, I should like to give it what meagre expression I can. Therefore, as a property owner and Democratic citizen, and resident of this city, may I say that it gives me great pleasure and satisfaction to be guided by your Commission, which has thus far proved itself so gloriously efficient despite the opposition and lack of coöperation on the part of some outside forces.

And if I may presume to offer to assist you in any way possible, I shall be glad to do so. I shall deem it a pleasure to place my automobile at your service whenever you may see fit to call upon me.

Accept my congratulations and compliments and expression of gratitude.

Very sincerely,

LOUIS J. LEVY.

BLOOMINGDALE BROTHERS, Inc.

New York, May 16, 1922.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York

Dear Sir:

The City of New York may certainly feel proud of the splendid Police organization which has been perfected to the present high standard through the efforts of your administration.

The parade which took place on Saturday last, and which I had the pleasure of witnessing, was one to give pride, confidence and assurance to every citizen of this city. One cannot but feel that it was the flower of our citizenry that was marching that day, to the honor and credit of the Police Commissioner, the Mayor, and the City of New York.

Sincerely yours,

IRVING I. BLOOMINGDALE.

AUGUST MIETZ CORPORATION

New York, May 19, 1922.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Kindly allow me to compliment you and your efficient policemen upon their quickness and dispatch in the fulfillment of their duty, in the shooting affray a few doors away from our place of business, today, in capturing the culprits who either murdered or attempted murder, the result of same at this writing I am not informed of. I shall make report of same in our next meeting of The Grand Jury Association of Kings County.

Wishing you and your noble Department all the success in the future, I am,

Yours very truly,

ALFRED F. ERICKSON.

(Member of the Kings Co. Grand Jury.)

ANNUAL REPORT OF

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, CITY OF NEW YORK

New York, May 19, 1922.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your splendid coöperation in connection with the Clean-Up Week Drive. I believe we did considerable good, and that a foundation has been laid for better living conditions, the effects of which will be observed for some time to come.

Sincerely yours,

ROYAL S. COPELAND, M. D.,
Commissioner.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE AID OF CRIPPLED CHILDREN

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, May 23, 1922.

Dear Sir:

The Association for the Aid of Crippled Children very deeply appreciates your splendid care and consideration of all those connected with the Street Fair. We will all remember Inspector Sweeney and Captain Haerle's coöperation and courtesy. Is there any method that you could suggest by which we could express our thanks to the patrolmen who showed such good will in helping the cause of the crippled children?

Sincerely yours,

CATHERINE S. AUCHINCLOSS.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, June 7, 1922.

Dear Sir:

On behalf of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People I wish you would convey to the officer and officers responsible for the splendid protection and faultless attention rendered by the police during the Anti-Lynching Parade held on Saturday, June 3, our sincere appreciation for the same.

Yours very truly,

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON,
Secretary.

CONTRACTORS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, June 22, 1922.

Dear Sir:

The strike of our truck chauffeurs having apparently been abandoned through the return to work of many of the men, the members of our Association desire to express their unqualified appreciation of the protection given to their loyal men, and to their property, by the patrolmen and officers in the various precincts.

The detail of the work was most efficiently performed; the commanding officers in the different districts and precincts made their assignments with forethought and intelligence, and inquiries and requests made to Headquarters received prompt and courteous attention in every instance.

Comparison of experiences during the period of the strike by all of our members who had trouble, developed so unanimous an opinion concerning these matters that I was instructed by resolution to make formal acknowledgment of our obligation to your Department.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) CLARENCE L. SMITH,
President, Contractors' Protective Association.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

THE SALVATION ARMY

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, June 30, 1922.

Dear Sir:

It will interest you to know that the total amount of money raised during the Fourth Home Service Appeal of The Salvation Army, in cash and pledges to date, amounts to \$303,786.17. While this amount will not fully finance our ever-expanding work in Greater New York, it will, nevertheless, make it possible for us to "carry on" in behalf of the unfortunate families whom we have with us at all times. We will also be able to conduct our regular working program in the prisons, hospitals, Bowery hotels, lodging houses, rescue and industrial homes, and in the twenty-six corps of Greater New York.

I want to take this opportunity to thank you on behalf of The Salvation Army, Commander Evangeline Booth, Commissioner Thomas Estill and myself, for your splendid cooperation, and to assure you that we shall always appreciate your assistance in helping the distressed people of this city through the agency of The Salvation Army.

Very truly yours,

A. E. KIMBALL, Lieutenant Colonel

THE MARTIN V. KELLEY COMPANY

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, August 5, 1922.

Dear Sir:

Speaking of creating good will, as you did yesterday, according to the *New York Times* this morning:

Badge No. 9807, assigned last Saturday to the second floor of the Automobile License Bureau, represents to my mind one of the highest class creators of good will that I have had the good fortune to encounter in the Police Department or anywhere else.

I was agreeably surprised to observe with what manly courtesy he responded to innumerable badly phrased questions, most of them by foreigners, who could not read the plainly printed signs. It seemed to make no difference to him who a man was, how he spoke, or how he was dressed—with remarkable brevity and perfect clearness he responded with the exact information that was required, and I thought, as I waited and watched him, how many business firms would be glad to have this young man with them in a representative capacity.

I spoke to the young fellow later, and my favorable reaction was strengthened by our interview.

You can imagine my horror then, when I saw his picture in the newspaper this week as the policeman who was stabbed by the negro while performing probably the same duties which I saw him execute so effectually and so decently last Saturday.

If I remember correctly, the newspaper said his name is Walsh; but whatever his name is, I regard him as an outstanding reason why we born New Yorkers still believe we have the "Finest Police."

Yours very truly,

JOHN SPLAIN.

GREAT COUNCIL OF THE IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, August 18, 1922.

Dear Sir:

I have been instructed by the unanimous vote at the Convention of the Improved Order of Red Men, held at the Hotel Commodore the week of August 7, to communicate with you, expressing their appreciation of the magnificent manner in which your men handled not only the traffic situation incident to our various sightseeing trips, but the other police services that you rendered us of such a nature as to elicit the warmest praise.

We have 5,000 visitors from all over the State of New York attending this Convention, and time and again reference was made to the wonderful work of the New York Police Department.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Permit me to personally assure you of my appreciation as a resident and taxpayer of the City of New York, and assuring you that if at any time I could reciprocate, as far as you are concerned, I will do so, I remain,

Very truly, yours,

EDWARD A. DAVIS.

ELKS' CLUB, NEWARK, OHIO

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Newark, Ohio, August 23, 1922.

Dear Sir:

A party of seventeen members of the Elks' Lodge of this city, travelling in three cars, had occasion to motor from Atlantic City through New York City to Buffalo, N. Y., and other points, travelling some fifteen hundred miles on the whole trip from Newark, Ohio.

The entire party were so impressed with the extremely courteous treatment accorded them by the traffic officers of your city that I have been asked to express to you our appreciation, and which I very willingly do.

It seemed wonderful to we rookies that your officers could be so solicitous of the welfare of strangers and take so much time in seeing we were properly routed, in spite of the heavy traffic of your city. We were impressed by the kindly manner of your officers and their kind words. It seemed so different from many other cities and towns.

You may rest assured our party will always retain a pleasant recollection of the traffic officers of New York City and their kindness.

Yours truly,

JAMES R. COOPER.

CONEY ISLAND CARNIVAL COMPANY, INC.

Brooklyn, N. Y., September 19, 1922.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

We desire to take this opportunity to compliment the Police Department for the excellent manner in which your Department handled the enormous crowds that came to Coney Island during the 1922 Mardi Gras Carnival, just ended, and for the manner in which order was preserved.

We also wish to thank you for the many courtesies extended to us in the past.

Very truly yours,

CONEY ISLAND CARNIVAL COMPANY,

W. F. MANGELS, President.

MIDLAND BEACH COMPANY

Staten Island, N. Y., September 21, 1922.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

We have just completed our season of 1922, and after entertaining many thousands of people are very glad to say that we have had no crimes committed, no arrests, and no accidents on the Beach property, which happy result is largely due to the efficient manner in which the laws were enforced by the members of the Police Force of the Seventh Inspection District and the Sixty-third Precinct Station House at New Dorp, in command of Captain Frank Tierney.

We are indebted to your men for the good work done. We have received many compliments expressing admiration of the orderly manner in which this Beach has been conducted during the past season and of the fine spirit and conduct of the police, which assures us of a return and continuance of patronage from a satisfied public.

We are also very thankful for the gratuitous and efficient service rendered by the Sixty-third Precinct Police Reserves.

We wish to extend to you our thanks and to assure you of our continued support.

Very truly yours,

MIDLAND BEACH COMPANY,

D. W. LEONARD, Manager.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY

New Haven, Conn., October 2, 1922.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I wish to take this opportunity to thank you for the assistance afforded this company at New York in the way of police protection, etc., during the recent walkout of Mechanical Department employees. Your coöperation, and the manner in which your forces were handled and in which they performed their duties, practically precluded violence at points where it was perhaps most to be expected, by reason of the peculiar environment of our Harlem River Terminal.

Assuring you of our deep appreciation of your efforts in our behalf, I remain,

Yours very truly,

E. J. PEARSON.

EIGHTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY

New York, October 9, 1922.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I desire to express my thanks and appreciation to the Police Department for the hearty coöperation and the efficient manner in which they assisted in the handling of the large crowds attending the baseball games during the season of 1922, and especially so during the present World Series, which ended October 8. I would also ask that you convey my special thanks and appreciation to Inspector Sweeney, Deputy Inspector McGrath and Captain Gargan, who so ably assisted and coöperated with us. I would also like to have my thanks conveyed to the Lieutenants, Sergeants and Patrolmen of the various precincts, who did such excellent police duty handling the large crowds with a very minimum amount of congestion or confusion.

Wishing you further success and hoping to have always the hearty coöperation of your men, I remain,

Very truly yours,

H. S. McGUINNESS,
Superintendent of Transportation.

THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK

New York, October 18, 1922.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I wish you could have been present last night at the final meeting of the Entertainment Committee of the Bankers' Convention to hear the laudable remarks that were made by the members of the Committee about the courtesy and uniform kindness that the men of your Department showed to the visitors to the Convention during the first week of October.

As a native New Yorker, it did my heart good to hear this well deserved commendation. I am sure that you will hear from the Executive Committee about it, but I could not refrain from adding my personal thanks to you and those who worked with you to help to make the Convention a success. You did much to make the out-of-town folks know and feel that the heart of New York was good, clean and wholesome.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

THEODORE HETZLER.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

SAFETY INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

New York, October 18, 1922.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

On behalf of our officers and trustees, permit me to express to you sincere appreciation of the cordial and effective coöperation which the recent Safety Campaign received at the hands of the Police Department. We attribute the success of Safety Week in a great measure to your wholehearted support, and we are grateful accordingly.

Very truly yours,

L. V. COLEMAN, Director.

ELBERT H. GARY

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, October 31, 1922.

Dear Sir:

Permit me to express hearty appreciation and sincere thanks for your kind interest and cordial support in the special efforts made during Safety Week, under the auspices of the Safety Institute of America, to reduce the number of accidents in New York City. I would also commend the loyal, enthusiastic help of the fine men in your splendidly organized Department.

The record for the week, as compared with the corresponding period of last week, is surely most gratifying. I trust that the experiences and the results of this short, intensive campaign will lead to continued efforts throughout the year for the cause of public safety, which, I am sure, will also have your unstinted support.

With congratulations and sincere regards, I am,

Cordially yours,

E. H. GARY,
Chairman, Public Safety Committee,

BROADWAY ASSOCIATION

New York, November 9, 1922.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I have pleasure in conveying to you herewith copy of a resolution which was adopted at the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the Broadway Association.

Very truly yours,

JOHN DAVID,
Secretary.

EXCERPT FROM THE MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE BROADWAY ASSOCIATION

HELD NOVEMBER 3, 1922

Upon motion, duly seconded and carried, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTION

RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Broadway Association be conveyed to the Mayor of the City, the Commissioner of Police, and the Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of Traffic, in appreciation of the excellent work that has been done by the Police Department of the City of New York in handling the traffic on Broadway, and that copies of this Resolution, over the signature of the President and attested by the Secretary of this Association, be conveyed to the officials mentioned.

JOHN DAVID,
Secretary.

HORACE DELISSER,
President.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

SURROGATE'S COURT, BROOKLYN

New York, November 16, 1922.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

The correspondence of public officials is usually of a complaining nature and commendation is scarce.

It, therefore, gives me great pleasure to write you stating that I attended, on Armistice Day, two public functions, at which the police were present and on duty in considerable numbers—one in the morning at the unveiling of a memorial at the intersection of Fort Hamilton Parkway and Ocean Boulevard, and the other at the unveiling of a tablet at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, two widely separated points, and I observed with a great deal of satisfaction and pleasure that the appearance of the police officers and men on duty at both places, as to uniforms, physique, demeanor and the performance of their duties, was of such a high character that they were a splendid example to the military that was present.

I congratulate you on this demonstration of the efficiency of your Department and the success of your administration.

Sincerely yours,
GEORGE ALBERT WINGATE.

FRANK L. POLK

New York, November 23, 1922.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Please permit me to congratulate you on the splendid efficiency shown by the police in handling Mr. Clemenceau's reception and his trips around the city. It was no surprise, because the New York Police handle crowds better than any police in the world, but I am taking the liberty of letting you know what a deep impression was made on all who saw it.

With congratulations and regards, believe me,

Yours sincerely,
FRANK L. POLK.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH INFANTRY

Brooklyn, N. Y., November 24, 1922.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I want to thank you for the splendid coöperation which was shown by the Police Department in connection with the visit of M. Clemenceau to Brooklyn on Wednesday afternoon.

There did not seem to be a flaw in the arrangements.

I want to particularly mention the Lieutenant of the Motorcycle Squad, who had charge of the escort. I do not know his name, but Mr. Charles Jerome Edwards, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, and Major Hanscom commented on the efficiency with which they function.

While returning to New York, M. Clemenceau expressed amazement at the facility with which the traffic was handled, and said that in his opinion the Police Department of New York is the finest in the world.

I thought you would like to know this.

Sincerely,
THOMAS FAIRSERVIS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

AMERICAN RED CROSS

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

New York, December 8, 1922.

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

You will probably receive the customary receipt from our Cashier covering subscriptions from the Police Department to the Red Cross Roll Call in the sum of \$2,856.35, but I want to express my personal appreciation of this generous response on the part of the Police Department, as this sum will add materially toward carrying the expenses of the work the Red Cross contemplates for the coming year.

Attached you will find copy of a letter sent to Hon. Murray Hulbert, who has been acting as Chairman for the Municipal Group in the Red Cross Roll Call, of which the Police Department is a part.

Our Cashier particularly appreciated the neatness and thoroughness of the report for the Department handed to her by Sergeant Joseph Brawley. The report covered all necessary details and was arranged in a way that greatly lightened the burden of our Cashier in checking up the receipts.

On behalf of the officers of New York County Chapter accept my sincere appreciation of your kindly interest and coöperation.

Sincerely yours,

W. BREESE EVANS,

Director, Industrial Division.

(Enclosure)

December 8, 1922.

HON. MURRAY HULBERT,

President Board of Aldermen, City Hall, New York.

Dear Sir:

The Red Cross Roll Call Headquarters today received from the Police Department the sum of \$2,856.35, covering subscriptions to the Red Cross Roll Call. We are passing this information to you, so that you might make a record of it on your organization chart for the Roll Call.

We are particularly gratified by this fine response from the Police Department, and have sent a letter to Commissioner Enright expressing our appreciation of the same and also for the very neat and convenient way in which the remittance reached our Cashier's desk.

Sincerely yours,

W. BREESE EVANS,

Director, Industrial Division.

FURRIERS SECURITY ALLIANCE OF THE UNITED STATES

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

New York, December 19, 1922.

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

As Manager of the Furriers Security Alliance of the United States, it is my desire to thank the members of the Police Department for the efficient work done during the past year in the prevention of crime within the fur industry.

In this connection, I particularly refer to the Safe and Loft Squad. We found, during the year, that these men have worked without fear, and, I believe, as a unit, are more responsible than any other unit in your system for the decrease of crime within the industry.

It probably has come to your attention that burglaries in the year 1922 are less than in previous years since the fur industry has become a factor in the commercial life in New York City.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

I desire an even closer coöperation than we now have with the Police Department, in that the future may be the safer for the honest members of our industry, and, on the contrary, those who seek to conspire against our industry will find that the coöperation between this Association and the Police Department is so complete that they will feel sure they will be caught and prosecuted to the limit.

Yours very truly,
JOHN C. STOTT, Manager.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

New York, December 30, 1922.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

In closing out the business for the old year, I have come across a memorandum from which I intended to write you commending certain Police Inspectors and Captains for their efficient handling of the car strike, from July 1 until September 19, inclusive, this year.

Inspectors J. S. Sweeney and Thomas Ryan, and their Captains, Brady of the Forty-sixth Precinct, Skehan of the Forty-fifth Precinct, and Hearle (recently made Inspector) of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, so handled the detail of their men that, although the largest number of pickets ever known in a railroad strike were on the streets and adjacent to our property, the vigilance of the men on post practically eliminated all violence, though in several instances the same was attempted. The few cases of violence which actually took place were remote from the company's property, the men having been followed to or from their homes.

As the strike was nationwide and rioting prevailed at a number of other points in the country, it is a pleasure to record the fact that the New York City Police Department has again shown itself to be equal to any and all emergencies.

With kindest personal regards, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,
G. H. WILSON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

New York, January 2, 1923.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I wish to take this opportunity to thank you for the assistance the officers of your Force rendered to the agents on New Year's Eve and also on New Year's Day.

The coöperation and assistance given by the officers under your command certainly were pleasing to the agents and the men who were assigned to duty on New Year's Eve. The high regard that the agents have for the police officers was typified in the work which was done on New Year's Eve, and every man is outspoken in his praise of the assistance and work done by your officers at the various places, especially at the Palais Royal, Plantation, Knickerbocker Grill, Cascade Roof Gardens, Shanley's, Little Club, and others, too numerous to mention.

In conclusion, I wish to extend to you and the men under you a very Happy New Year and a very successful one, and may the relations which are now established be cemented further in the coming year.

With kindest personal regards, I remain,

Respectfully yours,
E. C. YELLOWLEY,
Acting Federal Prohibition Director.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

BOARD OF ELECTIONS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

VALUABLE AID FROM THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

"This Board takes great pleasure in extending its thanks to the Police Department of this City for the efficient manner in which it has acted as custodian of the ballot boxes containing voted and unvoted ballots, distributed to the polling places the official and sample ballots and other election paraphernalia for the two elections, preserved order at the polls on the days of Primary, Registration and General Election, and the expeditious and painstaking manner in which it verified and investigated the voting qualifications of 1,179,842 electors who registered.

The Police Department, as required by law, also prepared and filed with this Board lists, in duplicate, containing the names and locations of hotels, lodging houses, boarding houses and rooming houses throughout the Greater City of New York, together with the names of the keepers thereof. This was a more arduous work than can be realized, but within a very brief period the lists were prepared and submitted to this Board and they were found to be very complete and exceedingly useful, by means of which between 5,000 and 6,000 proprietors and keepers of such premises were notified by mail to submit the names of all persons over the age of 21 years, residents of their premises, who possessed or claimed to possess the right to vote at the General Election in 1922."

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